AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 20, 2009 AMENDED IN SENATE FEBRUARY 14, 2009 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 7, 2009

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2009–10 THIRD EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 14

Introduced by Assembly Member Evans Arambula (Principal coauthor: Senator Ducheny)

January 5, 2009

An act to amend Sections 15819.40, 15819.402, 15819.403, 15819.404. 15819.41. 15819.412. 15819.414. 15819.417. 15820.903. 15820.911, and 15820.913 of, and to add Sections 15820.904 and 15820.914 to, the Government Code, to amend Section 7021 of the Penal Code, and to amend Sections 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, and 1975 of, and to add Section 1977 to, the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to correctional facilities, making an appropriation therefor, and declaring the urgency thereof, to take effect immediately. An act to amend Sections 7027.3, 14491, 17550.19, and 21653 of the Business and Professions Code, to amend Section 25541 of the Corporations Code, to amend Section 5305 of the Financial Code, to amend Sections 11105, 11150.6, 11153, 11162.5, 11162.6, 11350, 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11352.1, 11353, 11353.1, 11353.4, 11353.5, 11353.6, 11353.7, 11354, 11355, 11356.5, 11357, 11358, 11359, 11360, 11361, 11363, 11364.7, 11366, 11366.5, 11366.6, 11366.7, 11366.8, 11368, 11370, 11370.1, 11370.2, 11370.4, 11370.6, 11370.9, 11371, 11371.1, 11372, 11374, 11374.5, 11375, 11377, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.2, 11379.5, 11379.6, 11379.7, 11379.8, 11379.9, 11380, 11380.1, 11380.7, 11382, 11383, 11383.5, 11383.6, 11383.7, 11390, 11391, 11536, and 11550, of the Health and Safety Code, to amend Section 11880 of the Insurance Code, to amend Section 421 of the Military and Veterans

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Code, to amend Sections 18, 19, 72, 72.5, 115.1, 126, 148.1, 154, 155, 182, 186.10, 186.11, 191.5, 193, 193.5, 204, 205, 208, 209, 209.5, 210, 210.5, 213, 214, 215, 220, 222, 236.1, 237, 241, 241.1, 241.2, 241.3, 241.4, 241.6, 241.7, 241.8, 243, 243.10, 243.2, 243.25, 243.3, 243.35, 243.4, 243.6, 243.7, 243.8, 243.9, 244, 244.5, 245, 245.2, 245.3, 245.5, 245.6, 246, 246.3, 247, 247.5, 261.5, 264, 264.1, 266, 266a, 266b, 266c, 266d, 266e, 266f, 266g, 266h, 266i, 266j, 266k, 267, 269, 270, 271, 271a, 272, 273a, 273ab, 273d, 273.4, 273.5, 273.6, 273.65, 278, 278.5, 280, 285, 286, 286.5, 288, 288a, 288.2, 288.4, 288.5, 288.7, 289, 289.5, 289.6, 311.1, 311.2, 311.3, 311.4, 311.5, 311.6, 311.7, 311.9, 311.10, 311.11, 313.4, 314, 327, 337.4, 350, 368, 380, 381, 381b, 422, 422.7, 422.75, 451, 451.1, 451.5, 452, 452.1, 453, 454, 455, 456, 461, 462, 462.5, 463, 470a, 470b, 473, 474, 476a, 478, 479, 481, 481.1, 483.5, 484b, 484g, 484h, 484i, 487, 487b, 487c, 487d, 487e, 487f, 487g, 487h, 488, 489, 490, 490.1, 490.5, 490.7, 496, 496a, 496d, 498, 499, 499b, 499c, 499d, 500, 502, 502.7, 502.8, 506b, 520, 524, 529a, 530.5, 532a, 535, 537, 537e, 538.5, 549, 550, 551, 560, 560.4, 565, 566, 570, 577, 578, 580, 581, 587, 591, 592, 593d, 594.35, 594.4, 641.3, 646.9, 664, 666, 666.5, 667.10, 667.15, 667.16, 667.17, 667.5, 667.51, 667.6, 667.61, 667.7, 667.71, 667.75, 667.8, 667.85, 667.9, 668, 674, 675, 2932, 2933, 2933.2, 2933.3, 2933.5, 2933.6, 2934, 2935, 3000, 4019, 4532, 4600, 12022, 12022.1, 12022.2, 12022.3, 12022.4, 12022.5, 12022.53, 12022.55, 12022.6, 12022.7, 12022.75, 12022.8, 12022.85, 12022.9, 12022.95 of, to amend and renumber Section 2933.4 of, to add Sections 1170.05, 2933.05, and 3003.5 to, to add Article 2.3 (commencing with Section 3015) to Chapter 8 of Title 1 of Part 3 of, to add Title 6.5 (commencing with Section 4950) to Part 3 of, and to add and repeal Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1228) of Title 8 of Part 2 of, the Penal Code, to amend Sections 14591 and 41955 of the Public Resources Code, to amend Section 19706 of the Revenue and Taxation Code, to amend Sections 4463, 10801, 10802, 10803, 10851, 10851.5 and 42002.4 of the Vehicle Code, and to amend Sections 10980 and 15656 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, relating to corrections.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 14, as amended, Evans Arambula. Prison facilities: construction. Corrections.

Existing law prescribes various penalties for criminal offenses.

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This bill would state legislative findings and declarations regarding criminal sentencing laws and policies. This bill would create the California Public Safety Commission, chaired by the Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, and comprised as specified, to develop and implement a new sentencing system, that would develop rules for sentences imposed for infractions, misdemeanors, alternate felonies or misdemeanors, and felonies, and rules for parole. The commission also would be required to make recommendations to the Legislature regarding criminal laws established by voter initiative, prepare correctional population projections for the sentencing system, serve as a resource for sentencing policy, develop information systems to track criminal cases entering the courts, assemble information on the effectiveness of sentences imposed, and investigate the existence of discrimination or inequities in the sentencing and corrections systems, as specified.

Any rules promulgated by the commission would take effect on January 1 of the year following the year that the commission presents the rules to the Legislature, if the Legislature does not reject the rules by a statute that is passed by a majority vote of each house of the Legislature and signed by the Governor. Any rule that is rejected by the Legislature would not take effect.

This bill would amend various sections of the codes that currently impose a sentence for a crime by providing that crime would be punishable, alternatively, on or after the operative date of any applicable sentencing rules proposed by the commission, as provided in those rules. Because the bill would authorize a state agency to change the punishment for several crimes, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law establishes certain values for determining if theft or certain other property crimes are punishable as felonies or not. Existing law provides that for many of these crimes, the threshold is \$400, while the thresholds for certain other crimes are \$100, \$200, and \$1,000, as specified.

This bill would increase those thresholds uniformly, for example, by increasing the \$400 threshold to \$950, except for certain provisions relating to grand theft, for which the threshold would be increased to \$2.500.

Existing law establishes various offenses punishable as felonies or misdemeanors.

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This bill would provide that specified offenses, including certain offenses related to drugs and theft, committed on or after the date the bill becomes operative shall only be punished as misdemeanors, subject to any operative sentencing rule of the sentencing commission, as specified.

Existing law makes it a misdemeanor or a felony to take or drive another person's vehicle without the owner's consent, as specified.

This bill would make it a misdemeanor or a felony if the value of the car is more than \$2,500 and a misdemeanor if the value of the car is not more than \$2,500.

By increasing local incarceration costs, this bill would impose a state-mandated local program.

Because this bill would change the definitions of various crimes, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law provides a system of prisons under the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to house inmates committed to state prison for felonies.

This bill would authorize the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to offer a program under which inmates committed to state prison may be allowed to participate in a voluntary alternative custody program in lieu of confinement in state prison. The bill would define an alternative custody program to include confinement to a residential home, a residential drug or treatment program, or a transitional care facility during the hours designated by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. The bill would, among other things, provide inmate eligibility criteria, authorize the secretary to prescribe rules and regulations for the program, including making an unauthorized departure or failure to return as required a crime, impose certain inmate participation requirements, and authorize certain verification procedures.

Existing law provides for a 6-month reduction in a prisoner's term of confinement for every 6 months of full-time performance by the prisoner in a qualified work, training, or education program, as specified. Existing law provides that for every 6 days served in a specified local detention center following an arrest and prior to the imposition of a prison sentence for a felony conviction, 2 days shall be deducted from his or her period of confinement, as specified.

This bill would instead provide that certain prisoners shall earn one day of credit for every one day served either in the state prison or in a local facility prior to delivery to the state prison. This bill would provide

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for up to 6 weeks of additional credit for the successful completion of certain programs offered by the department, as specified. This bill would also expand an existing program for extra time credits for inmates assigned to conservation camps to apply to inmates who are assigned to correctional institutions as inmate firefighters and to inmates who have completed the training for either of those assignments, as specified. This bill would also revise the time credits for certain prisoners confined or committed to a county jail or other specified facilities, as provided.

This bill would also provide criteria for the denial and loss of these credits, and would make various conforming and technical changes.

Existing law establishes provisions authorizing the department to oversee programs for the purposes of reducing parolee recidivism.

This bill would authorize each county to establish a Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund (CCPIF) and would authorize the state to annually allocate money into a State Corrections Performance Incentives Fund to be used for certain purposes relating to improving local probation supervision practices and capacities, as specified. This bill would require the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, to make various calculations relating to the costs of incarceration, probation failure rates, and estimated numbers of adult felony probationers who are successfully prevented from being sent to prison per county, as specified. This bill would require the Department of Finance, in consultation with other specified agencies, to annually calculate 5% of the savings to the state attributed to those counties that successfully reduce the number of adult felony probationers sent to prison, and the bill would authorize those savings to be used to provide high performance grants to county probation departments to reduce recidivism among adult felony probationers. This bill would also require each county using CCPIF funds to identify and track specific outcome-based measures, as specified, and report to the Administrative Office of the Courts on the effectiveness of the programs paid for by the CCPIF.

This bill would require each county's community corrections programs to be developed and implemented by the probation department, as advised by a local Community Corrections Partnership. This bill would require specified local officials to serve as part of that Community Corrections Partnership. Because this bill would increase

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the duties for certain local officials, it would impose a state-mandated local program.

Existing law requires an inmate under the custody of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, who has successfully completed an in prison drug treatment program, to be entered into a 150-day residential aftercare drug treatment program upon release from state prison, whenever possible, as specified. Existing law excludes from those drug treatment programs inmates who are currently serving or have served a prior indeterminate sentence or who have been sentenced for a violent felony, a serious felony, or a crime requiring registration as a sex offender.

This bill would remove serious felonies from the above exclusion, and would thereby make inmates serving sentences for serious felonies eligible for residential aftercare drug treatment programs who are not otherwise precluded.

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to release a prisoner on a specified period of parole after the expiration of a specified term of imprisonment. Under existing law, the department is authorized to return a parolee to prison if the Board of Parole Hearings determines that the parolee violated the terms of his or her parole, as specified.

This bill would prohibit the department from returning certain parolees to prison, placing a parole hold on the parolee, or reporting the parolee to the Board of Parole Hearings for a violation of parole, as specified.

Existing law requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish certain pilot programs to assist parolees in the successful reintegration of those parolees into the community.

This bill would require the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to establish a parole reentry accountability program for parolees who have been sentenced to a determinate term of imprisonment. The bill would require the department to employ a parole violation decisionmaking instrument to determine the most appropriate sanctions for parolees who violate their parole conditions. The bill would require the department to adopt regulations that make appropriate changes in policies and procedures to reflect the bill's intent.

The bill would also authorize the department to refer these parolees, if they have a history of substance abuse or mental illness and violate their parole conditions, to a reentry court program. The bill would

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require the secretary, subject to available funding, to enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Administrative Office of the Courts for the purpose of the establishment and operation of parolee reentry programs, as specified.

The bill would require the Judicial Council, in collaboration with the department, to design and perform an evaluation of the program to assess its effectiveness in reducing recidivism among parolees and reducing parole revocations. The bill would also require the Judicial Council, in collaboration with the department, to submit a final report of its findings to the Legislature and the Governor, as specified.

The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that with regard to certain mandates no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

With regard to any other mandates, this bill would provide that, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that the bill contains costs so mandated by the state, reimbursement for those costs shall be made pursuant to the statutory provisions noted above.

Existing law, the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007, requires the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation to design, construct, or renovate prison housing units, prison support buildings, and programming space in order to add approximately 7,484 beds at specified adult correctional facilities, and authorizes the department to develop approximately 12,000 new prison beds overall, including appropriate programming space, and to acquire land, design, construct, and renovate reentry program facilities, and to construct and establish new buildings at facilities under the jurisdiction of the department to provide medical, dental, and mental health treatment or housing for 6,000 inmates, as specified.

This bill instead would remove the limitation on the number of beds that are required to be constructed at specified facilities, while maintaining the 12,000 bed maximum, and would delete the word "prison" from the types of facilities that are affected by the bill and replace it with "facilities under the jurisdiction of the department."

Existing law authorizes the State Public Works Board to issue revenue bonds or notes for purposes of financing these projects, as specified. Existing law also provides that funds derived from interim financing, bonds, or notes issued for this purpose are continuously appropriated

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to the board on behalf of the department for purposes of specified prison construction. Existing law authorizes the board to borrow funds for project costs from the Pooled Money Investment Account.

This bill would add acquisition and design as project costs for which the board may borrow funds from the Pooled Money Investment Account. The bill would also provide that preliminary expenditures to develop the scope, budget, programming, and scheduling for a project would be reimbursable from the proceeds of the revenue bonds. The board would be allowed to issue bonds or notes to finance the acquisition of specified projects. The amount of bonds or notes to be sold would be required to include the cost of acquisition of the facilities and other costs related to acquisition of the facilities. Because the bill would authorize additional uses of continuously appropriated funds, the bill would constitute an appropriation.

Under existing law, the amount of revenue bonds or notes to be sold is required to equal certain costs, including interim financing and a reasonable reserve.

This bill, instead, would authorize the amount of bonds and notes to include those items.

Existing law provides that eligible counties that choose to finance a local youthful offender rehabilitative facility with money from this act are responsible for the acquisition, design, construction, staffing, operation, repair, and maintenance of those facilities.

This bill would also require those counties to be responsible for the renovation of those facilities.

The bill would make related conforming changes.

The California Constitution authorizes the Governor to declare a fiscal emergency and to call the Legislature into special session for that purpose. The Governor issued a proclamation declaring a fiscal emergency, and calling a special session for this purpose, on December 19, 2008.

This bill would state that it addresses the fiscal emergency declared by the Governor by proclamation issued on December 19, 2008, pursuant to the California Constitution.

This bill would declare that it is to take effect immediately as an urgency statute.

Vote: $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ -majority. Appropriation: $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ -mo. Fiscal committee: yes. State-mandated local program: $\frac{2}{\sqrt{3}}$ -mo. Fiscal committee:

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The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Section 7027.3 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:

- 7027.3. (a) Any person, licensed or unlicensed, who willfully and intentionally uses, with intent to defraud, a contractor's license number that does not correspond to the number on a currently valid contractor's license held by that person, is punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. The penalty provided by this section is cumulative to the penalties available under all other laws of this state. If, upon investigation, the registrar has probable cause to believe that an unlicensed individual is in violation of this section, the registrar may issue a citation pursuant to Section 7028.7.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 2. Section 14491 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 14491. The violation of any of the provisions of this article is a misdemeanor, except that if the violation consists of unlawfully using, selling, or secreting in any place supplies of a value exceeding—four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), the violation is a felony.
- SEC. 3. Section 17550.19 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 17550.19. In addition to any civil penalties provided in this division, violation of this article is punishable as follows:
- (a) As a misdemeanor by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment for each violation.
- (b) In addition, any violation of Section 17550.14 or subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 17550.15 where money or real or personal property received or obtained by a seller of travel for transportation or travel services from any and all persons aggregates one thousand dollars (\$1,000) two thousand three hundred fifty dollars (\$2,350)

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or more in any consecutive 12-month period, or the payment or payments by or on behalf of any one passenger exceeds in the aggregate four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) in any 12-month period, is punishable either as a misdemeanor or as a felony by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment for each violation.

- (c) In addition, any intentional use for any purpose of a false seller of travel registration number, with intent to defraud, by an unregistered seller of travel is punishable as a misdemeanor or felony as provided in this section.
- (d) Any violation of Section 17550.15 shall be a misdemeanor and shall be punished as provided in this section. Every act in violation of Section 17550.15 may be prosecuted as a separate and distinct violation and consecutive sentences may be imposed for each violation.
- (e) Sellers of travel shall also comply with Sections 17537, 17537.1, and 17537.2 of the Business and Professions Code and all other applicable laws. This section shall not be construed to preclude the applicability of any other provision of the criminal law of this state that applies or may apply to any transaction.
- SEC. 4. Section 21653 of the Business and Professions Code is amended to read:
- 21653. Every junk dealer or secondhand dealer who resells any item acquired in violation of Section 21652 is guilty of a felony, if the value of the item exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), and is guilty of a misdemeanor if the value of the item does not exceed four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950).
- 31 SEC. 5. Section 25541 of the Corporations Code is amended 32 to read:
 - 25541. (a) Any person who willfully employs, directly or indirectly, any device, scheme, or artifice to defraud in connection with the offer, purchase, or sale of any security or willfully engages, directly or indirectly, in any act, practice, or course of business which operates or would operate as a fraud or deceit upon any person in connection with the offer, purchase, or sale of any security shall upon conviction be fined not more than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000), or imprisoned in the state prison for two,

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1 three, or five years, or be punished by both that fine and 2 imprisonment.

- (b) Any issuer, as defined in Section 2 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (Public Law 107-204), who willfully violates subdivision (a) shall upon conviction be fined not more than twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,000), or imprisoned in the state prison for two, three, or five years, or be punished by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 6. Section 5305 of the Financial Code is amended to read:
- 5305. Any institution-affiliated party who abstracts or willfully misapplies any of the money, funds, or property of the savings association, or willfully misapplies its credit, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000), by imprisonment in the state prison for 2, 3, or 4 years, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the amount abstracted or willfully misapplied does not exceedone hundred dollars (\$100) two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), the offense shall instead be punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- SEC. 7. Section 11105 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11105. (a) It is unlawful for any person to knowingly make a false statement in connection with any report or record required under this article.
- (b) (1) Any person who violates this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.
- (2) Any person who has been previously convicted of violating this section and who subsequently violates this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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(3) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a first or subsequent violation of this section is punishable as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 8. Section 11150.6 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11150.6. Notwithstanding Section 11150.5 or subdivision (a) of Section 11054, methaqualone, its salts, isomers, and salts of its isomers shall be deemed to be classified in Schedule I for the purposes of this chapter or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, they shall be included in the schedule provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 9. Section 11153 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11153. (a) A prescription for a controlled substance shall only be issued for a legitimate medical purpose by an individual practitioner acting in the usual course of his or her professional practice. The responsibility for the proper prescribing and dispensing of controlled substances is upon the prescribing practitioner, but a corresponding responsibility rests with the pharmacist who fills the prescription. Except as authorized by this division, the following are not legal prescriptions: (1) an order purporting to be a prescription which is issued not in the usual course of professional treatment or in legitimate and authorized research; or (2) an order for an addict or habitual user of controlled substances, which is issued not in the course of professional treatment or as part of an authorized narcotic treatment program, for the purpose of providing the user with controlled substances, sufficient to keep him or her comfortable by maintaining customary use.

(b) Any person who knowingly violates this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or by both a fine and imprisonment *or*, *on* or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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(c) No provision of the amendments to this section enacted during the second year of the 1981–82 Regular Session shall be construed as expanding the scope of practice of a pharmacist.

- SEC. 10. Section 11162.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11162.5. (a) Every person who counterfeits a prescription blank purporting to be an official prescription blank prepared and issued pursuant to Section 11161.5, or knowingly possesses more than three counterfeited prescription blanks, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year.
- (b) Every person who knowingly possesses three or fewer counterfeited prescription blanks purporting to be official prescription blanks prepared and issued pursuant to Section 11161.5, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 11. Section 11162.6 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11162.6. (a) Every person who counterfeits a controlled substance prescription form shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (b) Every person who knowingly possesses a counterfeited controlled substance prescription form shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (c) Every person who attempts to obtain or obtains a controlled substance prescription form under false pretenses shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (d) Every person who fraudulently produces controlled substance
 prescription forms shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable

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by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, by a
fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that
imprisonment and fine.

- (e) This section shall become operative on July 1, 2004. Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 12. Section 11350 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11350. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every person who possesses (1) any controlled substance specified in subdivision (b) or (c), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055, or specified in subdivision (h) of Section 11056, or (2) any controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V which is a narcotic drug, unless upon the written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every person who possesses any controlled substance specified in subdivision (e) of Section 11054 shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided in this division, whenever a person who possesses any of the controlled substances specified in subdivision (a) or (b), the judge may, in addition to any punishment provided for pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), assess against that person a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) with proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23 of the Penal Code. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.
- (d) Except in unusual cases in which it would not serve the interest of justice to do so, whenever a court grants probation pursuant to a felony conviction under this section, in addition to any other conditions of probation which may be imposed, the following conditions of probation shall be ordered:

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(1) For a first offense under this section, a fine of at least one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or community service.

- (2) For a second or subsequent offense under this section, a fine of at least two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or community service.
- (3) If a defendant does not have the ability to pay the minimum fines specified in paragraphs (1) and (2), community service shall be ordered in lieu of the fine.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 13. Section 11351 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11351. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every person who possesses for sale or purchases for purposes of sale (1) any controlled substance specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (e) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055, or specified in subdivision (h) of Section 11056, or (2) any controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V which is a narcotic drug, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 14. Section 11351.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11351.5. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every person who possesses for sale or purchases for purposes of sale cocaine base which is specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, four, or five years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- 38 SEC. 15. Section 11352 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

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11352. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this division, every person who transports, imports into this state, sells, furnishes, administers, or gives away, or offers to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempts to import into this state or transport (1) any controlled substance specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055, or specified in subdivision (h) of Section 11056, or (2) any controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V which is a narcotic drug, unless upon the written prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.

- (b) Notwithstanding the penalty provisions of subdivision (a), any person who transports for sale any controlled substances specified in subdivision (a) within this state from one county to another noncontiguous county shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or nine years.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 16. Section 11352.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11352.1. (a) The Legislature hereby declares that the dispensing and furnishing of prescription drugs, controlled substances, and dangerous drugs or dangerous devices without a license poses a significant threat to the health, safety, and welfare of all persons residing in the state. It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this provision to enhance the penalties attached to this illicit and dangerous conduct.
- (b) Notwithstanding Section 4321 of the Business and Professions Code, and in addition to any other penalties provided by law, any person who knowingly and unlawfully dispenses or furnishes a dangerous drug or dangerous device, or any material represented as, or presented in lieu of, any dangerous drug or dangerous device, as defined in Section 4022 of the Business and Professions Code, or who knowingly owns, manages, or operates a business that dispenses or furnishes a dangerous drug or

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1 dangerous device or any material represented as, or presented in 2 lieu of, any dangerous drug or dangerous device, as defined in 3 Section 4022 of the Business and Professions Code without a 4 license to dispense or furnish these products, shall be guilty of a 5 misdemeanor. Upon the first conviction, each violation shall be 6 punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one 7 year, or by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or 8 by both that fine and imprisonment. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, each violation shall be punishable by imprisonment in 10 a county jail not to exceed one year, or by a fine not to exceed ten 11 thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 17. Section 11353 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11353. (a) Every person 18 years of age or over, (a) who in any voluntary manner solicits, induces, encourages, or intimidates any minor with the intent that the minor shall violate any provision of this chapter or Section 11550 with respect to either (1) a controlled substance which is specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055, or specified in subdivision (h) of Section 11056, or (2) any controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V which is a narcotic drug, (b) who hires, employs, or uses a minor to unlawfully transport, carry, sell, give away, prepare for sale, or peddle any such controlled substance, or (c) who unlawfully sells, furnishes, administers, gives, or offers to sell, furnish, administer, or give, any such controlled substance to a minor, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or nine years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 18. Section 11353.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

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11353.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person 18 years of age or over who is convicted of a violation of Section 11353, in addition to the punishment imposed for that conviction, shall receive an additional punishment as follows:

- (1) If the offense involved heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, or any analog of these substances and occurred upon the grounds of, or within, a church or synagogue, a playground, a public or private youth center, a child day care facility, or a public swimming pool, during hours in which the facility is open for business, classes, or school-related programs, or at any time when minors are using the facility, the defendant shall, as a full and separately served enhancement to any other enhancement provided in paragraph (3), be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one year.
- (2) If the offense involved heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, or any analog of these substances and occurred upon, or within 1,000 feet of, the grounds of any public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school, during hours that the school is open for classes or school-related programs, or at any time when minors are using the facility where the offense occurs, the defendant shall, as a full and separately served enhancement to any other enhancement provided in paragraph (3), be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two years.
- (3) If the offense involved a minor who is at least four years younger than the defendant, the defendant shall, as a full and separately served enhancement to any other enhancement provided in this subdivision, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, at the discretion of the court.
- (4) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- (b) The additional punishment provided in this section shall not be imposed unless the allegation is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted by the defendant or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (c) The additional punishment provided in this section shall be in addition to any other punishment provided by law and shall not be limited by any other provision of law.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may strike the additional punishment provided for in this section if it

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determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the additional punishment and states on the record its reasons for striking the additional punishment.

- (e) As used in this section the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) "Playground" means any park or recreational area specifically designed to be used by children which has play equipment installed, including public grounds designed for athletic activities such as baseball, football, soccer, or basketball, or any similar facility located on public or private school grounds, or on city, county, or state parks.
- (2) "Youth center" means any public or private facility that is primarily used to host recreational or social activities for minors, including, but not limited to, private youth membership organizations or clubs, social service teenage club facilities, video arcades, or similar amusement park facilities.
- (3) "Video arcade" means any premises where 10 or more video game machines or devices are operated, and where minors are legally permitted to conduct business.
- (4) "Video game machine" means any mechanical amusement device, which is characterized by the use of a cathode ray tube display and which, upon the insertion of a coin, slug, or token in any slot or receptacle attached to, or connected to, the machine, may be operated for use as a game, contest, or amusement.
- (5) "Within 1,000 feet of the grounds of any public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school" means any public area or business establishment where minors are legally permitted to conduct business which is located within 1,000 feet of any public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school.
- (6) "Child day care facility" has the meaning specified in Section 1596.750.
- (f) This section does not require either that notice be posted regarding the proscribed conduct or that the applicable 1,000-foot boundary limit be marked.
- SEC. 19. Section 11353.4 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11353.4. (a) Any person 18 years of age or older who is convicted for a second or subsequent time of violating Section 11353, as that section applies to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, where the previous conviction resulted in a

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 prison sentence, shall, as a full and separately served enhancement to the punishment imposed for that second or subsequent conviction of Section 11353, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years.

- (b) If the second or subsequent violation of Section 11353, as described in subdivision (a), involved a minor who is 14 years of age or younger, the defendant shall, as a full and separately served enhancement to any other enhancement provided in this section, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, at the discretion of the court.
- (c) The additional punishment provided in this section shall not be imposed unless the allegation is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted by the defendant or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (d) The additional punishment provided in this section shall be in addition to any other punishment provided by law and shall not be limited by any other provision of law.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may strike the additional punishment provided for in this section if it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the additional punishment and states on the record its reasons for striking the additional punishment.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 20. Section 11353.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11353.5. (a) Except as authorized by law, any person 18 years of age or older who unlawfully prepares for sale upon school grounds or a public playground, a child day care facility, a church, or a synagogue, or sells or gives away a controlled substance, other than a controlled substance described in Section 11353 or 11380, to a minor upon the grounds of, or within, any school, child day care facility, public playground, church, or synagogue providing instruction in preschool, kindergarten, or any of grades 1 to 12, inclusive, or providing child care services, during hours in which those facilities are open for classes, school-related programs, or child care, or at any time when minors are using the facility where the offense occurs, or upon the grounds of a public playground

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during the hours in which school-related programs for minors are being conducted, or at any time when minors are using the facility where the offense occurs, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years. Application of this section shall be limited to persons at least five years older than the minor to whom he or she prepares for sale, sells, or gives away a controlled substance.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 21. Section 11353.6 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11353.6. (a) This section shall be known, and may be cited, as the Juvenile Drug Trafficking and Schoolyard Act of 1988.
- (b) Any person 18 years of age or over who is convicted of a violation of Section 11351.5, 11352, or 11379.6, as those sections apply to paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or of Section 11351, 11352, or 11379.6, as those sections apply to paragraph (11) of subdivision (c) of Section 11054, or of Section 11378, 11379, or 11379.6, as those sections apply to paragraph (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 11055, or of a conspiracy to commit one of those offenses, where the violation takes place upon the grounds of, or within 1,000 feet of, a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school during hours that the school is open for classes or school-related programs, or at any time when minors are using the facility where the offense occurs, shall receive an additional punishment of 3, 4, or 5 years at the court's discretion.
- (c) Any person 18 years of age or older who is convicted of a violation pursuant to subdivision (b) which involves a minor who is at least four years younger than that person, as a full and separately served enhancement to that provided in subdivision (b), shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 3, 4, or 5 years at the court's discretion.
- (d) The additional terms provided in this section shall not be imposed unless the allegation is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.

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(e) The additional terms provided in this section shall be in addition to any other punishment provided by law and shall not be limited by any other provision of law.

- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section if it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the additional punishment and states on the record its reasons for striking the additional punishment.
- (g) "Within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school" means any public area or business establishment where minors are legally permitted to conduct business which is located within 1,000 feet of any public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school.
- (h) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 22. Section 11353.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11353.7. (a) Except as authorized by law, and except as provided otherwise in Sections 11353.1, 11353.6, and 11380.1 with respect to playgrounds situated in a public park, any person 18 years of age or older who unlawfully prepares for sale in a public park, including units of the state park system and state vehicular recreation areas, or sells or gives away a controlled substance to a minor under the age of 14 years in a public park, including units of the state park system and state vehicular recreation areas, during hours in which the public park, including units of the state park system and state vehicular recreation areas, is open for use, with knowledge that the person is a minor under the age of 14 years, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or nine years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 23. Section 11354 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 39 11354. (a) Every person under the age of 18 years who in any voluntary manner solicits, induces, encourages, or intimidates any

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1 minor with the intent that the minor shall violate any provision of 2 this chapter or Section 11550, who hires, employs, or uses a minor 3 to unlawfully transport, carry, sell, give away, prepare for sale, or 4 peddle (1) any controlled substance specified in subdivision (b), 5 (c), or (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, 6 specified in paragraph (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of 7 Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 8 11055, or specified in subdivision (h) of Section 11056, or (2) any 9 controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V which is 10 a narcotic drug, or who unlawfully sells, furnishes, administers, 11 gives, or offers to sell, furnish, administer, or give, any such 12 controlled substance to a minor shall be punished by imprisonment 13 in the state prison. 14

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (c) This section is not intended to affect the jurisdiction of the juvenile court.
- SEC. 24. Section 11355 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11355. (a) Every person who agrees, consents, or in any manner offers to unlawfully sell, furnish, transport, administer, or give (1) any controlled substance specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (13), (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055, or specified in subdivision (h) of Section 11056, or (2) any controlled substance classified in Schedule III, IV, or V which is a narcotic drug to any person, or who offers, arranges, or negotiates to have any such controlled substance unlawfully sold, delivered, transported, furnished, administered, or given to any person and who then sells, delivers, furnishes, transports, administers, or gives, or offers, arranges, or negotiates to have sold, delivered, transported, furnished, administered, or given to any person any other liquid, substance, or material in lieu of any such controlled substance shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison.

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(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 25. Section 11356.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11356.5. (a) Any person convicted of a violation of Section 11351, 11352, 11379.5, or 11379.6 insofar as the latter section relates to phencyclidine or any of its analogs which is specified in paragraph (21), (22), or (23) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054 or in paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) of Section 11055, who, as part of the transaction for which he or she was convicted, has induced another to violate Section 11351, 11352, 11379.5, or 11379.6 insofar as the latter section relates to phencyclidine or its analogs, shall be punished as follows:

- (1) By an additional one year in prison if the value of the controlled substance involved in the transaction for which the person was convicted exceeds five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).
- (2) By an additional two years in prison if the value of the controlled substance involved in the transaction for which the person was convicted exceeds two million dollars (\$2,000,000).
- (3) By an additional three years in prison if the value of the controlled substance involved in the transaction for which the person was convicted exceeds five million dollars (\$5,000,000).
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (c) For purposes of this section, "value of the controlled substance" means the retail price to the user.
- SEC. 26. Section 11357 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11357. (a) Except as authorized by law, every person who possesses any concentrated cannabis shall be punished by imprisonment in—the *a* county jail for a period of not more than one year or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both—such that fine and imprisonment, or shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.

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(b) Except as authorized by law, every person who possesses not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100). Notwithstanding other provisions of law, if such person has been previously convicted three or more times of an offense described in this subdivision during the two-year period immediately preceding the date of commission of the violation to be charged, the previous convictions shall also be charged in the accusatory pleading and, if found to be true by the jury upon a jury trial or by the court upon a court trial or if admitted by the person, the provisions of Sections 1000.1 and 1000.2 of the Penal Code shall be applicable to him or her, and the court shall divert and refer him or her for education, treatment, or rehabilitation, without a court hearing or determination or the concurrence of the district attorney, to an appropriate community program which will accept him or her. If the person is so diverted and referred he *or she* shall not be subject to the fine specified in this subdivision. If no community program will accept him or her, the person shall be subject to the fine specified in this subdivision. In any case in which a person is arrested for a violation of this subdivision and does not demand to be taken before a magistrate, such the person shall be released by the arresting officer upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of identity and giving his *or her* written promise to appear in court, as provided in Section 853.6 of the Penal Code, and shall not be subjected to booking.

- (c) Except as authorized by law, every person who possesses more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, shall be punished by imprisonment in the *a* county jail for a period of not more than six months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both—such that fine and imprisonment.
- (d) Except as authorized by law, every person 18 years of age or over who possesses not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, upon the grounds of, or within, any school providing instruction in kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12 during hours the school is open for classes or school-related programs is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500),

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or by imprisonment in the a county jail for a period of not more than 10 days, or both.

- (e) Except as authorized by law, every person under the age of 18 who possesses not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, upon the grounds of, or within, any school providing instruction in kindergarten or any of grades 1 through 12 during hours the school is open for classes or school-related programs is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to the following dispositions:
- (1) A fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), upon a finding that a first offense has been committed.
- (2) A fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or commitment to a juvenile hall, ranch, camp, forestry camp, or secure juvenile home for a period of not more than 10 days, or both, upon a finding that a second or subsequent offense has been committed.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 27. Section 11358 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11358. Every person who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes any marijuana or any part thereof, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 28. Section 11359 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11359. Every person who possesses for sale any marijuana, except as otherwise provided by law, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 29. Section 11360 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 39 11360. (a) Except as otherwise provided by this section or as authorized by law, every person who transports, imports into this

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state, sells, furnishes, administers, or gives away, or offers to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempts to import into this state or transport any marijuana shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of two, three or four years.

- (b) Except as authorized by law, every person who gives away, offers to give away, transports, offers to transport, or attempts to transport not more than 28.5 grams of marijuana, other than concentrated cannabis, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars (\$100). In any case in which *If* a person is arrested for a violation of this subdivision and does not demand to be taken before a magistrate, such person shall be released by the arresting officer upon presentation of satisfactory evidence of identity and giving his written promise to appear in court, as provided in Section 853.6 of the Penal Code, and shall not be subjected to booking.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 30. Section 11361 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11361. (a) Every person 18 years of age or over who hires, employs, or uses a minor in unlawfully transporting, carrying, selling, giving away, preparing for sale, or peddling any marijuana, who unlawfully sells, or offers to sell, any marijuana to a minor, or who furnishes, administers, or gives, or offers to furnish, administer, or give any marijuana to a minor under 14 years of age, or who induces a minor to use marijuana in violation of law shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, five, or seven years.
- (b) Every person 18 years of age or over who furnishes, administers, or gives, or offers to furnish, administer, or give, any marijuana to a minor 14 years of age or older shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, four, or five years.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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SEC. 31. Section 11363 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11363. Every person who plants, cultivates, harvests, dries, or processes any plant of the genus Lophophora, also known as peyote, or any part thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year or the state prison or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 32. Section 11364.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11364.7. (a) Except as authorized by law, any person who delivers, furnishes, or transfers, possesses with intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer, or manufactures with the intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer, drug paraphernalia, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance, except as provided in subdivision (b), in violation of this division, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

No public entity, its agents, or employees shall be subject to criminal prosecution for distribution of hypodermic needles or syringes to participants in clean needle and syringe exchange projects authorized by the public entity pursuant to Chapter 18 (commencing with Section 121349) of Part 4 of Division 105.

- (b) Except as authorized by law, any person who manufactures with intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer drug paraphernalia knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body cocaine, cocaine base, heroin, phencyclidine, or methamphetamine in violation of this division shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison.
- (c) Except as authorized by law, any person, 18 years of age or over, who violates subdivision (a) by delivering, furnishing, or transferring drug paraphernalia to a person under 18 years of age

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who is at least three years his or her junior, or who, upon the grounds of a public or private elementary, vocational, junior high, or high school, possesses a hypodermic needle, as defined in paragraph (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 11014.5, with the intent to deliver, furnish, or transfer the hypodermic needle, knowing, or under circumstances where one reasonably should know, that it will be used by a person under 18 years of age to inject into the human body a controlled substance, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

- (d) The violation, or the causing or the permitting of a violation, of subdivision (a), (b), or (c) by a holder of a business or liquor license issued by a city, county, or city and county, or by the State of California, and in the course of the licensee's business shall be grounds for the revocation of that license.
- (e) All drug paraphernalia defined in Section 11014.5 is subject to forfeiture and may be seized by any peace officer pursuant to Section 11471.
- (f) If any provision of this section or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, it is the intent of the Legislature that the invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this section which can be given effect without the invalid provision or application and to this end the provisions of this section are severable.
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 33. Section 11366 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11366. (a) Every person who opens or maintains any place for the purpose of unlawfully selling, giving away, or using any controlled substance which is (1) specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (13), (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b), or (c), paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (d), or paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) of Section 11055, or (2) which is a narcotic drug classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, shall be punished by imprisonment in the

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county jail for a period of not more than one year or the state prison.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 34. Section 11366.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11366.5. (a) Any person who has under his or her management or control any building, room, space, or enclosure, either as an owner, lessee, agent, employee, or mortgagee, who knowingly rents, leases, or makes available for use, with or without compensation, the building, room, space, or enclosure for the purpose of unlawfully manufacturing, storing, or distributing any controlled substance for sale or distribution shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison.
- (b) Any person who has under his or her management or control any building, room, space, or enclosure, either as an owner, lessee, agent, employee, or mortgagee, who knowingly allows the building, room, space, or enclosure to be fortified to suppress law enforcement entry in order to further the sale of any amount of cocaine base as specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, cocaine as specified in paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) of Section 11055, heroin, phencyclidine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, or lysergic acid diethylamide and who obtains excessive profits from the use of the building, room, space, or enclosure shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (c) Any person who violates subdivision (a) after previously being convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(d)

(e) For the purposes of this section, "excessive profits" means the receipt of consideration of a value substantially higher than fair market value.

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SEC. 35. Section 11366.6 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11366.6. (a) Any person who utilizes a building, room, space, or enclosure specifically designed to suppress law enforcement entry in order to sell, manufacture, or possess for sale any amount of cocaine base as specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, cocaine as specified in paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) of Section 11055, heroin, phencyclidine, amphetamine, methamphetamine, or lysergic acid diethylamide shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 36. Section 11366.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
 - 11366.7. (a) This section shall apply to the following:
 - (1) Any chemical or drug.
 - (2) Any laboratory apparatus or device.
 - (b) Any retailer or wholesaler who sells any item in paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) with knowledge or the intent that it will be used to unlawfully manufacture, compound, convert, process, or prepare a controlled substance for unlawful sale or distribution, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison, or by a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. Any fine collected pursuant to this section shall be distributed as specified in Section 1463.10 of the Penal Code.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 37. Section 11366.8 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11366.8. (a) Every person who possesses, uses, or controls a false compartment with the intent to store, conceal, smuggle, or transport a controlled substance within the false compartment shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term of imprisonment not to exceed one year or in the state prison.

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(b) Every person who designs, constructs, builds, alters, or fabricates a false compartment for, or installs or attaches a false compartment to, a vehicle with the intent to store, conceal, smuggle, or transport a controlled substance shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years.

(c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(c)

(d) The term "vehicle" means any of the following vehicles without regard to whether the vehicles are private or commercial, including, but not limited to, cars, trucks, buses, aircraft, boats, ships, yachts, and vessels.

(d)

- (e) The term "false compartment" means any box, container, space, or enclosure that is intended for use or designed for use to conceal, hide, or otherwise prevent discovery of any controlled substance within or attached to a vehicle, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
 - (1) False, altered, or modified fuel tanks.
- (2) Original factory equipment of a vehicle that is modified, altered, or changed.
- (3) Compartment, space, or box that is added to, or fabricated, made, or created from, existing compartments, spaces, or boxes within a vehicle.
- SEC. 38. Section 11368 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11368. (a) Every person who forges or alters a prescription or who issues or utters an altered prescription, or who issues or utters a prescription bearing a forged or fictitious signature for any narcotic drug, or who obtains any narcotic drug by any forged, fictitious, or altered prescription, or who has in possession any narcotic drug secured by a forged, fictitious, or altered prescription, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, or in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 39. Section 11370 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11370. (a) Any person convicted of violating Section 11350, 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11353, 11355, 11357, 11359, 11360, 11361, 11363, 11366, or 11368, or of committing any offense referred to in those sections, shall not, in any case, be granted probation by the trial court or have the execution of the sentence imposed upon him or her suspended by the court, if he or she has been previously convicted of any offense described in subdivision (c).

- (b) Any person who was 18 years of age or over at the time of the commission of the offense and is convicted for the first time of selling, furnishing, administering, or giving a controlled substance which is (1) specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055, or (2) which is a narcotic drug classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, to a minor or inducing a minor to use such a controlled substance in violation of law shall not, in any case, be granted probation by the trial court or have the execution of the sentence imposed upon him or her suspended by the court.
- (c) Any previous conviction of any of the following offenses, or of an offense under the laws of another state or of the United States which, if committed in this state, would have been punishable as such an offense, shall render a person ineligible for probation or suspension of sentence pursuant to subdivision (a) of this section:
- (1) Any felony offense described in this division involving a controlled substance specified in subdivision (b), (c), *or* (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (13), (14), (15), or (20) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055.
- (2) Any felony offense described in this division involving a narcotic drug classified in Schedule III, IV, or V.
- (d) The existence of any previous conviction or fact which would make a person ineligible for suspension of sentence or probation under this section shall be alleged in the information or indictment,

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and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by trial by the court sitting without a jury.

- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who would be ineligible for probation pursuant to this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 40. Section 11370.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11370.1. (a) (1) Notwithstanding Section 11350 or 11377 or any other provision of law, every person who unlawfully possesses any amount of a substance containing cocaine base, a substance containing cocaine, a substance containing heroin, a substance containing methamphetamine, a crystalline substance containing phencyclidine, a liquid substance containing phencyclidine, plant material containing phencyclidine, or a hand-rolled cigarette treated with phencyclidine while armed with a loaded, operable firearm is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (2) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (3) As used in this subdivision, "armed with" means having available for immediate offensive or defensive use.
- (b) Any person who is convicted under this section shall be ineligible for diversion or deferred entry of judgment under Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 1000) of Title 6 of Part 2 of the Penal Code.
- SEC. 41. Section 11370.2 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11370.2. (a) Any person convicted of a violation of, or of a conspiracy to violate, Section 11351, 11351.5, or 11352 shall receive, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law, including Section 667.5 of the Penal Code, a full, separate, and consecutive three-year term for each prior felony conviction of, or for each prior felony conviction of conspiracy to violate, Section

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11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, 11379.6, 11380, 11380.5, or 11383, whether or not the prior conviction resulted in a term of imprisonment.

- (b) Any person convicted of a violation of, or of a conspiracy to violate, Section 11378.5, 11379.5, 11379.6, 11380.5, or 11383 shall receive, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law, including Section 667.5 of the Penal Code, a full, separate, and consecutive three-year term for each prior felony conviction of, or for each prior felony conviction of conspiracy to violate, Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, 11379.6, 11380, 11380.5, or 11383, whether or not the prior conviction resulted in a term of imprisonment.
- (c) Any person convicted of a violation of, or of a conspiracy to violate, Section 11378 or 11379 with respect to any substance containing a controlled substance specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (d) of Section 11055 shall receive, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law, including Section 667.5 of the Penal Code, a full, separate, and consecutive three-year term for each prior felony conviction of, or for each prior felony conviction of conspiracy to violate, Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, 11379.6, 11380, 11380.5, or 11383, whether or not the prior conviction resulted in a term of imprisonment.
- (d) The enhancements provided for in this section shall be pleaded and proven as provided by law.
- (e) The conspiracy enhancements provided for in this section shall not be imposed unless the trier of fact finds that the defendant conspirator was substantially involved in the planning, direction, execution, or financing of the underlying offense.
- (f) Prior convictions from another jurisdiction qualify for use under this section pursuant to Section 668 *of the Penal Code*.
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 42. Section 11370.4 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11370.4. (a) Any person convicted of a violation of, or of a conspiracy to violate, Section 11351, 11351.5, or 11352 with respect to a substance containing heroin, cocaine base as specified

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in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or cocaine as specified in paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) of Section 11055 shall receive an additional term as follows:

- (1) Where the substance exceeds one kilogram by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of three years.
- (2) Where the substance exceeds four kilograms by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of five years.
- (3) Where the substance exceeds 10 kilograms by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of 10 years.
- (4) Where the substance exceeds 20 kilograms by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of 15 years.
- (5) Where the substance exceeds 40 kilograms by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of 20 years.
- (6) Where the substance exceeds 80 kilograms by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of 25 years.

The conspiracy enhancements provided for in this subdivision shall not be imposed unless the trier of fact finds that the defendant conspirator was substantially involved in the planning, direction, execution, or financing of the underlying offense.

- (b) Any person convicted of a violation of, or of conspiracy to violate, Section 11378, 11378.5, 11379, or 11379.5 with respect to a substance containing methamphetamine, amphetamine, phencyclidine (PCP) and its analogs shall receive an additional term as follows:
- (1) Where the substance exceeds one kilogram by weight, or 30 liters by liquid volume, the person shall receive an additional term of three years.
- (2) Where the substance exceeds four kilograms by weight, or 100 liters by liquid volume, the person shall receive an additional term of five years.
- (3) Where the substance exceeds 10 kilograms by weight, or 200 liters by liquid volume, the person shall receive an additional term of 10 years.
- (4) Where the substance exceeds 20 kilograms by weight, or 400 liters by liquid volume, the person shall receive an additional term of 15 years.
- In computing the quantities involved in this subdivision, plant or vegetable material seized shall not be included.
- The conspiracy enhancements provided for in this subdivision shall not be imposed unless the trier of fact finds that the defendant

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conspirator was substantially involved in the planning, direction, execution, or financing of the underlying offense.

- (c) The additional terms provided in this section shall not be imposed unless the allegation that the weight of the substance containing heroin, cocaine base as specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, cocaine as specified in paragraph (6) of subdivision (b) of Section 11055, methamphetamine, amphetamine, or phencyclidine (PCP) and its analogs exceeds the amounts provided in this section is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (d) The additional terms provided in this section shall be in addition to any other punishment provided by law.
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section if it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the additional punishment and states on the record its reasons for striking the additional punishment.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 43. Section 11370.6 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11370.6. (a) Every person who possesses any moneys or negotiable instruments in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) which have been obtained as the result of the unlawful sale, possession for sale, transportation, manufacture, offer for sale, or offer to manufacture any controlled substance listed in Section 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, or 11058, with knowledge that the moneys or negotiable instruments have been so obtained, and any person who possesses any moneys or negotiable instruments in excess of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) which are intended by that person for the unlawful purchase of any controlled substance listed in Section 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, or 11058 and who commits an act in substantial furtherance of the unlawful purchase, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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1 a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided
2 in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

(c) In consideration of the constitutional right to counsel afforded by the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Section 15 of Article-1 I of the California Constitution, when a case charged under subdivision (a) involves an attorney who accepts a fee for representing a client in a criminal investigation or proceeding, the prosecution shall additionally be required to prove that the moneys or negotiable instruments were accepted by the attorney with the intent to participate in the unlawful conduct described in subdivision (a) or to disguise or aid in disguising the source of the funds or the nature of the criminal activity.

(c)

- (d) In determining the guilt or innocence of a person charged under subdivision (a), the trier of fact may consider the following in addition to any other relevant evidence:
 - (1) The lack of gainful employment by the person charged.
- (2) The expert opinion of a qualified controlled substances expert as to the source of the assets.
- (3) The existence of documents or ledgers that indicate sales of controlled substances.
- SEC. 44. Section 11370.9 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11370.9. (a) It is unlawful for any person knowingly to receive or acquire proceeds, or engage in a transaction involving proceeds, known to be derived from any violation of this division or Division 10.1 or Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 109525) of Part 4 of Division 104 with the intent to conceal or disguise or aid in concealing or disguising the nature, location, ownership, control, or source of the proceeds or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.
- (b) It is unlawful for any person knowingly to give, sell, transfer, trade, invest, conceal, transport, or maintain an interest in, or otherwise make available, anything of value which that person knows is intended to be used for the purpose of committing, or furthering the commission of, any violation of this division—or Division 10.1 or Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 109525) of Part 4 of Division 104 with the intent to conceal or disguise or aid in concealing or disguising the nature, location, ownership, control,

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or source of the proceeds or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.

- (c) It is unlawful for any person knowingly to direct, plan, organize, initiate, finance, manage, supervise, or facilitate the transportation or transfer of proceeds known to be derived from any violation of this division—or Division—10.1 or Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 109525) of Part 4 of Division 104 with the intent to conceal or disguise or aid in concealing or disguising the nature, location, ownership, control, or source of the proceeds or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.
- (d) It is unlawful for any person knowingly to conduct a transaction involving proceeds derived from a violation of this division or Division 10.1 or Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 109525) of Part 4 of Division 104 when the transaction is designed in whole or in part to conceal or disguise the nature, location, source, ownership, or control of the proceeds known to be derived from a violation of this division—or Division 10.1 or Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 109525) of Part 4 of Division 104 with the intent to conceal or disguise or aid in concealing or disguising the nature, location, ownership, control, or source of the proceeds or to avoid a transaction reporting requirement under state or federal law.
- (e) A violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison for a period of two, three, or four years, by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) or twice the value of the proceeds or property involved in the violation, whichever is greater, or by both that imprisonment and fine. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, each violation of this section shall constitute a separate, punishable offense without limitation.
- (f) This section shall apply only to a transaction, or series of related transactions within a 30-day period, involving over twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or to proceeds of a value exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(g)

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(h) In consideration of the constitutional right to counsel afforded by the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Section 15 of Article—I of the California Constitution, this section is not intended to apply to the receipt of, or a related transaction involving, a fee by an attorney for the purpose of providing advice or representing a person in a criminal investigation or prosecution.

(h)

- (i) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) "Proceeds" means property acquired or derived directly or indirectly from, produced through, or realized through any violation of this division or <u>Division 10.1</u> Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 109525) of Part 4 of Division 104.
- (2) "Transaction" includes a purchase, sale, trade, loan, pledge, investment, gift, transfer, transmission, delivery, deposit, withdrawal, payment, electronic, magnetic, or manual transfer between accounts, exchange of currency, extension of credit, purchase or sale of any monetary instrument, or any other acquisition or disposition of property by whatever means effected.
- (3) "Represented by a law enforcement officer" means any representation of fact made by a peace officer as defined in Section 7 of the Penal Code, or a federal officer described in subsection (e) of Sections 1956 and 1957 of Title 18 of the United States Code, or by another person at the direction of, or with the approval of, that peace officer or federal officer.
- SEC. 45. Section 11371 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11371. (a) Any person who shall knowingly violate knowingly violates any of the provisions of Section 11153, 11154, 11155, or 11156 with respect to (1) a controlled substance specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 11055, or (2) a controlled substance specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 11056, or (3) a controlled substance which is a narcotic drug classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, or who in any voluntary manner solicits, induces, encourages or intimidates any minor with the intent that such minor shall commit any such offense, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or by both-such the fine and imprisonment.

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(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 46. Section 11371.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

- 11371.1. (a) Any person who—shall knowingly violate knowingly violates any of the provisions of Section 11173 or 11174 with respect to (1) a controlled substance specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (d) of Section 11055, or (2) a controlled substance specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 11056, or (3) a controlled substance which is a narcotic drug classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, or who in any voluntary manner solicits, induces, encourages or intimidates any minor with the intent that such minor shall commit any such offense, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who would be subject to a penalty pursuant to this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 47. Section 11372 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11372. (a) In addition to the term of imprisonment provided by law for persons convicted of violating Section 11350, 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11353, 11355, 11359, 11360, or 11361, the trial court may impose a fine not exceeding twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for each offense. In no event shall a fine be levied in lieu of or in substitution for the term of imprisonment provided by law for any of these offenses.
- (b) Any person receiving an additional term pursuant to paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 11370.4, may, in addition, be fined by an amount not exceeding one million dollars (\$1,000,000) for each offense.
- (c) Any person receiving an additional term pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 11370.4, may, in addition, be fined by an amount not to exceed four million dollars (\$4,000,000) for each offense.
- 39 (d) Any person receiving an additional term pursuant to 40 paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) of Section 11370.4, may, in

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addition, be fined by an amount not to exceed eight million dollars (\$8,000,000) for each offense.

- (e) The court shall make a finding, prior to the imposition of the fines authorized by subdivisions (b) to (e), inclusive, that there is a reasonable expectation that the fine, or a substantial portion thereof, could be collected within a reasonable period of time, taking into consideration the defendant's income, earning capacity, and financial resources.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who would be subject to a penalty pursuant to this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 48. Section 11374 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11374. (a) Every person who violates or fails to comply with any provision of this division, except one for which a penalty is otherwise in this division specifically provided, is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine in a sum not less than thirty dollars (\$30) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 15 nor more than 180 days, or by both.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 49. Section 11374.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11374.5. (a) Any manufacturer of a controlled substance who disposes of any hazardous substance that is a controlled substance or a chemical used in, or is a byproduct of, the manufacture of a controlled substance in violation of any law regulating the disposal of hazardous substances or hazardous waste is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years or in the county jail not exceeding one year.
- (b) (1) In addition to any other penalty or liability imposed by law, a person who is convicted of violating subdivision (a), or any person who is convicted of the manufacture, sale, possession for sale, possession, transportation, or disposal of any hazardous substance that is a controlled substance or a chemical used in, or is a byproduct of, the manufacture of a controlled substance in

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violation of any law, shall pay a penalty equal to the amount of the actual cost incurred by the state or local agency to remove and dispose of the hazardous substance that is a controlled substance or a chemical used in, or is a byproduct of, the manufacture of a controlled substance and to take removal action with respect to any release of the hazardous substance or any items or materials contaminated by that release, if the state or local agency requests the prosecuting authority to seek recovery of that cost. The court shall transmit all penalties collected pursuant to this subdivision to the county treasurer of the county in which the court is located for deposit in a special account in the county treasury. The county treasurer shall pay that money at least once a month to the agency that requested recovery of the cost for the removal action. The county may retain up to 5 percent of any assessed penalty for appropriate and reasonable administrative costs attributable to the collection and disbursement of the penalty.

- (2) If the Department of Toxic Substances Control has requested recovery of the cost of removing the hazardous substance that is a controlled substance or a chemical used in, or is a byproduct of, the manufacture of a controlled substance or taking removal action with respect to any release of the hazardous substance, the county treasurer shall transfer funds in the amount of the penalty collected to the Treasurer, who shall deposit the money in the Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account, which is hereby created in the General Fund in the State Treasury. The Department of Toxic Substances Control may expend the money in the Illegal Drug Lab Cleanup Account, upon appropriation by the Legislature, to cover the cost of taking removal actions pursuant to Section 25354.5.
- (3) If a local agency and the Department of Toxic Substances Control have both requested recovery of removal costs with respect to a hazardous substance that is a controlled substance or a chemical used in, or is a byproduct of, the manufacture of a controlled substance, the county treasurer shall apportion any penalty collected among the agencies involved in proportion to the costs incurred.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(c)

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1 (d) As used in this section the following terms have the 2 following meaning:

- (1) "Dispose" means to abandon, deposit, intern, or otherwise discard as a final action after use has been achieved or a use is no longer intended.
- (2) "Hazardous substance" has the same meaning as defined in Section 25316.
- (3) "Hazardous waste" has the same meaning as defined in Section 25117.
- (4) For purposes of this section, "remove" or "removal" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 25323.
- SEC. 50. Section 11375 of the Health and Safety Code, as amended by Section 1 of Chapter 838 of the Statutes of 2001, is amended to read:
- 11375. (a) As to the substances specified in subdivision—(e) (d), this section, and not Sections 11377, 11378, 11379, and 11380, shall apply.
- (b) (1) Every person who possesses for sale, or who sells, any substance specified in subdivision—(e) (d) shall be punished by imprisonment in—the a county jail for a period of not more than one year or state prison.
- (2) Every person who possesses any controlled substance specified in subdivision-(e) (d), unless upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, licensed to practice in this state, shall be guilty of an infraction or a misdemeanor.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
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- 31 (*d*) This section shall apply to any material, compound, mixture, 32 or preparation containing any of the following substances:
 - (1) Chlordiazepoxide.
- 34 (2) Clonazepam.
- 35 (3) Clorazepate.
- 36 (4) Diazepam.
- 37 (5) Flurazepam.
- 38 (6) Lorazepam.
- 39 (7) Mebutamate.
- 40 (8) Oxazepam.

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- 1 (9) Prazepam.
- 2 (10) Temazepam.
- 3 (11) Halazepam.
- 4 (12) Alprazolam.
- 5 (13) Propoxyphene.
 - (14) Diethylpropion.
- 7 (15) Phentermine.
- 8 (16) Pemoline.

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- 9 (17) Triazolam.
- 10 SEC. 51. Section 11375 of the Health and Safety Code, as 11 amended by Section 2 of Chapter 838 of the Statutes of 2001, is 12 amended to read:
 - 11375. (a) As to the substances specified in subdivision—(c) (d), this section, and not Sections 11377, 11378, 11379, and 11380, shall apply.
 - (b) (1) Every person who possesses for sale, or who sells, any substance specified in subdivision—(e) (d) shall be punished by imprisonment in—the a county jail for a period of not more than one year or state prison.
 - (2) Every person who possesses any controlled substance specified in subdivision—(e) (d), unless upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, licensed to practice in this state, shall be guilty of an infraction or a misdemeanor.
 - (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

28 (e)

- 29 (d) This section shall apply to any material, compound, mixture, 30 or preparation containing any of the following substances:
- 31 (1) Chlordiazepoxide.
- 32 (2) Clonazepam.
- 33 (3) Clorazepate.
- 34 (4) Diazepam.
- 35 (5) Flurazepam.
- 36 (6) Lorazepam.
- 37 (7) Mebutamate.
- 38 (8) Oxazepam.
- 39 (9) Prazepam.
- 40 (10) Temazepam.

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- 1 (11) Halazepam.
- 2 (12) Alprazolam.
- 3 (13) Propoxyphene.
- 4 (14) Diethylpropion.
- 5 (15) Phentermine.
 - (16) Pemoline.
- 7 (17) Fenfluramine.
- 8 (18) Triazolam.

- 9 SEC. 52. Section 11377 of the Health and Safety Code is 10 amended to read:
 - 11377. (a) Except as authorized by law and as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) or Section 11375, or in Article 7 (commencing with Section 4211) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, every person who possesses any controlled substance which is (1) classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, and which is not a narcotic drug, (2) specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054, except paragraphs (13), (14), (15), and (20) of subdivision (d), (3) specified in paragraph (11) of subdivision (c) of Section 11056, (4) specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or (5) specified in subdivision (d), (e), or (f) of Section 11055, unless upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year or in the state prison.
 - (b) (1) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in subdivision (f) of Section 11056, and who has not previously been convicted of a violation involving a controlled substance specified in subdivision (f) of Section 11056, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - (2) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in subdivision (g) of Section 11056 is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - (3) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in paragraph (7) or (8) of subdivision (d) of Section 11055 is guilty of a misdemeanor.
 - (4) Any person who violates subdivision (a) by unlawfully possessing a controlled substance specified in paragraph (8) of subdivision (f) of Section 11057 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

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(c) In addition to any fine assessed under subdivision (b), the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates subdivision (a), with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23 of the Penal Code. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 53. Section 11378 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11378. (a) Except as otherwise provided in Article 7 (commencing with Section 4211) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, every person who possesses for sale any controlled substance which is (1) classified in Schedule III, IV, or V and which is not a narcotic drug, except subdivision (g) of Section 11056, (2) specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054, except paragraphs (13), (14), (15), (20), (21), (22), and (23) of subdivision (d), (3) specified in paragraph (11) of subdivision (c) of Section 11056, (4) specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or (5) specified in subdivision (d), (e), or (f), except paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) and subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f), of Section 11055, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 54. Section 11378.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11378.5. (a) Except as otherwise provided in Article 7 (commencing with Section 4211) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, every person who possesses for sale phencyclidine or any analog or any precursor of phencyclidine which is specified in paragraph (21), (22), or (23) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054 or in paragraph (3) of

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subdivision (e) or in subdivision (f), except subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), of Section 11055, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, four, or five years.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 55. Section 11379 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11379. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) and in Article 7 (commencing with Section 4211) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, every person who transports, imports into this state, sells, furnishes, administers, or gives away, or offers to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempts to import into this state or transport any controlled substance which is (1) classified in Schedule III, IV, or V and which is not a narcotic drug, except subdivision (g) of Section 11056, (2) specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054, except paragraphs (13), (14), (15), (20), (21), (22), and (23) of subdivision (d), (3) specified in paragraph (11) of subdivision (c) of Section 11056, (4) specified in paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or (5) specified in subdivision (d) or (e), except paragraph (3) of subdivision (e), or specified in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (f), of Section 11055, unless upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian, licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of two, three, or four years.
- (b) Notwithstanding the penalty provisions of subdivision (a), any person who transports for sale any controlled substances specified in subdivision (a) within this state from one county to another noncontiguous county shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or nine years.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- 39 SEC. 56. Section 11379.2 of the Health and Safety Code is 40 amended to read:

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11379.2. (a) Except as otherwise provided in Article 7 (commencing with Section 4211) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, every person who possesses for sale or sells any controlled substance specified in subdivision (g) of Section 11056 shall be punished by imprisonment in-the a county jail for a period of not more than one year or in the state prison.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 57. Section 11379.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11379.5. (a) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (b) and in Article 7 (commencing with Section 4211) of Chapter 9 of Division 2 of the Business and Professions Code, every person who transports, imports into this state, sells, furnishes, administers, or gives away, or offers to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, administer, or give away, or attempts to import into this state or transport phencyclidine or any of its analogs which is specified in paragraph (21), (22), or (23) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054 or in paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) of Section 11055, or its precursors as specified in subparagraph (A) or (B) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 11055, unless upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatrist, or veterinarian licensed to practice in this state, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, four, or five years.
- (b) Notwithstanding the penalty provisions of subdivision (a), any person who transports for sale any controlled substances specified in subdivision (a) within this state from one county to another noncontiguous county shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or nine years.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 58. Section 11379.6 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 39 11379.6. (a) Except as otherwise provided by law, every person 40 who manufactures, compounds, converts, produces, derives,

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processes, or prepares, either directly or indirectly by chemical extraction or independently by means of chemical synthesis, any controlled substance specified in Section 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, or 11058 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or seven years and by a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

- (b) Except when an enhancement pursuant to Section 11379.7 is pled and proved, the fact that a person under 16 years of age resided in a structure in which a violation of this section involving methamphetamine occurred shall be considered a factor in aggravation by the sentencing court.
- (c) Except as otherwise provided by law, every person who offers to perform an act which is punishable under subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(d)

- (e) All fines collected pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be transferred to the State Treasury for deposit in the Clandestine Drug Lab Clean-up Account, as established by Section 5 of Chapter 1295 of the Statutes of 1987. The transmission to the State Treasury shall be carried out in the same manner as fines collected for the state by the county.
- SEC. 59. Section 11379.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11379.7. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 11379.6 or Section 11383, or of an attempt to violate subdivision (a) of Section 11379.6 or Section 11383, as those sections relate to methamphetamine or phencyclidine, when the commission or attempted commission of the crime occurs in a structure where any child under 16 years of age is present, shall, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony of which he or she has been convicted, be punished by an additional term of two years in the state prison.
- (b) Any person convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 11379.6 or Section 11383, or of an attempt to violate

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subdivision (a) of Section 11379.6 or Section 11383, as those sections relate to methamphetamine or phencyclidine, where the commission of the crime causes any child under 16 years of age to suffer great bodily injury, shall, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony of which he or she has been convicted, be punished by an additional term of five years in the state prison.

(c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

12 (c)

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(d) As used in this section, "structure" means any house, apartment building, shop, warehouse, barn, building, vessel, railroad car, cargo container, motor vehicle, housecar, trailer, trailer coach, camper, mine, floating home, or other enclosed structure capable of holding a child and manufacturing equipment.

(d)

- (e) As used in this section, "great bodily injury" has the same meaning as defined in Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code.
- SEC. 60. Section 11379.8 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11379.8. (a) Any person convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 11379.6, or of a conspiracy to violate subdivision (a) of Section 11379.6, with respect to any substance containing a controlled substance which is specified in paragraph (21), (22), or (23) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or in paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (d) or in paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) or in paragraph (2) of subdivision (f) of Section 11055 shall receive an additional term as follows:
- (1) Where the substance exceeds three gallons of liquid by volume or one pound of solid substances by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of three years.
- (2) Where the substance exceeds 10 gallons of liquid by volume or three pounds of solid substance by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of five years.
- (3) Where the substance exceeds 25 gallons of liquid by volume or 10 pounds of solid substance by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of 10 years.

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(4) Where the substance exceeds 105 gallons of liquid by volume or 44 pounds of solid substance by weight, the person shall receive an additional term of 15 years.

In computing the quantities involved in this subdivision, plant or vegetable material seized shall not be included.

- (b) The additional terms provided in this section shall not be imposed unless the allegation that the controlled substance exceeds the amounts provided in this section is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (c) The additional terms provided in this section shall be in addition to any other punishment provided by law.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in this section if it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the additional punishment and states on the record its reasons for striking the additional punishment.
- (e) The conspiracy enhancements provided for in this section shall not be imposed unless the trier of fact finds that the defendant conspirator was substantially involved in the direction or supervision of, or in a significant portion of the financing of, the underlying offense.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 61. Section 11379.9 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11379.9. (a) Except as provided by Section 11379.7, any person convicted of a violation of, or of an attempt to violate, subdivision (a) of Section 11379.6 or Section 11383, as those sections relate to methamphetamine or phencyclidine, when the commission or attempted commission of the offense causes the death or great bodily injury of another person other than an accomplice, shall, in addition and consecutive to any other punishment authorized by law, be punished by an additional term of one year in the state prison for each death or injury.
- (b) Nothing in this section shall preclude prosecution under both this section and Section 187, 192, or 12022.7, or any other provision of law. However, a person who is punished under another provision of law for causing death or great bodily injury as

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described in subdivision (a) shall not receive an additional term of imprisonment under this section.

- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 62. Section 11380 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11380. (a) Every person 18 years of age or over who violates any provision of this chapter involving controlled substances which are (1) classified in Schedule III, IV, or V and which are not narcotic drugs or (2) specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054, except paragraphs (13), (14), (15), and (20) of subdivision (d), specified in paragraph (11) of subdivision (c) of Section 11056, specified in paragraph (2) or (3)—or of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, or specified in subdivision (d), (e), or (f) of Section 11055, by the use of a minor as agent, who solicits, induces, encourages, or intimidates any minor with the intent that the minor shall violate any provision of this article involving those controlled substances or who unlawfully furnishes, offers to furnish, or attempts to furnish those controlled substances to a minor shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or nine years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

- (c) Nothing in this section applies to a registered pharmacist furnishing controlled substances pursuant to a prescription.
- SEC. 63. Section 11380.1 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11380.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person 18 years of age or over who is convicted of a violation of Section 11380, in addition to the punishment imposed for that conviction, shall receive an additional punishment as follows:
- (1) If the offense involved phencyclidine (PCP), methamphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or any analog of these substances and occurred upon the grounds of, or within, a church or synagogue, a playground, a public or private youth

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center, a child day care facility, or a public swimming pool, during hours in which the facility is open for business, classes, or school-related programs, or at any time when minors are using the facility, the defendant shall, as a full and separately served enhancement to any other enhancement provided in paragraph (3), be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one year.

- (2) If the offense involved phencyclidine (PCP), methamphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), or any analog of these substances and occurred upon, or within 1,000 feet of, the grounds of any public or private elementary, vocational, junior high school, or high school, during hours that the school is open for classes or school-related programs, or at any time when minors are using the facility where the offense occurs, the defendant shall, as a full and separately served enhancement to any other enhancement provided in paragraph (3), be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two years.
- (3) If the offense involved a minor who is at least four years younger than the defendant, the defendant shall, as a full and separately served enhancement to any other enhancement provided in this subdivision, be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, at the discretion of the court.
- (b) The additional punishment provided in this section shall not be imposed unless the allegation is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted by the defendant or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (c) The additional punishment provided in this section shall be in addition to any other punishment provided by law and shall not be limited by any other provision of law.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may strike the additional punishment provided for in this section if it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the additional punishment and states on the record its reasons for striking the additional punishment.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

38 (e)

(f) The definitions contained in subdivision (e) of Section 11353.1 shall apply to this section.

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1 (f)

(g) This section does not require either that notice be posted regarding the proscribed conduct or that the applicable 1,000-foot boundary limit be marked.

SEC. 64. Section 11380.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

- 11380.7. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who is convicted of trafficking in heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, methamphetamine, or phencyclidine (PCP), or of a conspiracy to commit trafficking in heroin, cocaine, cocaine base, methamphetamine, or phencyclidine (PCP), in addition to the punishment imposed for the conviction, shall be imprisoned in the state prison for an additional one year if the violation occurred upon the grounds of, or within 1,000 feet of, a drug treatment center, detoxification facility, or homeless shelter.
- (b) (1) The additional punishment provided in this section shall not be imposed unless the allegation is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted by the defendant or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (2) The additional punishment provided in this section shall not be imposed if any other additional punishment is imposed pursuant to Section 11353.1, 11353.5, 11353.6, 11353.7, or 11380.1.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may strike the additional punishment provided for in this section if it determines that there are circumstances in mitigation of the additional punishment and states on the record its reasons for striking the additional punishment. In determining whether or not to strike the additional punishment, the court shall consider the following factors and any relevant factors in aggravation or mitigation in Rules 4.421 and 4.423 of the California Rules of Court.
- (1) The following factors indicate that the court should exercise its discretion to strike the additional punishment unless these factors are outweighed by factors in aggravation:

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1 (A) The defendant is homeless, or is in a homeless shelter or transitional housing.

- (B) The defendant lacks resources for the necessities of life.
- (C) The defendant is addicted to or dependent on controlled substances.
- (D) The defendant's motive was merely to maintain a steady supply of drugs for personal use.
- (E) The defendant was recruited or exploited by a more culpable person to commit the crime.
- (2) The following factors indicate that the court should not exercise discretion to strike the additional punishment unless these factors are outweighed by factors in mitigation:
- (A) The defendant, in committing the crime, preyed on homeless persons, drug addicts or substance abusers who were seeking treatment, shelter or transitional services.
- (B) The defendant's primary motive was monetary compensation.
- (C) The defendant induced others, particularly homeless persons, drug addicts and substance abusers, to become involved in trafficking.

(d)

- (e) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) "Detoxification facility" means any premises, place, or building in which 24-hour residential nonmedical services are provided to adults who are recovering from problems related to alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug misuse or abuse, and who need alcohol, drug, or alcohol and drug recovery treatment or detoxification services.
- (2) "Drug treatment program" or "drug treatment" has the same meaning set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 1210 of the Penal Code.
- (3) "Homeless shelter" includes, but is not limited to, emergency shelter housing, as well as transitional housing, but does not include domestic violence shelters. "Emergency shelter housing" is housing with minimal support services for homeless persons in which residency is limited to six months or less and is not related to the person's ability to pay. "Transitional housing" means housing with supportive services, including self-sufficiency development services, which is exclusively designed and targeted to help

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recently homeless persons find permanent housing as soon as reasonably possible, limits residency to 24 months, and in which rent and service fees are based on ability to pay.

- (4) "Trafficking" means any of the unlawful activities specified in Sections 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11353, 11354, 11378, 11379, 11379.6, and 11380. It does not include simple possession or drug use.
- SEC. 65. Section 11382 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11382. (a) Every person who agrees, consents, or in any manner offers to unlawfully sell, furnish, transport, administer, or give any controlled substance which is (1) classified in Schedule III, IV, or V and which is not a narcotic drug, or (2) specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054, except paragraphs (13), (14), (15), and (20) of subdivision (d), specified in paragraph (11) of subdivision (c) of Section 11056, or specified in subdivision (d), (e), or (f) of Section 11055, to any person, or offers, arranges, or negotiates to have that controlled substance unlawfully sold, delivered, transported, furnished, administered, or given to any person and then sells, delivers, furnishes, transports, administers, or gives, or offers, or arranges, or negotiates to have sold, delivered, transported, furnished, administered, or given to any person any other liquid, substance, or material in lieu of that controlled substance shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 66. Section 11383 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11383. (a) Any person who possesses at the same time any of the following combinations, a combination product thereof, or possesses any compound or mixture containing the chemicals listed in the following combinations, with the intent to manufacture phencyclidine (PCP) or any of its analogs specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054 or subdivision (e) of Section 11055, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years:
 - (1) Piperidine and cyclohexanone.

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1 (2) Pyrrolidine and cyclohexanone.

- (3) Morpholine and cyclohexanone.
- (b) Any person who possesses the optical, positional, or geometric isomer of any of the compounds listed in this section, with the intent to manufacture these controlled substances is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years:
 - (1) Phencyclidine (PCP).
- (2) Any analog of PCP specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or in subdivision (e) of Section 11055.
- (c) Any person who possesses any compound or mixture containing piperidine, cyclohexanone, pyrrolidine, morpholine, 1 p h e n y l c y c l o h e x y l a m i n e (PCA), 1-piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile (PCC), or phenylmagnesium bromide (PMB) with the intent to manufacture phencyclidine, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
- (d) Any person who possesses immediate precursors sufficient for the manufacture of piperidine, cyclohexanone, pyrrolidine, morpholine, or phenylmagnesium bromide (PMB) with the intent to manufacture phencyclidine, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

- (f) This section does not apply to drug manufacturers licensed by this state or persons authorized by regulation of the Board of Pharmacy to possess those substances or combinations of substances.
- SEC. 67. Section 11383.5 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11383.5. (a) Any person who possesses both methylamine and phenyl-2-propanone (phenylacetone) at the same time with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine, or who possesses both ethylamine and phenyl-2-propanone (phenylacetone) at the same time with the intent to manufacture N-ethylamphetamine, is guilty

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of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.

- (b) (1) Any person who, with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine or any of its analogs specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11055, possesses ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, or any salts, isomers, or salts of isomers of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, or who possesses a substance containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, or any salts, isomers, or salts of isomers of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, or who possesses at the same time any of the following, or a combination product thereof, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years:
- (A) Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine, N-ethylpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, plus hydriodic acid.
- (B) Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine, N-ethylpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, thionyl chloride and hydrogen gas.
- (C) Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine, N-ethylpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, plus phosphorus pentachloride and hydrogen gas.
- (D) Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine, N-ethylpseudoephedrine, chloroephedrine and chloropseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, plus any reducing agent.
- (2) Any person who, with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine or any of its analogs specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11055, possesses hydriodic acid or a reducing agent or any product containing hydriodic acid or a reducing agent is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
- (c) Any person who possesses the optical, positional, or geometric isomer of any of the compounds listed in this section, with the intent to manufacture any of the following controlled substances, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years:

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(1) Methamphetamine.

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- 2 (2) Any analog of methamphetamine specified in subdivision 3 (d) of Section 11055.
 - (3) N-ethylamphetamine.
 - (d) Any person who possesses immediate precursors sufficient for manufacture of methylamine, ethylamine, phenyl-2-propanone, pseudoephedrine, ephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, hydriodic acid or a reducing agent, thionyl chloride, or phosphorus pentachloride, with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
 - (e) Any person who possesses essential chemicals sufficient to manufacture hydriodic acid or a reducing agent, with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
 - (f) Any person who possesses any compound or mixture containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, hydriodic acid or a reducing agent, thionyl chloride, or phosphorus pentachloride, with the intent to manufacture methamphetamine, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
 - (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(g)

(h) For purposes of this section, a "reducing agent" for the purposes of manufacturing methamphetamine means an agent that causes reduction to occur by either donating a hydrogen atom to an organic compound or by removing an oxygen atom from an organic compound.

(h)

(i) This section does not apply to drug manufacturers licensed by this state or persons authorized by regulation of the Board of Pharmacy to possess those substances or combinations of substances.

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SEC. 68. Section 11383.6 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:

11383.6. (a) Any person who possesses at the same time any of the following combinations, a combination product thereof, or possesses any compound or mixture containing the chemicals listed in the following combinations, with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish those chemicals, combinations, or mixtures to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture phencyclidine (PCP) or any of its analogs specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054 or subdivision (e) of Section 11055 is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years:

- (1) Piperidine and cyclohexanone.
- (2) Pyrrolidine and cyclohexanone.
- (3) Morpholine and cyclohexanone.
- (b) Any person who possesses the optical, positional, or geometric isomer of any of the compounds listed in this section with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish the isomer to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture these controlled substances is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years:
 - (1) Phencyclidine (PCP).
- (2) Any analog of PCP specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11054, or in subdivision (e) of Section 11055.
- (c) Any person who possesses any compound or mixture containing piperidine, cyclohexanone, pyrrolidine, morpholine, 1 p h e n y l c y c l o h e x y l a m i n e (P C A), 1-piperidinocyclohexanecarbonitrile (PCC), or phenylmagnesium bromide (PMB) with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish the compound or mixture to another person with the knowledge that it will be used to manufacture phencyclidine is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.
- (d) Any person who possesses immediate precursors sufficient for the manufacture of piperidine, cyclohexanone, pyrrolidine, morpholine, or phenylmagnesium bromide (PMB) with the intent to sell, transfer or otherwise furnish the immediate precursors to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture phencyclidine is guilty of a felony and shall be

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punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, 2 or three years.

- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- (e)

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- (f) This section does not apply to drug manufacturers licensed by this state or persons authorized by regulation of the Board of Pharmacy to possess those substances or combinations of substances.
- SEC. 69. Section 11383.7 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11383.7. (a) Any person who possesses both methylamine and phenyl-2-propanone (phenylacetone) at the same time with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish those chemicals to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture methamphetamine, or who possesses both ethylamine and phenyl-2-propanone (phenylacetone) at the same time with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish those chemicals to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture methamphetamine is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.
- (b) (1) Any who person possesses ephedrine pseudoephedrine, or any salts, isomers, or salts of isomers of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, or who possesses a substance containing ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, or any salts, isomers, or salts of isomers of ephedrine or pseudoephedrine, or who possesses at the same time any of the following, or a combination product thereof, with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish those chemicals, substances, or products to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture methamphetamine or any of its analogs specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11055 is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years:
- (A) Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine, 39 N-ethylpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, plus hydriodic 40 acid.

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- pseudoephedrine, (B) Ephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, 2 N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine, 3 N-ethylpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, thionyl chloride 4 and hydrogen gas.
- 5 (C) Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine, 6 7 N-ethylpseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, plus phosphorus 8 pentachloride and hydrogen gas.
 - (D) Ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, N-methylpseudoephedrine, N-ethylpseudoephedrine, chloroephedrine chloropseudoephedrine, or phenylpropanolamine, plus any reducing agent.
 - (2) Any person who possesses hydriodic acid or a reducing agent or any product containing hydriodic acid or a reducing agent with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish that chemical, product, or substance to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture methamphetamine or any of its analogs specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11055 is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.
 - (c) Any person who possesses the optical, positional, or geometric isomer of any of the compounds listed in this section with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish any of the compounds to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture these controlled substances is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years:
 - (1) Methamphetamine.
 - (2) Any analog of methamphetamine specified in subdivision (d) of Section 11055.
 - (3) N-ethylamphetamine.
- 32 33 (d) Any person who possesses immediate precursors sufficient 34 for the manufacture of methylamine, ethylamine, 35 phenyl-2-propanone, ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, 36 norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, hydriodic acid or a reducing agent, thionyl 37 38 chloride, or phosphorus pentachloride, with the intent to sell, 39 transfer, or otherwise furnish these substances to another person 40 with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture

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methamphetamine is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.

- (e) Any person who possesses essential chemicals sufficient to manufacture hydriodic acid or a reducing agent with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish those chemicals to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture methamphetamine is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.
- (f) Any person who possesses any compound or mixture containing ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, norpseudoephedrine, N-methylephedrine, N-ethylephedrine, phenylpropanolamine, hydriodic acid or a reducing agent, thionyl chloride, or phosphorus pentachloride, with the intent to sell, transfer, or otherwise furnish that compound or mixture to another person with the knowledge that they will be used to manufacture methamphetamine is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(g)

(h) For purposes of this section, a "reducing agent" for the purposes of manufacturing methamphetamine means an agent that causes reduction to occur by either donating a hydrogen atom to an organic compound or by removing an oxygen atom from an organic compound.

(h)

- (i) This section does not apply to drug manufacturers licensed by this state or persons authorized by regulation of the Board of Pharmacy to possess those substances or combinations of substances.
- SEC. 70. Section 11390 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
- 11390. (a) Except as otherwise authorized by law, every person who, with intent to produce a controlled substance specified in paragraph (18) or (19) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, cultivates any spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other material which contains such a controlled substance shall

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be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year or in the state prison.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 71. Section 11391 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
 - 11391. (a) Except as otherwise authorized by law, every person who transports, imports into this state, sells, furnishes, gives away, or offers to transport, import into this state, sell, furnish, or give away any spores or mycelium capable of producing mushrooms or other material which contain a controlled substance specified in paragraph (18) or (19) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054 for the purpose of facilitating a violation of Section 11390 shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year or in the state prison.
 - (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 72. Section 11536 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
 - 11536. A violation of any provision of this chapter is a misdemeanor or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a violation shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 73. Section 11550 of the Health and Safety Code is amended to read:
 - 11550. (a) No person shall use, or be under the influence of any controlled substance which is (1) specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (e), or paragraph (1) of subdivision (f) of Section 11054, specified in paragraph (14), (15), (21), (22), or (23) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054, specified in subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11055, or specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (d) or in paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) of Section 11055, or (2) a narcotic drug classified in Schedule III, IV, or V, except when administered by or under the direction of a person licensed by the state to dispense, prescribe, or administer controlled substances. It shall

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be the burden of the defense to show that it comes within the exception. Any person convicted of violating this subdivision is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to serve a term of not less than 90 days or more than one year in a county jail. The court may place a person convicted under this subdivision on probation for a period not to exceed five years and, except as provided in subdivision (c), shall in all cases in which probation is granted require, as a condition thereof, that the person be confined in a county jail for at least 90 days. Other than as provided by subdivision (c), in no event shall the court have the power to absolve a person who violates this subdivision from the obligation of spending at least 90 days in confinement in a county jail.

(b) Any person who (1) is convicted of violating subdivision (a) when the offense occurred within seven years of that person being convicted of two or more separate violations of that subdivision, and (2) refuses to complete a licensed drug rehabilitation program offered by the court pursuant to subdivision (c), shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 180 days nor more than one year. In no event does the court have the power to absolve a person convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) that is punishable under this subdivision from the obligation of spending at least 180 days in confinement in a county jail unless there are no licensed drug rehabilitation programs reasonably available.

For the purpose of this section, a drug rehabilitation program shall not be considered reasonably available unless the person is required to pay no more than the court determines that he or she is reasonably able to pay, in order to participate in the program.

(c) The court may, when it would be in the interest of justice, permit any person convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) punishable under subdivision (a) or (b) to complete a licensed drug rehabilitation program in lieu of part or all of the imprisonment in the county jail. As a condition of sentencing, the court may require the offender to pay all or a portion of the drug rehabilitation program.

In order to alleviate jail overcrowding and to provide recidivist offenders with a reasonable opportunity to seek rehabilitation pursuant to this subdivision, counties are encouraged to include provisions to augment licensed drug rehabilitation programs in

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their substance abuse proposals and applications submitted to the state for federal and state drug abuse funds.

- (d) In addition to any fine assessed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section, with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23 of the Penal Code. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.
- (e) Notwithstanding subdivisions (a) and (b) or any other provision of law, any person who is unlawfully under the influence of cocaine, cocaine base, heroin, methamphetamine, or phencyclidine while in the immediate personal possession of a loaded, operable firearm is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not exceeding one year or in state prison.

As used in this subdivision "immediate personal possession" includes, but is not limited to, the interior passenger compartment of a motor vehicle.

- (f) Every person who violates subdivision (e) is punishable upon the second and each subsequent conviction by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (g) Nothing in this section prevents deferred entry of judgment or a defendant's participation in a preguilty plea drug court program under Chapter 2.5 (commencing with Section 1000) of Title 6 of Part 2 of the Penal Code unless the person is charged with violating subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 243 of the Penal Code. A person charged with violating this section by being under the influence of any controlled substance which is specified in paragraph (21), (22), or (23) of subdivision (d) of Section 11054 or in paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) of Section 11055 and with violating either subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 243 of the Penal Code or with a violation of subdivision (e) shall be ineligible for deferred entry of judgment or a preguilty plea drug court program.
- (h) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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SEC. 74. Section 11880 of the Insurance Code is amended to 2 read:

- 11880. (a) It is unlawful to make or cause to be made any knowingly false or fraudulent statement, whether made orally or in writing, of any fact material to the determination of the premium, rate, or cost of any policy of workers' compensation insurance issued or administered by the State Compensation Insurance Fund for the purpose of reducing the premium, rate, or cost of the insurance. Any person convicted of violating this subdivision shall be punished by imprisonment in the a county jail for one year, or in the state prison for two, three, or five years, or by a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or double the value of the fraud, whichever is greater, or by both imprisonment and fine.
- (b) Any person who violates subdivision (a) and who has a prior felony conviction of the offense set forth in that subdivision shall receive a two-year enhancement for each prior conviction in addition to the sentence provided in subdivision (a). The existence of any fact that would subject a person to a penalty enhancement shall be alleged in the information or indictment and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by trial by the court sitting without a jury.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 75. Section 421 of the Military and Veterans Code is amended to read:
- 421. Any person who secretes, sells, disposes of, offers for sale, purchases, retains after demand made by a commissioned officer of the National Guard or of the unorganized militia when called into the service of the state or Naval Militia, or in any manner pawns or pledges any arms, uniforms, equipment, or military or naval property of the state or of the United States, or of any organization of the active militia or of the unorganized militia when called into the service of the state is guilty of a felony if said arms, uniforms, equipments, or military or naval property of the state or of the United States is of a value of-four hundred

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dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or more, otherwise such person is guilty of a misdemeanor.

SEC. 76. Section 18 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 18. (a) Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by any law of this state, every offense declared to be a felony, or to be punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, is punishable by imprisonment in any of the state prisons for 16 months, or two or three years; provided, however, every offense which is prescribed by any law of the state to be a felony punishable by imprisonment in any of the state prisons or by a fine, but without an alternate sentence to the county jail, may be punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or by a fine, or by both.
- (b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, on or after the operative date of a rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission applicable to a particular felony, that offense is punishable as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 77. Section 19 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 19. (a) Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by any law of this state, every offense declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both.
- (b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, on or after the operative date of a rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission applicable to a particular misdemeanor, that offense is punishable as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 78. Section 72 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 72. (a) Every person who, with intent to defraud, presents for allowance or for payment to any state board or officer, or to any county, city, or district board or officer, authorized to allow or pay the same if genuine, any false or fraudulent claim, bill, account, voucher, or writing, is punishable either by imprisonment in—the a county jail for a period of not more than one year, by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both—such that imprisonment and fine, or by imprisonment in the state prison, by a fine of not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both such that imprisonment and fine.

As used in this section "officer" includes a "carrier," as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 14124.70 of the Welfare and

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Institutions Code, authorized to act as an agent for a state board or officer or a county, city, or district board or officer, as the case may be.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 79. Section 72.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 72.5. (a) Every person who, knowing a claim seeks public
- 72.5. (a) Every person who, knowing a claim seeks public funds for reimbursement of costs incurred in attending a political function organized to support or oppose any political party or political candidate, presents such a claim for allowance or for payment to any state board or officer, or to any county, city, or district board or officer authorized to allow or pay such claims, is punishable either by imprisonment in the *a* county jail for a period of not more than one year, by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both—such that imprisonment and fine, or by imprisonment in the state prison, by a fine—of not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both—such that imprisonment and fine.
- (b) Every person who, knowing a claim seeks public funds for reimbursement of costs incurred to gain admittance to a political function expressly organized to support or oppose any ballot measure, presents such a claim for allowance or for payment to any state board or officer, or to any county, city, or district board or officer authorized to allow or pay such claims is punishable either by imprisonment in the *a* county jail for a period of not more than one year, by a fine of not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both—such that imprisonment and fine, or by imprisonment in the state prison, by a fine—of not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both—such that imprisonment and fine.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 80. Section 115.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 115.1. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that the voters of California are entitled to accurate representations in materials that are directed to them in efforts to influence how they vote.

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(b) No person shall publish or cause to be published, with intent to deceive, any campaign advertisement containing a signature that the person knows to be unauthorized.

- (c) For purposes of this section, "campaign advertisement" means any communication directed to voters by means of a mass mailing as defined in Section 82041.5 of the Government Code, a paid television, radio, or newspaper advertisement, an outdoor advertisement, or any other printed matter, if the expenditures for that communication are required to be reported by Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 84100) of Title 9 of the Government Code.
- (d) For purposes of this section, an authorization to use a signature shall be oral or written.
- (e) Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a person from publishing or causing to be published a reproduction of all or part of a document containing an actual or authorized signature, provided that the signature so reproduced shall not, with the intent to deceive, be incorporated into another document in a manner that falsely suggests that the person whose signature is reproduced has signed the other document.
- (f) Any knowing or willful violation of this section is a public offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail, or by a fine not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (g) As used in this section, "signature" means either of the following:
 - (1) A handwritten or mechanical signature, or a copy thereof.
- (2) Any representation of a person's name, including, but not limited to, a printed or typewritten representation, that serves the same purpose as a handwritten or mechanical signature.
- (h) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 81. Section 126 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 126. Perjury is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, is punishable as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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SEC. 82. Section 148.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 148.1. (a) Any person who reports to any peace officer listed in Section 830.1 or 830.2, or subdivision (a) of Section 830.33, employee of a fire department or fire service, district attorney, newspaper, radio station, television station, deputy district attorney, employees of the Department of Justice, employees of an airline, employees of an airport, employees of a railroad or busline, an employee of a telephone company, occupants of a building or a news reporter in the employ of a newspaper or radio or television station, that a bomb or other explosive has been or will be placed or secreted in any public or private place, knowing that the report is false, is guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or imprisonment in—the a county jail not to exceed one year.

- (b) Any person who reports to any other peace officer defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 that a bomb or other explosive has been or will be placed or secreted in any public or private place, knowing that the report is false, is guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or in the *a* county jail not to exceed one year if (1) the false information is given while the peace officer is engaged in the performance of his or her duties as a peace officer and (2) the person providing the false information knows or should have known that the person receiving the information is a peace officer.
- (c) Any person who maliciously informs any other person that a bomb or other explosive has been or will be placed or secreted in any public or private place, knowing that the information is false, is guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or imprisonment in the *a* county jail not to exceed one year.
- (d) Any person who maliciously gives, mails, sends, or causes to be sent any false or facsimile bomb to another person, or places, causes to be placed, or maliciously possesses any false or facsimile bomb, with the intent to cause another to fear for his or her personal safety or the safety of others, is guilty of a crime punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or imprisonment in the a county jail not to exceed one year.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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SEC. 83. Section 154 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 154. (a) Every debtor who fraudulently removes his or her property or effects out of this state, or who fraudulently sells, conveys, assigns or conceals his or her property with intent to defraud, hinder or delay his or her creditors of their rights, claims, or demands, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Where the property so removed, sold, conveyed, assigned, or concealed consists of a stock in trade, or a part thereof, of a value exceeding—one hundred dollars (\$100) two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), the offense shall be a felony and punishable as such.
 - SEC. 84. Section 155 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 155. (a) Every person against whom an action is pending, or against whom a judgment has been rendered for the recovery of any personal property, who fraudulently conceals, sells, or disposes of that property, with intent to hinder, delay, or defraud the person bringing the action or recovering the judgment, or with such intent removes that property beyond the limits of the county in which it may be at the time of the commencement of the action or the rendering of the judgment, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Where the property so concealed, sold, disposed of, or removed consists of a stock in trade, or a part thereof, of a value exceeding—one hundred dollars (\$100) two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), the offenses shall be a felony and punishable as such.
 - SEC. 85. Section 182 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
 - 182. (a) If two or more persons conspire:
 - (1) To commit any crime.

- (2) Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, or to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime.
 - (3) Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action, or proceeding.
- (4) To cheat and defraud any person of any property, by any means which are in themselves criminal, or to obtain money or property by false pretenses or by false promises with fraudulent intent not to perform those promises.

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(5) To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to pervert or obstruct justice, or the due administration of the laws.

(6) To commit any crime against the person of the President or Vice President of the United States, the Governor of any state or territory, any United States justice or judge, or the secretary of any of the executive departments of the United States.

They are punishable as follows:

When they conspire to commit any crime against the person of any official specified in paragraph (6), they are guilty of a felony and are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.

When they conspire to commit any other felony, they shall be punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as is provided for the punishment of that felony. If the felony is one for which different punishments are prescribed for different degrees, the jury or court which finds the defendant guilty thereof shall determine the degree of the felony the defendant conspired to commit. If the degree is not so determined, the punishment for conspiracy to commit the felony shall be that prescribed for the lesser degree, except in the case of conspiracy to commit murder, in which case the punishment shall be that prescribed for murder in the first degree.

If the felony is conspiracy to commit two or more felonies which have different punishments and the commission of those felonies constitute but one offense of conspiracy, the penalty shall be that prescribed for the felony which has the greater maximum term.

When they conspire to do an act described in paragraph (4), they shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in-the a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

When they conspire to do any of the other acts described in this section, they shall be punishable by imprisonment in-the *a* county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. When they receive a felony conviction for conspiring to commit identity theft, as defined in Section 530.5, the court may impose a fine of up to twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

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All cases of conspiracy may be prosecuted and tried in the superior court of any county in which any overt act tending to effect the conspiracy shall be done.

- (b) Upon a trial for conspiracy, in a case where an overt act is necessary to constitute the offense, the defendant cannot be convicted unless one or more overt acts are expressly alleged in the indictment or information, nor unless one of the acts alleged is proved; but other overt acts not alleged may be given in evidence.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 86. Section 186.10 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 186.10. (a) Any person who conducts or attempts to conduct a transaction or more than one transaction within a seven-day period involving a monetary instrument or instruments of a total value exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or a total value exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) within a 30-day period, through one or more financial institutions (1) with the specific intent to promote, manage, establish, carry on, or facilitate the promotion, management, establishment, or carrying on of any criminal activity, or (2) knowing that the monetary instrument represents the proceeds of, or is derived directly or indirectly from the proceeds of, criminal activity, is guilty of the crime of money laundering. The aggregation periods do not create an obligation for financial institutions to record, report, create, or implement tracking systems or otherwise monitor transactions involving monetary instruments in any time period. In consideration of the constitutional right to counsel afforded by the Sixth Amendment to the United States Constitution and Section 15 of Article I of the California Constitution, when a case involves an attorney who accepts a fee for representing a client in a criminal investigation or proceeding, the prosecution shall additionally be required to prove that the monetary instrument was accepted by the attorney with the intent to disguise or aid in disguising the source of the funds or the nature of the criminal activity.

A violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison, by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty thousand dollars

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(\$250,000) or twice the value of the property transacted, whichever is greater, or by both that imprisonment and fine. However, for a second or subsequent conviction for a violation of this section, the maximum fine that may be imposed is five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or five times the value of the property transacted, whichever is greater.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other law, for purposes of this section, each individual transaction conducted in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), each series of transactions conducted within a seven-day period that total in excess of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or each series of transactions conducted within a 30-day period that total in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), shall constitute a separate, punishable offense.
- (c) (1) Any person who is punished under subdivision (a) by imprisonment in the state prison shall also be subject to an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison as follows:
- (A) If the value of the transaction or transactions exceeds fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) but is less than one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), the court, in addition to and consecutive to the felony punishment otherwise imposed pursuant to this section, shall impose an additional term of imprisonment of one year.
- (B) If the value of the transaction or transactions exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) but is less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000), the court, in addition to and consecutive to the felony punishment otherwise imposed pursuant to this section, shall impose an additional term of imprisonment of two years.
- (C) If the value of the transaction or transactions exceeds one million dollars (\$1,000,000), but is less than two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000), the court, in addition to and consecutive to the felony punishment otherwise imposed pursuant to this section, shall impose an additional term of imprisonment of three years.
- (D) If the value of the transaction or transactions exceeds two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000), the court, in addition to and consecutive to the felony punishment otherwise prescribed by this section, shall impose an additional term of imprisonment of four years.

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(2) (A) An additional term of imprisonment as provided for in this subdivision shall not be imposed unless the facts of a transaction or transactions, or attempted transaction or transactions, of a value described in paragraph (1), are charged in the accusatory pleading, and are either admitted to by the defendant or are found to be true by the trier of fact.

- (B) An additional term of imprisonment as provided for in this subdivision may be imposed with respect to an accusatory pleading charging multiple violations of this section, regardless of whether any single violation charged in that pleading involves a transaction or attempted transaction of a value covered by paragraph (1), if the violations charged in that pleading arise from a common scheme or plan and the aggregate value of the alleged transactions or attempted transactions is of a value covered by paragraph (1).
- (d) All pleadings under this section shall remain subject to the rules of joinder and severance stated in Section 954.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 87. Section 186.11 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 186.11. (a) (1) Any person who commits two or more related felonies, a material element of which is fraud or embezzlement, which involve a pattern of related felony conduct, and the pattern of related felony conduct involves the taking of, or results in the loss by another person or entity of, more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), shall be punished, upon conviction of two or more felonies in a single criminal proceeding, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony offenses of which he or she has been convicted, by an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison as specified in paragraph (2) or (3). This enhancement shall be known as the aggravated white collar crime enhancement. The aggravated white collar crime enhancement shall only be imposed once in a single criminal proceeding. For purposes of this section, "pattern of related felony conduct" means engaging in at least two felonies that have the same or similar purpose, result, principals, victims, or methods of commission, or are otherwise interrelated by distinguishing characteristics, and that are not isolated events. For purposes of this section, "two or more related felonies" means felonies

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committed against two or more separate victims, or against the same victim on two or more separate occasions.

- (2) If the pattern of related felony conduct involves the taking of, or results in the loss by another person or entity of, more than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), the additional term of punishment shall be two, three, or five years in the state prison.
- (3) If the pattern of related felony conduct involves the taking of, or results in the loss by another person or entity of, more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), but not more than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000), the additional term of punishment shall be the term specified in paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 12022.6.
- (b) (1) The additional prison term and penalties provided for in subdivisions (a), (c), and (d) shall not be imposed unless the facts set forth in subdivision (a) are charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (2) The additional prison term provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) shall be in addition to any other punishment provided by law, including Section 12022.6, and shall not be limited by any other provision of law.
- (c) Any person convicted of two or more felonies, as specified in subdivision (a), shall also be liable for a fine not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or double the value of the taking, whichever is greater, if the existence of facts that would make the person subject to the aggravated white collar crime enhancement have been admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact. However, if the pattern of related felony conduct involves the taking of more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), but not more than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) or double the value of the taking, whichever is greater.
- (d) Any person convicted of two or more felonies, as specified in subdivision (a), shall be liable for the costs of restitution to victims of the pattern of fraudulent or unlawful conduct, if the existence of facts that would make the person subject to the aggravated white collar crime enhancement have been admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (e) (1) If a person is alleged to have committed two or more felonies, as specified in subdivision (a), and the aggravated white collar crime enhancement is also charged, any asset or property

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that is in the control of that person, and any asset or property that has been transferred by that person to a third party, subsequent to the commission of any criminal act alleged pursuant to subdivision (a), other than in a bona fide purchase, whether found within or outside the state, may be preserved by the superior court in order to pay restitution and fines imposed pursuant to this section. Upon conviction of two or more felonies, as specified in subdivision (a), this property may be levied upon by the superior court to pay restitution and fines imposed pursuant to this section if the existence of facts that would make the person subject to the aggravated white collar crime enhancement have been admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.

- (2) To prevent dissipation or secreting of assets or property, the prosecuting agency may, at the same time as or subsequent to the filing of a complaint or indictment charging two or more felonies, as specified in subdivision (a), and the enhancement specified in subdivision (a), file a petition with the criminal division of the superior court of the county in which the accusatory pleading was filed, seeking a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, the appointment of a receiver, or any other protective relief necessary to preserve the property or assets. This petition shall commence a proceeding that shall be pendent to the criminal proceeding and maintained solely to affect the criminal remedies provided for in this section. The proceeding shall not be subject to or governed by the provisions of the Civil Discovery Act as set forth in Title 4 (commencing with Section 2016.010) of Part 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure. The petition shall allege that the defendant has been charged with two or more felonies, as specified in subdivision (a), and is subject to the aggravated white collar crime enhancement specified in subdivision (a). The petition shall identify that criminal proceeding and the assets and property to be affected by an order issued pursuant to this section.
- (3) A notice regarding the petition shall be provided, by personal service or registered mail, to every person who may have an interest in the property specified in the petition. Additionally, the notice shall be published for at least three successive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the property affected by an order issued pursuant to this section is located. The notice shall state that any interested person may file a verified claim with the superior court stating the nature and amount of their

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claimed interest. The notice shall set forth the time within which a claim of interest in the protected property is required to be filed.

- (4) If the property to be preserved is real property, the prosecuting agency shall record, at the time of filing the petition, a lis pendens in each county in which the real property is situated which specifically identifies the property by legal description, the name of the owner of record as shown on the latest equalized assessment roll, and the assessor's parcel number.
- (5) If the property to be preserved are assets under the control of a banking or financial institution, the prosecuting agency, at the time of the filing of the petition, may obtain an order from the court directing the banking or financial institution to immediately disclose the account numbers and value of the assets of the accused held by the banking or financial institution. The prosecuting agency shall file a supplemental petition, specifically identifying which banking or financial institution accounts shall be subject to a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or other protective remedy.
- (6) Any person claiming an interest in the protected property may, at any time within 30 days from the date of the first publication of the notice of the petition, or within 30 days after receipt of actual notice, file with the superior court of the county in which the action is pending a verified claim stating the nature and amount of his or her interest in the property or assets. A verified copy of the claim shall be served by the claimant on the Attorney General or district attorney, as appropriate.
- (7) The imposition of fines and restitution pursuant to this section shall be determined by the superior court in which the underlying criminal offense is sentenced. Any judge who is assigned to the criminal division of the superior court in the county where the petition is filed may issue a temporary restraining order in conjunction with, or subsequent to, the filing of an allegation pursuant to this section. Any subsequent hearing on the petition shall also be heard by a judge assigned to the criminal division of the superior court in the county in which the petition is filed. At the time of the filing of an information or indictment in the underlying criminal case, any subsequent hearing on the petition shall be heard by the superior court judge assigned to the underlying criminal case.

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(f) Concurrent with or subsequent to the filing of the petition, the prosecuting agency may move the superior court for, and the superior court may issue, the following pendente lite orders to preserve the status quo of the property alleged in the petition:

- (1) An injunction to restrain any person from transferring, encumbering, hypothecating, or otherwise disposing of that property.
- (2) Appointment of a receiver to take possession of, care for, manage, and operate the assets and properties so that the property may be maintained and preserved. The court may order that a receiver appointed pursuant to this section shall be compensated for all reasonable expenditures made or incurred by him or her in connection with the possession, care, management, and operation of any property or assets that are subject to the provisions of this section.
- (3) A bond or other undertaking, in lieu of other orders, of a value sufficient to ensure the satisfaction of restitution and fines imposed pursuant to this section.
- (g) (1) No preliminary injunction may be granted or receiver appointed by the court without notice that meets the requirements of paragraph (3) of subdivision (e) to all known and reasonably ascertainable interested parties and upon a hearing to determine that an order is necessary to preserve the property pending the outcome of the criminal proceedings. A temporary restraining order may be issued by the court, ex parte, pending that hearing in conjunction with or subsequent to the filing of the petition upon the application of the prosecuting attorney. The temporary restraining order may be based upon the sworn declaration of a peace officer with personal knowledge of the criminal investigation that establishes probable cause to believe that aggravated white collar crime has taken place and that the amount of restitution and fines established by this section exceeds or equals the worth of the assets subject to the temporary restraining order. The declaration may include the hearsay statements of witnesses to establish the necessary facts. The temporary restraining order may be issued without notice upon a showing of good cause to the court.
- (2) The defendant, or a person who has filed a verified claim as provided in paragraph (6) of subdivision (e), shall have the right to have the court conduct an order to show cause hearing within 10 days of the service of the request for hearing upon the

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prosecuting agency, in order to determine whether the temporary restraining order should remain in effect, whether relief should be granted from any lis pendens recorded pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (e), or whether any existing order should be modified in the interests of justice. Upon a showing of good cause, the hearing shall be held within two days of the service of the request for hearing upon the prosecuting agency.

- (3) In determining whether to issue a preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order in a proceeding brought by a prosecuting agency in conjunction with or subsequent to the filing of an allegation pursuant to this section, the court has the discretion to consider any matter that it deems reliable and appropriate, including hearsay statements, in order to reach a just and equitable decision. The court shall weigh the relative degree of certainty of the outcome on the merits and the consequences to each of the parties of granting the interim relief. If the prosecution is likely to prevail on the merits and the risk of the dissipation of assets outweighs the potential harm to the defendants and the interested parties, the court shall grant injunctive relief. The court shall give significant weight to the following factors:
- (A) The public interest in preserving the property or assets pendente lite.
- (B) The difficulty of preserving the property or assets pendente lite where the underlying alleged crimes involve issues of fraud and moral turpitude.
- (C) The fact that the requested relief is being sought by a public prosecutor on behalf of alleged victims of white collar crimes.
- (D) The likelihood that substantial public harm has occurred where aggravated white collar crime is alleged to have been committed.
- (E) The significant public interest involved in compensating the victims of white collar crime and paying court-imposed restitution and fines.
- (4) The court, in making its orders, may consider a defendant's request for the release of a portion of the property affected by this section in order to pay reasonable legal fees in connection with the criminal proceeding, any necessary and appropriate living expenses pending trial and sentencing, and for the purpose of posting bail. The court shall weigh the needs of the public to retain the property against the needs of the defendant to a portion of the

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property. The court shall consider the factors listed in paragraph (3) prior to making any order releasing property for these purposes.

- (5) The court, in making its orders, shall seek to protect the interests of any innocent third persons, including an innocent spouse, who were not involved in the commission of any criminal activity.
- (6) Any petition filed pursuant to this section is part of the criminal proceedings for purposes of appointment of counsel and shall be assigned to the criminal division of the superior court of the county in which the accusatory pleading was filed.
- (7) Based upon a noticed motion brought by the receiver appointed pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (f), the court may order an interlocutory sale of property named in the petition when the property is liable to perish, to waste, or to be significantly reduced in value, or when the expenses of maintaining the property are disproportionate to the value thereof. The proceeds of the interlocutory sale shall be deposited with the court or as directed by the court pending determination of the proceeding pursuant to this section.
- (8) The court may make any orders that are necessary to preserve the continuing viability of any lawful business enterprise that is affected by the issuance of a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction issued pursuant to this action.
- (9) In making its orders, the court shall seek to prevent any asset subject to a temporary restraining order or preliminary injunction from perishing, spoiling, going to waste, or otherwise being significantly reduced in value. Where the potential for diminution in value exists, the court shall appoint a receiver to dispose of or otherwise protect the value of the property or asset.
- (10) A preservation order shall not be issued against any assets of a business that are not likely to be dissipated and that may be subject to levy or attachment to meet the purposes of this section.
- (h) If the allegation that the defendant is subject to the aggravated white collar crime enhancement is dismissed or found by the trier of fact to be untrue, any preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order issued pursuant to this section shall be dissolved. If a jury is the trier of fact, and the jury is unable to reach a unanimous verdict, the court shall have the discretion to continue or dissolve all or a portion of the preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order based upon the interests of justice.

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However, if the prosecuting agency elects not to retry the case, any preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order issued pursuant to this section shall be dissolved.

- (i) (1) (A) If the defendant is convicted of two or more felonies, as specified in subdivision (a), and the existence of facts that would make the person subject to the aggravated white collar crime enhancement have been admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact, the trial judge shall continue the preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order until the date of the criminal sentencing and shall make a finding at that time as to what portion, if any, of the property or assets subject to the preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order shall be levied upon to pay fines and restitution to victims of the crime. The order imposing fines and restitution may exceed the total worth of the property or assets subjected to the preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order. The court may order the immediate transfer of the property or assets to satisfy any judgment and sentence made pursuant to this section. Additionally, upon motion of the prosecution, the court may enter an order as part of the judgment and sentence making the order imposing fines and restitution pursuant to this section enforceable pursuant to Title 9 (commencing with Section 680.010) of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
- (B) Additionally, the court shall order the defendant to make full restitution to the victim or to make restitution to the victim based on his or her ability to pay, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.1b. The payment of the restitution ordered by the court pursuant to this section shall be made a condition of any probation granted by the court if the existence of facts that would make the defendant subject to the aggravated white collar crime enhancement have been admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may order that the period of probation continue for up to 10 years or until full restitution is made to the victim, whichever is earlier.
- (C) The sentencing court shall retain jurisdiction to enforce the order to pay additional fines and restitution and, in appropriate cases, may initiate probation violation proceedings or contempt of court proceedings against a defendant who is found to have willfully failed to comply with any lawful order of the court.
- (D) If the execution of judgment is stayed pending an appeal of an order of the superior court pursuant to this section, the

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preliminary injunction or temporary restraining order shall be maintained in full force and effect during the pendency of the appellate period.

- (2) The order imposing fines and restitution shall not affect the interest in real property of any third party that was acquired prior to the recording of the lis pendens, unless the property was obtained from the defendant other than as a bona fide purchaser for value. If any assets or property affected by this section are subject to a valid lien, mortgage, security interest, or interest under a conditional sales contract and the amount due to the holder of the lien, mortgage, interest, or contract is less than the appraised value of the property, that person may pay to the state or the local government that initiated the proceeding the amount of the difference between the appraised value of the property and the amount of the lien, mortgage, security interest, or interest under a conditional sales contract. Upon that payment, the state or local entity shall relinquish all claims to the property. If the holder of the interest elects not to make that payment to the state or local governmental entity, the interest in the property shall be deemed transferred to the state or local governmental entity and any indicia of ownership of the property shall be confirmed in the state or local governmental entity. The appraised value shall be determined as of the date judgment is entered either by agreement between the holder of the lien, mortgage, security interest, or interest under a conditional sales contract and the governmental entity involved, or if they cannot agree, then by a court-appointed appraiser for the county in which the action is brought. A person holding a valid lien, mortgage, security interest, or interest under a conditional sales contract shall be paid the appraised value of his or her interest.
- (3) In making its final order, the court shall seek to protect the legitimately acquired interests of any innocent third persons, including an innocent spouse, who were not involved in the commission of any criminal activity.
- (j) In all cases where property is to be levied upon pursuant to this section, a receiver appointed by the court shall be empowered to liquidate all property or assets which shall be distributed in the following order of priority:
- (1) To the receiver, or court-appointed appraiser, for all reasonable expenditures made or incurred by him or her in connection with the sale of the property or liquidation of assets,

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including all reasonable expenditures for any necessary repairs, storage, or transportation of any property levied upon under this section.

- (2) To any holder of a valid lien, mortgage, or security interest up to the amount of his or her interest in the property or proceeds.
- (3) To any victim as restitution for any fraudulent or unlawful acts alleged in the accusatory pleading that were proven by the prosecuting agency as part of the pattern of fraudulent or unlawful acts.
- (4) For payment of any fine imposed pursuant to this section. The proceeds obtained in payment of a fine shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, or if the action was undertaken by the Attorney General, to the Treasurer. If the payment of any fine imposed pursuant to this section involved losses resulting from violation of Section 550 of this code or Section 1871.4 of the Insurance Code, one-half of the fine collected shall be paid to the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and one-half of the fine collected shall be paid to the Department of Insurance for deposit in the appropriate account in the Insurance Fund. The proceeds from the fine first shall be used by a county to reimburse local prosecutors and enforcement agencies for the reasonable costs of investigation and prosecution of cases brought pursuant to this section.
- (5) To the Restitution Fund, or in cases involving convictions relating to insurance fraud, to the Insurance Fund as restitution for crimes not specifically pleaded and proven in the accusatory pleading.
- (k) If, after distribution pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (j), the value of the property to be levied upon pursuant to this section is insufficient to pay for restitution and fines, the court shall order an equitable sharing of the proceeds of the liquidation of the property, and any other recoveries, which shall specify the percentage of recoveries to be devoted to each purpose. At least 70 percent of the proceeds remaining after distribution pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) of subdivision (j) shall be devoted to restitution.
- (1) Unless otherwise expressly provided, the remedies or penalties provided by this section are cumulative to each other and to the remedies or penalties available under all other laws of this state, except that two separate actions against the same defendant

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and pertaining to the same fraudulent or unlawful acts may not be brought by a district attorney or the Attorney General pursuant to this section and Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 17200) of Part 2 of Division 7 of the Business and Professions Code. If a fine is imposed under this section, it shall be in lieu of all other fines that may be imposed pursuant to any other provision of law for the crimes for which the defendant has been convicted in the action.

- (m) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 88. Section 191.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 191.5. (a) Gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice aforethought, in the driving of a vehicle, where the driving was in violation of Section 23140, 23152, or 23153 of the Vehicle Code, and the killing was either the proximate result of the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting to a felony, and with gross negligence, or the proximate result of the commission of a lawful act that might produce death, in an unlawful manner, and with gross negligence.
- (b) Vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated is the unlawful killing of a human being without malice aforethought, in the driving of a vehicle, where the driving was in violation of Section 23140, 23152, or 23153 of the Vehicle Code, and the killing was either the proximate result of the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting to a felony, but without gross negligence, or the proximate result of the commission of a lawful act that might produce death, in an unlawful manner, but without gross negligence.
- (c) (1) Except as provided in subdivision (d), gross vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated in violation of subdivision (a) is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 4, 6, or 10 years.
- (2) Vehicular manslaughter while intoxicated in violation of subdivision (b) is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or 2 or 4 years.
- (d) A person convicted of violating subdivision (a) who has one or more prior convictions of this section or of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 192, subdivision (a) or (b) of Section

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- 1 192.5 of this code, or of violating Section 23152 punishable under
- 2 Sections 23540, 23542, 23546, 23548, 23550, or 23552 of, or
- 3 convicted of Section 23153 of, the Vehicle Code, shall be punished
- 4 by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 15 years to life.
- 5 Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of Chapter 7 of Title
- 6 1 of Part 3 shall apply to reduce the term imposed pursuant to this subdivision.
 - (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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(f) This section shall not be construed as prohibiting or precluding a charge of murder under Section 188 upon facts exhibiting wantonness and a conscious disregard for life to support a finding of implied malice, or upon facts showing malice consistent with the holding of the California Supreme Court in People v. Watson, 30 Cal. 3d 290.

(f)

(g) This section shall not be construed as making any homicide in the driving of a vehicle or the operation of a vessel punishable which is not a proximate result of the commission of an unlawful act, not amounting to felony, or of the commission of a lawful act which might produce death, in an unlawful manner.

(g)

- (h) For the penalties in subdivision (d) to apply, the existence of any fact required under subdivision (d) shall be alleged in the information or indictment and either admitted by the defendant in open court or found to be true by the trier of fact.
 - SEC. 89. Section 193 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 31 193. (a) Voluntary manslaughter is punishable by 32 imprisonment in the state prison for 3, 6, or 11 years.
 - (b) Involuntary manslaughter is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
 - (c) Vehicular manslaughter is punishable as follows:
 - (1) A violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 192 is punishable either by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or by imprisonment in the state prison for two,
- 39 four, or six years.

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(2) A violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) of Section 192 is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.

- (3) A violation of paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) of Section 192 is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 4, 6, or 10 years.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates a provision for which the punishment is specified in this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 90. Section 193.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 193.5. Manslaughter committed during the operation of a vessel is punishable as follows:
- (a) A violation of subdivision (a) of Section 192.5 is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 4, 6, or ten years.
- (b) A violation of subdivision (b) of Section 192.5 is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or 2 or 4 years.
- (c) A violation of subdivision (c) of Section 192.5 is punishable either by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
- (d) A violation of subdivision (d) of Section 192.5 is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates a provision for which the punishment is specified in this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 91. Section 204 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 204. Mayhem is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or eight years or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, is punishable as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 92. Section 205 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 38 205. (a) A person is guilty of aggravated mayhem when he or 39 she unlawfully, under circumstances manifesting extreme 40 indifference to the physical or psychological well-being of another

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person, intentionally causes permanent disability or disfigurement of another human being or deprives a human being of a limb, organ, or member of his or her body. For purposes of this section, it is not necessary to prove an intent to kill. Aggravated mayhem is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 93. Section 208 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 208. (a) Kidnapping is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or eight years.
- (b) If the person kidnapped is under 14 years of age at the time of the commission of the crime, the kidnapping is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 5, 8, or 11 years. This subdivision is not applicable to the taking, detaining, or concealing, of a minor child by a biological parent, a natural father, as specified in Section 7611 of the Family Code, an adoptive parent, or a person who has been granted access to the minor child by a court order.
- (c) In all cases in which probation is granted, the court shall, except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by a lesser penalty, require as a condition of the probation that the person be confined in the county jail for 12 months. If the court grants probation without requiring the defendant to be confined in the county jail for 12 months, it shall specify its reason or reasons for imposing a lesser penalty.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 94. Section 209 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 209. (a) Any person who seizes, confines, inveigles, entices, decoys, abducts, conceals, kidnaps or carries away another person by any means whatsoever with intent to hold or detain, or who holds or detains, that person for ransom, reward or to commit extortion or to exact from another person any money or valuable thing, or any person who aids or abets any such act, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life without possibility of

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parole in cases in which any person subjected to any such act suffers death or bodily harm, or is intentionally confined in a manner which exposes that person to a substantial likelihood of death, or shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole in cases where no such person suffers death or bodily harm.

- (b) (1) Any person who kidnaps or carries away any individual to commit robbery, rape, spousal rape, oral copulation, sodomy, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole.
- (2) This subdivision shall only apply if the movement of the victim is beyond that merely incidental to the commission of, and increases the risk of harm to the victim over and above that necessarily present in, the intended underlying offense.
- (c) In all cases in which probation is granted, the court shall, except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by a lesser penalty, require as a condition of the probation that the person be confined in the county jail for 12 months. If the court grants probation without requiring the defendant to be confined in the county jail for 12 months, it shall specify its reason or reasons for imposing a lesser penalty.
- (d) Subdivision (b) shall not be construed to supersede or affect Section 667.61. A person may be charged with a violation of subdivision (b) and Section 667.61. However, a person may not be punished under subdivision (b) and Section 667.61 for the same act that constitutes a violation of both subdivision (b) and Section 667.61.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule shall change any provision of this section that was specifically added by voter initiative.
- SEC. 95. Section 209.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 209.5. (a) Any person who, during the commission of a carjacking and in order to facilitate the commission of the carjacking, kidnaps another person who is not a principal in the commission of the carjacking shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole.

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(b) This section shall only apply if the movement of the victim is beyond that merely incidental to the commission of the carjacking, the victim is moved a substantial distance from the vicinity of the carjacking, and the movement of the victim increases the risk of harm to the victim over and above that necessarily present in the crime of carjacking itself.

- (c) In all cases in which probation is granted, the court shall, except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by a lesser penalty, require as a condition of the probation that the person be confined in the county jail for 12 months. If the court grants probation without requiring the defendant to be confined in the county jail for 12 months, it shall specify its reason or reasons for imposing a lesser penalty.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 96. Section 210 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 210. (a) Every person who for the purpose of obtaining any ransom or reward, or to extort or exact from any person any money or thing of value, poses as, or in any manner represents himself to be a person who has seized, confined, inveigled, enticed, decoyed, abducted, concealed, kidnapped or carried away any person, or who poses as, or in any manner represents himself to be a person who holds or detains—such that person, or who poses as, or in any manner represents himself to be a person who has aided or abetted any such that act, or who poses as or in any manner represents himself to be a person who has the influence, power, or ability, to obtain the release of such that person so seized, confined, inveigled, enticed, decoyed, abducted, concealed, kidnapped or carried away, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

Nothing

(c) Nothing in this section prohibits any person who, in good faith believes that he can rescue any person who has been seized, confined, inveigled, enticed, decoyed, abducted, concealed,

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kidnapped or carried away, and who has had no part in, or connection with, such confinement, inveigling, decoying, abducting, concealing, kidnapping, or carrying away, from offering to rescue or obtain the release of such that person for a monetary consideration or other thing of value.

- SEC. 97. Section 210.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 210.5. (a) Every person who commits the offense of false imprisonment, as defined in Section 236, against a person for purposes of protection from arrest, which substantially increases the risk of harm to the victim, or for purposes of using the person as a shield is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or eight years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 98. Section 213 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
 - 213. (a) Robbery is punishable as follows:
 - (1) Robbery of the first degree is punishable as follows:
- (A) If the defendant, voluntarily acting in concert with two or more other persons, commits the robbery within an inhabited dwelling house, a vessel as defined in Section 21 of the Harbors and Navigation Code, which is inhabited and designed for habitation, an inhabited floating home as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 18075.55 of the Health and Safety Code, a trailer coach as defined in the Vehicle Code, which is inhabited, or the inhabited portion of any other building, by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or nine years.
- (B) In all cases other than that specified in subparagraph (A), by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or six years.
- (2) Robbery of the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.
- (b) Notwithstanding Section 664, attempted robbery in violation of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates a provision for which the punishment is specified in this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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SEC. 99. Section 214 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 214. (a) Every person who goes upon or boards any railroad train, car or engine, with the intention of robbing any passenger or other person on such that train, car or engine, of any personal property thereon in the possession or care or under the control of any-such that passenger or other person, or who interferes in any manner with any switch, rail, sleeper, viaduct, culvert, embankment, structure or appliance pertaining to or connected with any railroad, or places any dynamite or other explosive substance or material upon or near the track of any railroad, or who sets fire to any railroad bridge or trestle, or who shows, masks, extinguishes or alters any light or other signal, or exhibits or compels any other person to exhibit any false light or signal, or who stops any such a train, car or engine, or slackens the speed thereof, or who compels or attempts to compel any person in charge or control thereof to stop-any such a train, car or engine, or slacken the speed thereof, with the intention of robbing any passenger or other person on-such that train, car or engine, of any personal property thereon in the possession or charge or under the control of any such that passenger or other person, is guilty of a felony.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 100. Section 215 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 215. (a) "Carjacking" is the felonious taking of a motor vehicle in the possession of another, from his or her person or immediate presence, or from the person or immediate presence of a passenger of the motor vehicle, against his or her will and with the intent to either permanently or temporarily deprive the person in possession of the motor vehicle of his or her possession, accomplished by means of force or fear.
- (b) Carjacking is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of three, five, or nine years.
- (c) This section shall not be construed to supersede or affect Section 211. A person may be charged with a violation of this section and Section 211. However, no defendant may be punished under this section and Section 211 for the same act which constitutes a violation of both this section and Section 211.

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(d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

- SEC. 101. Section 220 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 220. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who assaults another with intent to commit mayhem, rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
- (b) Any person who, in the commission of a burglary of the first degree, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 460, assaults another with intent to commit rape, sodomy, oral copulation, or any violation of Section 264.1, 288, or 289 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule shall change any provision of this section that was specifically added by voter initiative.
- SEC. 102. Section 222 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 222. (a) Every person guilty of administering to another any chloroform, ether, laudanum, or any controlled substance, anaesthetic, or intoxicating agent, with intent thereby to enable or assist himself or herself or any other person to commit a felony, is guilty of a felony.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 103. Section 236.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 236.1. (a) Any person who deprives or violates the personal liberty of another with the intent to effect or maintain a felony violation of Section 266, 266h, 266i, 267, 311.4, or 518, or to obtain forced labor or services, is guilty of human trafficking.
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), a violation of this section is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.

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(c) A violation of this section where the victim of the trafficking was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for four, six, or eight years.

(d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(d)

- (e) (1) For purposes of this section, unlawful deprivation or violation of the personal liberty of another includes substantial and sustained restriction of another's liberty accomplished through fraud, deceit, coercion, violence, duress, menace, or threat of unlawful injury to the victim or to another person, under circumstances where the person receiving or apprehending the threat reasonably believes that it is likely that the person making the threat would carry it out.
- (2) Duress includes knowingly destroying, concealing, removing, confiscating, or possessing any actual or purported passport or immigration document of the victim.

(e)

(f) For purposes of this section, "forced labor or services" means labor or services that are performed or provided by a person and are obtained or maintained through force, fraud, or coercion, or equivalent conduct that would reasonably overbear the will of the person.

(f)

- (g) The Legislature finds that the definition of human trafficking in this section is equivalent to the federal definition of a severe form of trafficking found in Section 7102(8) of Title 22 of the United States Code.
- SEC. 104. Section 237 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 237. (a) False imprisonment is punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If the false imprisonment be is effected by violence,
- imprisonment. If the false imprisonment be is effected by violence, menace, fraud, or deceit, it shall be punishable by imprisonment
- 38 in the state prison.

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(b) False imprisonment of an elder or dependent adult by use of violence, menace, fraud, or deceit shall be punishable as described in subdivision (f) of Section 368.

- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 105. Section 241 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 241. (a) An assault is punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) When an assault is committed against the person of a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, mobile intensive care paramedic, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, code enforcement officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care outside a hospital, clinic, or other health care facility, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, mobile intensive care paramedic, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, code enforcement officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care, the assault is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (d) As used in this section, the following definitions apply:
- (1) Peace officer means any person defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2.
- (2) "Emergency medical technician" means a person possessing a valid course completion certificate from a program approved by the State Department of Health Services for the medical training and education of ambulance personnel, and who meets the

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standards of Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the
 Health and Safety Code.

- (3) "Mobile intensive care paramedic" refers to those persons who meet the standards set forth in Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.
- (4) "Nurse" means a person who meets the standards of Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.
 - (5) "Lifeguard" means a person who is:
- (A) Employed as a lifeguard by the state, a county, or a city, and is designated by local ordinance as a public officer who has a duty and responsibility to enforce local ordinances and misdemeanors through the issuance of citations.
- (B) Wearing distinctive clothing which includes written identification of the person's status as a lifeguard and which clearly identifies the employing organization.
- (6) "Process server" means any person who meets the standards or is expressly exempt from the standards set forth in Section 22350 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (7) "Traffic officer" means any person employed by a county or city to monitor and enforce state laws and local ordinances relating to parking and the operation of vehicles.
- (8) "Animal control officer" means any person employed by a county or city for purposes of enforcing animal control laws or regulations.
- (9) (A) "Code enforcement officer" means any person who is not described in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 and who is employed by any governmental subdivision, public or quasi-public corporation, public agency, public service corporation, any town, city, county, or municipal corporation, whether incorporated or chartered, that has enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements, and whose duties include enforcement of any statute, rules, regulations, or standards, and who is authorized to issue citations, or file formal complaints.
- (B) "Code enforcement officer" also includes any person who is employed by the Department of Housing and Community Development who has enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements pursuant to the Employee Housing Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 17000) of Division 13 of the

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Health and Safety Code); the State Housing Law (Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 17910) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the Mobilehomes-Manufactured Housing Act (Part 2 (commencing with Section 18000) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the Mobilehome Parks Act (Part 2.1 (commencing with Section 18200) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); and the Special Occupancy Parks Act (Part 2.3) (commencing with Section 18860) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code).

SEC. 106. Section 241.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 241.1. (a) When an assault is committed against the person of a custodial officer as defined in Section 831 or 831.5, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that—such the victim is—such a custodial officer engaged in the performance of his duties, the offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or by imprisonment in the state prison.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 107. Section 241.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 241.2. (a) (1) When an assault is committed on school or park property against any person, the assault is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (2) When a violation of this section is committed by a minor on school property, the court may, in addition to any other fine, sentence, or as a condition of probation, order the minor to attend counseling as deemed appropriate by the court at the expense of the minor's parents. The court shall take into consideration the ability of the minor's parents to pay, however, no minor shall be relieved of attending counseling because of the minor's parents' inability to pay for the counseling imposed by this section.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

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(c) "School," as used in this section, means any elementary school, junior high school, four-year high school, senior high school, adult school or any branch thereof, opportunity school, continuation high school, regional occupational center, evening high school, technical school, or community college.

(e)

- (d) "Park," as used in this section, means any publicly maintained or operated park. It does not include any facility when used for professional sports or commercial events.
- SEC. 108. Section 241.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 241.3. (a) When an assault is committed against any person on the property of, or on a motor vehicle of, a public transportation provider, the offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

(c) As used in this section, "public transportation provider" means a publicly or privately owned entity that operates, for the transportation of persons for hire, a bus, taxicab, streetcar, cable car, trackless trolley, or other motor vehicle, including a vehicle operated on stationary rails or on a track or rail suspended in air, or that operates a schoolbus.

(c)

(d) As used in this section, "on the property of" means the entire station where public transportation is available, including the parking lot reserved for the public who utilize the transportation system.

SEC. 109. Section 241.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 241.4. (a) An assault is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or by both. When the assault is committed against the person of a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties as a member of a police department of a school district pursuant to Section 38000 of the Education Code, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer engaged

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in the performance of his or her duties, the offense shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or by imprisonment in the state prison.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 110. Section 241.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 241.6. (a) When an assault is committed against a school employee engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or in retaliation for an act performed in the course of his or her duties, whether on or off campus, during the schoolday or at any other time, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know the victim is a school employee, the assault is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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(c) For purposes of this section, "school employee" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 245.5.

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- (d) This section shall not apply to conduct arising during the course of an otherwise lawful labor dispute.
- SEC. 111. Section 241.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 241.7. (a) Any person who is a party to a civil or criminal action in which a jury has been selected to try the case and who, while the legal action is pending or after the conclusion of the trial, commits an assault against any juror or alternate juror who was selected and sworn in that legal action, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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SEC. 112. Section 241.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 241.8. (a) Any person who commits an assault against a member of the United States Armed Forces because of the victim's service in the United States Armed Forces shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and-imprisonment.

- (b) "Because imprisonment. "Because of" means that the bias motivation must be a cause in fact of the assault, whether or not other causes exist. When multiple concurrent motives exist, the prohibited bias must be a substantial factor in bringing about the assault.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 113. Section 243 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 243. (a) A battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) When a battery is committed against the person of a peace officer, custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, code enforcement officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, including when the peace officer is in a police uniform and is concurrently performing the duties required of him or her as a peace officer while also employed in a private capacity as a part-time or casual private security guard or patrolman, or a nonsworn employee of a probation department engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care outside a hospital, clinic, or other health care facility, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer, custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, code enforcement officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, nonsworn employee of a probation department, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in

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a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (c) (1) When a battery is committed against a custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, or a nonsworn employee of a probation department engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care outside a hospital, clinic, or other health care facility, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a nonsworn employee of a probation department, custodial officer, firefighter, emergency medical technician, lifeguard, process server, traffic officer, or animal control officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or a physician or nurse engaged in rendering emergency medical care, and an injury is inflicted on that victim, the battery is punishable by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.
- (2) When the battery specified in paragraph (1) is committed against a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, whether on or off duty, including when the peace officer is in a police uniform and is concurrently performing the duties required of him or her as a peace officer while also employed in a private capacity as a part-time or casual private security guard or patrolman and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties, the battery is punishable by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (d) When a battery is committed against any person and serious bodily injury is inflicted on the person, the battery is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (e) (1) When a battery is committed against a spouse, a person with whom the defendant is cohabiting, a person who is the parent

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of the defendant's child, former spouse, fiance, or fiancee fiancee, or a person with whom the defendant currently has, or has previously had, a dating or engagement relationship, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of the sentence is suspended, it shall be a condition thereof that the defendant participate in, for no less than one year, and successfully complete, a batterer's treatment program, as defined in Section 1203.097, or if none is available, another appropriate counseling program designated by the court. However, this provision shall not be construed as requiring a city, a county, or a city and county to provide a new program or higher level of service as contemplated by Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

- (2) Upon conviction of a violation of this subdivision, if probation is granted, the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:
- (A) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (B) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision, the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. Where the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of this section, the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.

(3) Upon conviction of a violation of this subdivision, if probation is granted or the execution or imposition of the sentence

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is suspended and the person has been previously convicted of a 2 violation of this subdivision and sentenced under paragraph (1), 3 the person shall be imprisoned for not less than 48 hours in addition 4 to the conditions in paragraph (1). However, the court, upon a 5 showing of good cause, may elect not to impose the mandatory minimum imprisonment as required by this subdivision and may, under these circumstances, grant probation or order the suspension of the execution or imposition of the sentence.

- (4) The Legislature finds and declares that these specified crimes merit special consideration when imposing a sentence so as to display society's condemnation for these crimes of violence upon victims with whom a close relationship has been formed.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (g) As used in this section:
- (1) "Peace officer" means any person defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2.
- (2) "Emergency medical technician" means a person who is either an EMT-I, EMT-II, or EMT-P (paramedic), and possesses a valid certificate or license in accordance with the standards of Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.
- (3) "Nurse" means a person who meets the standards of Division 2.5 (commencing with Section 1797) of the Health and Safety Code.
- (4) "Serious bodily injury" means a serious impairment of physical condition, including, but not limited to, the following: loss of consciousness; concussion; bone fracture; protracted loss or impairment of function of any bodily member or organ; a wound requiring extensive suturing; and serious disfigurement.
- (5) "Injury" means any physical injury which requires professional medical treatment.
- (6) "Custodial officer" means any person who has the responsibilities and duties described in Section 831 and who is employed by a law enforcement agency of any city or county or who performs those duties as a volunteer.

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(7) "Lifeguard" means a person defined in paragraph (5) of subdivision (c) of Section 241.

- (8) "Traffic officer" means any person employed by a city, county, or city and county to monitor and enforce state laws and local ordinances relating to parking and the operation of vehicles.
- (9) "Animal control officer" means any person employed by a city, county, or city and county for purposes of enforcing animal control laws or regulations.
- (10) "Dating relationship" means frequent, intimate associations primarily characterized by the expectation of affectional or sexual involvement independent of financial considerations.
- (11) (A) "Code enforcement officer" means any person who is not described in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2 and who is employed by any governmental subdivision, public or quasi-public corporation, public agency, public service corporation, any town, city, county, or municipal corporation, whether incorporated or chartered, who has enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements, and whose duties include enforcement of any statute, rules, regulations, or standards, and who is authorized to issue citations, or file formal complaints.
- (B) "Code enforcement officer" also includes any person who is employed by the Department of Housing and Community Development who has enforcement authority for health, safety, and welfare requirements pursuant to the Employee Housing Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 17000) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the State Housing Law (Part 1.5 (commencing with Section 17910) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the Mobilehomes-Manufactured Housing Act (Part 2 (commencing with Section 18000) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); the Mobilehome Parks Act (Part 2.1 (commencing with Section 18200) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code); and the Special Occupancy Parks Act (Part 2.3 (commencing with Section 18860) of Division 13 of the Health and Safety Code).

36 (g)

(h) It is the intent of the Legislature by amendments to this section at the 1981–82 and 1983–84 Regular Sessions to abrogate the holdings in cases such as People v. Corey, 21 Cal. 3d 738, and Cervantez v. J.C. Penney Co., 24 Cal. 3d 579, and to reinstate prior

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judicial interpretations of this section as they relate to criminal sanctions for battery on peace officers who are employed, on a part-time or casual basis, while wearing a police uniform as private security guards or patrolmen and to allow the exercise of peace officer powers concurrently with that employment.

SEC. 114. Section 243.10 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 243.10. (a) Any person who commits a battery against a member of the United States Armed Forces because of the victim's service in the United States Armed Forces shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) "Because imprisonment. "Because of" means that the bias motivation must be a cause in fact of the battery, whether or not other causes exist. When multiple concurrent motives exist, the prohibited bias must be a substantial factor in bringing about the battery.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 115. Section 243.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 243.2. (a) (1) Except as otherwise provided in Section 243.6, when a battery is committed on school property, park property, or the grounds of a public or private hospital, against any person, the battery is punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (2) When a violation of this section is committed by a minor on school property, the court may, in addition to any other fine, sentence, or as a condition of probation, order the minor to attend counseling as deemed appropriate by the court at the expense of the minor's parents. The court shall take into consideration the ability of the minor's parents to pay, however, no minor shall be relieved of attending counseling because of the minor's parents' inability to pay for the counseling imposed by this section.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided 2 in the applicable sentencing rules. 3

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- (c) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) "Hospital" means a facility for the diagnosis, care, and treatment of human illness that is subject to, or specifically exempted from, the licensure requirements of Chapter 2 (commencing with Section 1250) of Division 2 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (2) "Park" means any publicly maintained or operated park. It does not include any facility when used for professional sports or commercial events.
- (3) "School" means any elementary school, junior high school, four-year high school, senior high school, adult school or any branch thereof, opportunity school, continuation high school, regional occupational center, evening high school, technical school, or community college.

(c)

- (d) This section shall not apply to conduct arising during the course of an otherwise lawful labor dispute.
- SEC. 116. Section 243.25 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 243.25. (a) When a battery is committed against the person of an elder or a dependent adult as defined in Section 368, with knowledge that he or she is an elder or a dependent adult, the offense shall be punishable by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 117. Section 243.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 243.3. (a) When a battery is committed against the person of
- an operator, driver, or passenger on a bus, taxicab, streetcar, cable car, trackless trolley, or other motor vehicle, including a vehicle operated on stationary rails or on a track or rail suspended in the
- 39 air, used for the transportation of persons for hire, or against a schoolbus driver, or against the person of a station agent or ticket 40

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agent for the entity providing the transportation, and the person who commits the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim, in the case of an operator, driver, or agent, is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or is a passenger the offense shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If an injury is inflicted on that victim, the offense shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 118. Section 243.35 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 243.35. (a) Except as provided in Section 243.3, when a battery is committed against any person on the property of, or in a motor vehicle of, a public transportation provider, the offense shall be punished by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

(c) As used in this section, "public transportation provider" means a publicly or privately owned entity that operates, for the transportation of persons for hire, a bus, taxicab, streetcar, cable car, trackless trolley, or other motor vehicle, including a vehicle operated on stationary rails or on a track or rail suspended in air, or that operates a schoolbus.

(c)

- (d) As used in this section, "on the property of" means the entire station where public transportation is available, including the parking lot reserved for the public who utilize the transportation system.
 - SEC. 119. Section 243.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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243.4. (a) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person while that person is unlawfully restrained by the accused or an accomplice, and if the touching is against the will of the person touched and is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- (b) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person who is institutionalized for medical treatment and who is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, and if the touching is for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (c) Any person who touches an intimate part of another person for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act because the perpetrator fraudulently represented that the touching served a professional purpose, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000); or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (d) Any person who, for the purpose of sexual arousal, sexual gratification, or sexual abuse, causes another, against that person's will while that person is unlawfully restrained either by the accused or an accomplice, or is institutionalized for medical treatment and is seriously disabled or medically incapacitated, to masturbate or touch an intimate part of either of those persons or a third person, is guilty of sexual battery. A violation of this subdivision is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, and by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000);

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or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, and by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- 3 (e) (1) Any person who touches an intimate part of another 4 person, if the touching is against the will of the person touched, 5 and is for the specific purpose of sexual arousal, sexual 6 gratification, or sexual abuse, is guilty of misdemeanor sexual 7 battery, punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars 8 (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the 10 defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of 11 the defendant, the misdemeanor sexual battery shall be punishable 12 by a fine not exceeding three thousand dollars (\$3,000), by 13 imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by both 14 that fine and imprisonment. Notwithstanding any other provision 15 of law, any amount of a fine above two thousand dollars (\$2,000) 16 which is collected from a defendant for a violation of this 17 subdivision shall be transmitted to the State Treasury and, upon 18 appropriation by the Legislature, distributed to the Department of 19 Fair Employment and Housing for the purpose of enforcement of the California Fair Employment and Housing Act (Part 2.8 20 21 (commencing with Section 12900) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the 22 Government Code), including, but not limited to, laws that 23 proscribe sexual harassment in places of employment. However, 24 in no event shall an amount over two thousand dollars (\$2,000) 25 be transmitted to the State Treasury until all fines, including any 26 restitution fines that may have been imposed upon the defendant, 27 have been paid in full.
 - (2) As used in this subdivision, "touches" means physical contact with another person, whether accomplished directly, through the clothing of the person committing the offense, or through the clothing of the victim.
 - (f) As used in subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d), "touches" means physical contact with the skin of another person whether accomplished directly or through the clothing of the person committing the offense.
 - (g) As used in this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- 38 (1) "Intimate part" means the sexual organ, anus, groin, or buttocks of any person, and the breast of a female.

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 (2) "Sexual battery" does not include the crimes defined in Section 261 or 289.

- (3) "Seriously disabled" means a person with severe physical or sensory disabilities.
- (4) "Medically incapacitated" means a person who is incapacitated as a result of prescribed sedatives, anesthesia, or other medication.
- (5) "Institutionalized" means a person who is located voluntarily or involuntarily in a hospital, medical treatment facility, nursing home, acute care facility, or mental hospital.
 - (6) "Minor" means a person under 18 years of age.
- (h) This section shall not be construed to limit or prevent prosecution under any other law which also proscribes a course of conduct that also is proscribed by this section.
- (i) In the case of a felony conviction for a violation of this section, the fact that the defendant was an employer and the victim was an employee of the defendant shall be a factor in aggravation in sentencing.
- (j) A person who commits a violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d) against a minor when the person has a prior felony conviction for a violation of this section shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years and a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (k) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 120. Section 243.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 243.6. (a) When a battery is committed against a school employee engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or in retaliation for an act performed in the course of his or her duties, whether on or off campus, during the schoolday or at any other time, and the person committing the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a school employee, the battery is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment. However, if an injury is inflicted on the victim, the battery shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by

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imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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(c) For purposes of this section, "school employee" has the same meaning as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 245.5.

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- (d) This section shall not apply to conduct arising during the course of an otherwise lawful labor dispute.
- SEC. 121. Section 243.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 243.7. (a) Any person who is a party to a civil or criminal action in which a jury has been selected to try the case and who, while the legal action is pending or after the conclusion of the trial commits a battery against any juror or alternate juror who was selected and sworn in that legal action shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or by the imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or for two or three years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 122. Section 243.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 243.8. (a) When a battery is committed against a sports official immediately prior to, during, or immediately following an interscholastic, intercollegiate, or any other organized amateur or professional athletic contest in which the sports official is participating, and the person who commits the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, the offense shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

- (c) For purposes of this section, "sports official" means any individual who serves as a referee, umpire, linesman, or who serves in a similar capacity but may be known by a different title or name and is duly registered by, or a member of, a local, state, regional, or national organization engaged in part in providing education and training to sports officials.
- SEC. 123. Section 243.9 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 243.9. (a) Every person confined in any local detention facility who commits a battery by gassing upon the person of any peace officer, as defined in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2, or employee of the local detention facility is guilty of aggravated battery and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

(c) For purposes of this section, "gassing" means intentionally placing or throwing, or causing to be placed or thrown, upon the person of another, any human excrement or other bodily fluids or bodily substances or any mixture containing human excrement or other bodily fluids or bodily substances that results in actual contact with the person's skin or membranes.

(c)

(d) The person in charge of the local detention facility shall use every available means to immediately investigate all reported or suspected violations of subdivision (a), including, but not limited to, the use of forensically acceptable means of preserving and testing the suspected gassing substance to confirm the presence of human excrement or other bodily fluids or bodily substances. If there is probable cause to believe that the inmate has violated subdivision (a), the chief medical officer of the local detention facility, or his or her designee, may, when he or she deems it medically necessary to protect the health of an officer or employee who may have been subject to a violation of this section, order the

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inmate to receive an examination or test for hepatitis or tuberculosis or both hepatitis and tuberculosis on either a voluntary or involuntary basis immediately after the event, and periodically thereafter as determined to be necessary by the medical officer in order to ensure that further hepatitis or tuberculosis transmission does not occur. These decisions shall be consistent with an occupational exposure as defined by the Center for Disease Control and Prevention. The results of any examination or test shall be provided to the officer or employee who has been subject to a reported or suspected violation of this section. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to otherwise supersede the operation of Title 8 (commencing with Section 7500). Any person performing tests, transmitting test results, or disclosing information pursuant to this section shall be immune from civil liability for any action taken in accordance with this section.

(d)

(e) The person in charge of the local detention facility shall refer all reports for which there is probable cause to believe that the inmate has violated subdivision (a) to the local district attorney for prosecution.

(e)

(f) Nothing in this section shall preclude prosecution under both this section and any other provision of law.

SEC. 124. Section 244 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 244. (a) Any person who willfully and maliciously places or throws, or causes to be placed or thrown, upon the person of another, any vitriol, corrosive acid, flammable substance, or caustic chemical of any nature, with the intent to injure the flesh or disfigure the body of that person, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (c) As used in this section, "flammable substance" means gasoline, petroleum products, or flammable liquids with a flashpoint of 150 degrees Fahrenheit or less.
 - SEC. 125. Section 244.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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244.5. (a) As used in this section, "stun gun" means any item, except a less lethal weapon, as defined in Section 12601, used or intended to be used as either an offensive or defensive weapon that is capable of temporarily immobilizing a person by the infliction of an electrical charge.

- (b) Every person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a stun gun or less lethal weapon, as defined in Section 12601, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.
- (c) Every person who commits an assault upon the person of a peace officer or firefighter with a stun gun or less lethal weapon, as defined in Section 12601, who knows or reasonably should know that the person is a peace officer or firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties, when the peace officer or firefighter is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (d) This section shall not be construed to preclude or in any way limit the applicability of Section 245 in any criminal prosecution.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 126. Section 245 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 245. (a) (1) Any person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a deadly weapon or instrument other than a firearm or by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (2) Any person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a firearm shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not less than six months and not exceeding one year, or by both a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) and imprisonment.
- (3) Any person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a machinegun, as defined in Section 12200, or an

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assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276 or 12276.1, or a .50 BMG rifle, as defined in Section 12278, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 4, 8, or 12 years.

- (b) Any person who commits an assault upon the person of another with a semiautomatic firearm shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or nine years.
- (c) Any person who commits an assault with a deadly weapon or instrument, other than a firearm, or by any means likely to produce great bodily injury upon the person of a peace officer or firefighter, and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer or firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties, when the peace officer or firefighter is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.
- (d) (1) Any person who commits an assault with a firearm upon the person of a peace officer or firefighter, and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer or firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties, when the peace officer or firefighter is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for four, six, or eight years.
- (2) Any person who commits an assault upon the person of a peace officer or firefighter with a semiautomatic firearm and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer or firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties, when the peace officer or firefighter is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.
- (3) Any person who commits an assault with a machinegun, as defined in Section 12200, or an assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276 or 12276.1, or a .50 BMG rifle, as defined in Section 12278, upon the person of a peace officer or firefighter, and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer or firefighter engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 6, 9, or 12 years.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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1 (e)

(f) When a person is convicted of a violation of this section in a case involving use of a deadly weapon or instrument or firearm, and the weapon or instrument or firearm is owned by that person, the court shall order that the weapon or instrument or firearm be deemed a nuisance, and it shall be confiscated and disposed of in the manner provided by Section 12028.

(f)

- (g) As used in this section, "peace officer" refers to any person designated as a peace officer in Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 830) of Title 3 of Part 2.
- SEC. 127. Section 245.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 245.2. (a) Every person who commits an assault with a deadly weapon or instrument or by any means of force likely to produce great bodily injury upon the person of an operator, driver, or passenger on a bus, taxicab, streetcar, cable car, trackless trolley, or other motor vehicle, including a vehicle operated on stationary rails or on a track or rail suspended in the air, used for the transportation of persons for hire, or upon the person of a station agent or ticket agent for the entity providing such transportation, when the driver, operator, or agent is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, and where the person who commits the assault knows or reasonably should know that the victim is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, or is a passenger, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 128. Section 245.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 245.3. (a) Every person who commits an assault with a deadly weapon or instrument or by any means likely to produce great bodily injury upon the person of a custodial officer as defined in Section 831 or 831.5, and who knows or reasonably should know that such victim is such a custodial officer engaged in the performance of his duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable
 rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (c) When a person is convicted of a violation of this section in a case involving use of a deadly weapon or instrument, and—such that weapon or instrument is owned by—such that person, the court may, in its discretion, order that the weapon or instrument be deemed a nuisance and shall be confiscated and destroyed in the manner provided by Section 12028.
- SEC. 129. Section 245.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 245.5. (a) Every person who commits an assault with a deadly weapon or instrument, other than a firearm, or by any means likely to produce great bodily injury upon the person of a school employee, and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a school employee engaged in the performance of his or her duties, when that school employee is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (b) Every person who commits an assault with a firearm upon the person of a school employee, and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a school employee engaged in the performance of his or her duties, when the school employee is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for four, six, or eight years, or in a county jail for not less than six months and not exceeding one year.
- (c) Every person who commits an assault upon the person of a school employee with a stun gun or taser, and who knows or reasonably should know that the person is a school employee engaged in the performance of his or her duties, when the school employee is engaged in the performance of his or her duties, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one year or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

This subdivision shall not be construed to preclude or in any way limit the applicability of Section 245 in any criminal prosecution.

(d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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1 a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided
2 in the applicable sentencing rules.

(d)

- (e) As used in the section, "school employee" means any person employed as a permanent or probationary certificated or classified employee of a school district on a part-time or full-time basis, including a substitute teacher. "School employee," as used in this section, also includes a student teacher, or a school board member. "School," as used in this section, has the same meaning as that term is defined in Section 626.
- SEC. 130. Section 245.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 245.6. (a) It-shall be is unlawful to engage in hazing, as defined in this section.
- (b) "Hazing" means any method of initiation or preinitiation into a student organization or student body, whether or not the organization or body is officially recognized by an educational institution, which is likely to cause serious bodily injury to any former, current, or prospective student of any school, community college, college, university, or other educational institution in this state. The term "hazing" does not include customary athletic events or school-sanctioned events.
- (c) A violation of this section that does not result in serious bodily injury is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100), nor more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.
- (d) Any person who personally engages in hazing that results in death or serious bodily injury as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (f) of Section 243 of the Penal Code, is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

(f) The person against whom the hazing is directed may commence a civil action for injury or damages. The action may be brought against any participants in the hazing, or any

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organization to which the student is seeking membership whose agents, directors, trustees, managers, or officers authorized, requested, commanded, participated in, or ratified the hazing.

(f)

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- (g) Prosecution under this section shall not prohibit prosecution under any other provision of law.
- SEC. 131. Section 246 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 246. (a) Any person who—shall maliciously and willfully discharge discharges a firearm at an inhabited dwelling house, occupied building, occupied motor vehicle, occupied aircraft, inhabited housecar, as defined in Section 362 of the Vehicle Code, or inhabited camper, as defined in Section 243 of the Vehicle Code, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or seven years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term of not less than six months and not exceeding one year.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (c) As used in this section, "inhabited" means currently being used for dwelling purposes, whether occupied or not.
 - SEC. 132. Section 246.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 246.3. (a) Except as otherwise authorized by law, any person who willfully discharges a firearm in a grossly negligent manner which could result in injury or death to a person is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Except as otherwise authorized by law, any person who willfully discharges a BB device in a grossly negligent manner which could result in injury or death to a person is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

39 (c)

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(d) As used in this section, "BB device" means any instrument that expels a projectile, such as a BB or a pellet, through the force of air pressure, gas pressure, or spring action.

- SEC. 133. Section 247 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 247. (a) Any person who willfully and maliciously discharges a firearm at an unoccupied aircraft is guilty of a felony.
- (b) Any person who discharges a firearm at an unoccupied motor vehicle or an uninhabited building or dwelling house is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison. This subdivision does not apply to shooting at an abandoned vehicle, unoccupied vehicle, uninhabited building, or dwelling house with the permission of the owner.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (d) As used in this section and Section 246 "aircraft" means any contrivance intended for and capable of transporting persons through the airspace.
- SEC. 134. Section 247.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 247.5. (a) Any person who willfully and maliciously discharges a laser at an aircraft, whether in motion or in flight, while occupied, is guilty of a violation of this section, which shall be punishable as either a misdemeanor by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or a felony by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two years, or three years, or by a fine of two thousand dollars (\$2,000). This section does not apply to the conduct of laser development activity by or on behalf of the United States Armed Forces.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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(c) As used in this section, "aircraft" means any contrivance intended for and capable of transporting persons through the airspace.

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(d) As used in this section, "laser" means a device that utilizes the natural oscillations of atoms or molecules between energy levels for generating coherent electromagnetic radiation in the ultraviolet, visible, or infrared region of the spectrum, and when discharged exceeds one milliwatt continuous wave.

SEC. 135. Section 261.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 261.5. (a) Unlawful sexual intercourse is an act of sexual intercourse accomplished with a person who is not the spouse of the perpetrator, if the person is a minor. For the purposes of this section, a "minor" is a person under the age of 18 years and an "adult" is a person who is at least 18 years of age.

- (b) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is not more than three years older or three years younger than the perpetrator, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) Any person who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is more than three years younger than the perpetrator is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (d) Any person 21 years of age or older who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor who is under 16 years of age is guilty of either a misdemeanor or a felony, and shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

- (f) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, an adult who engages in an act of sexual intercourse with a minor in violation of this section may be liable for civil penalties in the following amounts:
- (A) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor less than two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

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(B) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least two years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000).

- (C) An adult who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor at least three years younger than the adult is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (D) An adult over the age of 21 years who engages in an act of unlawful sexual intercourse with a minor under 16 years of age is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).
- (2) The district attorney may bring actions to recover civil penalties pursuant to this subdivision. From the amounts collected for each case, an amount equal to the costs of pursuing the action shall be deposited with the treasurer of the county in which the judgment was entered, and the remainder shall be deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund, which is hereby created in the State Treasury. Amounts deposited in the Underage Pregnancy Prevention Fund may be used only for the purpose of preventing underage pregnancy upon appropriation by the Legislature.
- (3) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.
- SEC. 136. Section 264 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 264. (a) Rape, as defined in Section 261 or 262, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (b) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates Section 261 or 262 with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.

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(c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section, or a section for which the punishment is specified in this section, shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 137. Section 264.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 264.1. (a) The provisions of Section 264 notwithstanding, in any case in which the defendant, voluntarily acting in concert with another person, by force or violence and against the will of the victim, committed an act described in Section 261, 262, or 289, either personally or by aiding and abetting the other person, that fact shall be charged in the indictment or information and if found to be true by the jury, upon a jury trial, or if found to be true by the court, upon a court trial, or if admitted by the defendant, the defendant shall suffer confinement in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 138. Section 266 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266. (a) Every person who inveigles or entices any unmarried female, of previous chaste character, under the age of 18 years, into any house of ill fame, or of assignation, or elsewhere, for the purpose of prostitution, or to have illicit carnal connection with any man; and every person who aids or assists in—such that inveiglement or enticement; and every person who, by any false pretenses, false representation, or other fraudulent means, procures any female to have illicit carnal connection with any man,—is punishable shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both such that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 139. Section 266a of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266a. (a) Every person who, within this state, takes any person against his or her will and without his or her consent, or with his

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or her consent procured by fraudulent inducement or misrepresentation, for the purpose of prostitution, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 647, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000).

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 140. Section 266b of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266b. (a) Every person who takes any other person unlawfully, and against his or her will, and by force, menace, or duress, compels him or her to live with such person in an illicit relation, against his or her consent, or to so live with any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 141. Section 266c of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266c. (a) Every person who induces any other person to engage in sexual intercourse, sexual penetration, oral copulation, or sodomy when his or her consent is procured by false or fraudulent representation or pretense that is made with the intent to create fear, and which does induce fear, and that would cause a reasonable person in like circumstances to act contrary to the person's free will, and does cause the victim to so act, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (c) As used in this section, "fear" means the fear of physical injury or death to the person or to any relative of the person or member of the person's family.
- SEC. 142. Section 266d of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266d. (a) Any person who receives any money or other valuable thing for or on account of placing in custody any other

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person for the purpose of causing the other person to cohabit with any person to whom the other person is not married, is guilty of a felony.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 143. Section 266e of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266e. (a) Every person who purchases, or pays any money or other valuable thing for, any person for the purpose of prostitution as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 647, or for the purpose of placing—such that person, for immoral purposes, in any house or place against his or her will, is guilty of a felony.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 144. Section 266f of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266f. (a) Every person who sells any person or receives any money or other valuable thing for or on account of his or her placing in custody, for immoral purposes, any person, whether with or without his or her consent, is guilty of a felony.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 145. Section 266g of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266g. (a) Every man who, by force, intimidation, threats, persuasion, promises, or any other means, places or leaves, or procures any other person or persons to place or leave, his wife in a house of prostitution, or connives at or consents to, or permits, the placing or leaving of his wife in a house of prostitution, or allows or permits her to remain therein, is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years; and in all prosecutions under.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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(c) In any prosecution under this section, a wife is a competent witness against her husband.

SEC. 146. Section 266h of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266h. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who, knowing another person is a prostitute, lives or derives support or maintenance in whole or in part from the earnings or proceeds of the person's prostitution, or from money loaned or advanced to or charged against that person by any keeper or manager or inmate of a house or other place where prostitution is practiced or allowed, or who solicits or receives compensation for soliciting for the person, is guilty of pimping, a felony, and shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or six years.

- (b) Any person who, knowing another person is a prostitute, lives or derives support or maintenance in whole or in part from the earnings or proceeds of the person's prostitution, or from money loaned or advanced to or charged against that person by any keeper or manager or inmate of a house or other place where prostitution is practiced or allowed, or who solicits or receives compensation for soliciting for the person, when the prostitute is a minor, is guilty of pimping a minor, a felony, and shall be punishable as follows:
- (1) If the person engaged in prostitution is a minor over the age of 16 years, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or six years.
- (2) If the person engaged in prostitution is under 16 years of age, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 147. Section 266i of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266i. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who does any of the following is guilty of pandering, a felony, and shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or six years:
 - (1) Procures another person for the purpose of prostitution.

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(2) By promises, threats, violence, or by any device or scheme, causes, induces, persuades or encourages another person to become a prostitute.

- (3) Procures for another person a place as an inmate in a house of prostitution or as an inmate of any place in which prostitution is encouraged or allowed within this state.
- (4) By promises, threats, violence or by any device or scheme, causes, induces, persuades or encourages an inmate of a house of prostitution, or any other place in which prostitution is encouraged or allowed, to remain therein as an inmate.
- (5) By fraud or artifice, or by duress of person or goods, or by abuse of any position of confidence or authority, procures another person for the purpose of prostitution, or to enter any place in which prostitution is encouraged or allowed within this state, or to come into this state or leave this state for the purpose of prostitution.
- (6) Receives or gives, or agrees to receive or give, any money or thing of value for procuring, or attempting to procure, another person for the purpose of prostitution, or to come into this state or leave this state for the purpose of prostitution.
- (b) Any person who does any of the acts described in subdivision (a) with another person who is a minor is guilty of pandering, a felony, and shall be punishable as follows:
- (1) If the other person is a minor over the age of 16 years, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or six years.
- (2) If the other person is under 16 years of age, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 148. Section 266j of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 266j. (a) Any person who intentionally gives, transports, provides, or makes available, or who offers to give, transport, provide, or make available to another person, a child under the age of 16 for the purpose of any lewd or lascivious act as defined in Section 288, or who causes, induces, or persuades a child under the age of 16 to engage in such an act with another person, is guilty

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of a felony and shall be imprisoned in the state prison for a term of three, six, or eight years, and by a fine not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000).

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 149. Section 266k of the Penal Code is amended to read: 266k. (a) Upon the conviction of any person for a violation of Section 266h, 266i, or 266j, the court may, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, order the defendant to pay an additional fine not to exceed five thousand dollars (\$5,000). In setting the amount of the fine, the court shall consider any relevant factors including, but not limited to, the seriousness and gravity of the offense and the circumstances of its commission, whether the defendant derived any economic gain as the result of the crime, and the extent to which the victim suffered losses as a result of the crime. Every fine imposed and collected under this section shall be deposited in the Victim-Witness Assistance Fund to be available for appropriation to fund child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse victim counseling centers and prevention programs under Section 13837.
- (b) If the court orders a fine to be imposed pursuant to this section, the actual administrative cost of collecting that fine, not to exceed 2 percent of the total amount paid, may be paid into the general fund of the county treasury for the use and benefit of the county.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, the court may impose a fine as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 150. Section 267 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 267. (a) Every person who takes away any other person under the age of 18 years from the father, mother, guardian, or other person having the legal charge of the other person, without their consent, for the purpose of prostitution, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, and a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000).
- *(b)* Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable 40 rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided 2 in the applicable sentencing rules. 3

- SEC. 151. Section 269 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 269. (a) Any person who commits any of the following acts upon a child who is under 14 years of age and seven or more years younger than the person is guilty of aggravated sexual assault of a child:
- (1) Rape, in violation of paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.
- (2) Rape or sexual penetration, in concert, in violation of Section 264.1.
- (3) Sodomy, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 286.
- (4) Oral copulation, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 288a.
- (5) Sexual penetration, in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289.
- (b) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years to life.
- (c) The court shall impose a consecutive sentence for each offense that results in a conviction under this section if the crimes involve separate victims or involve the same victim on separate occasions as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 667.6.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule shall change any provision of this section that was specifically added by voter initiative.
- SEC. 152. Section 270 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 270. (a) If a parent of a minor child willfully omits, without lawful excuse, to furnish necessary clothing, food, shelter or medical attendance, or other remedial care for his or her child, he or she is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both-such that fine and imprisonment. If a court of competent jurisdiction has made a final adjudication in either a civil or a criminal action that a person is the parent of a minor child and the person has notice of

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such that adjudication and he or she then willfully omits, without lawful excuse, to furnish necessary clothing, food, shelter, medical attendance or other remedial care for his or her child, this conduct is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or in a state prison for a determinate term of one year and one day, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both-such that fine and imprisonment. This statute

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- (c) This section shall not be construed so as to relieve such a parent from the criminal liability-defined herein for such imposed by this section for that omission merely because the other parent of such the child is legally entitled to the custody of such the child nor because the other parent of such the child or any other person or organization voluntarily or involuntarily furnishes—such necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical attendance, or other remedial care for such the child, or undertakes attempts to do so.

Proof

(d) Proof of abandonment or desertion of a child by—such a parent, or the omission by—such a parent to furnish necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical attendance or other remedial care for his or her child is prima facie evidence that—such the abandonment or desertion or omission to furnish necessary food, clothing, shelter or medical attendance or other remedial care is willful and without lawful excuse.

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(e) The court, in determining the ability of the parent to support his or her child, shall consider all income, including social insurance benefits and gifts.

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(f) The provisions of this section are applicable whether the parents of such the child are or were ever married or divorced, and regardless of any decree made in any divorce action relative to alimony or to the support of the child. A child conceived but not yet born is to be deemed an existing person insofar as this section is concerned.

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(g) The husband of a woman who bears a child as a result of artificial insemination shall be considered the father of that child for the purpose of this section, if he consented in writing to the artificial insemination.

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- (h) If a parent provides a minor with treatment by spiritual means through prayer alone in accordance with the tenets and practices of a recognized church or religious denomination, by a duly accredited practitioner thereof, such treatment shall constitute "other remedial care", care," as used in this section.
- SEC. 153. Section 271 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 271. (a) Every parent of any child under the age of 14 years, and every person to whom-any such such a child has been confided for nurture, or education, who deserts-such that child in any place whatever with intent to abandon it, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or in the county jail not exceeding one year or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 154. Section 271a of the Penal Code is amended to read: 271a. (a) Every person who knowingly and willfully abandons, or who, having ability so to do, fails or refuses to maintain his or her minor child under the age of 14 years, or who falsely, knowing the same to be false, represents to any manager, officer or agent of any orphan asylum or charitable institution for the care of orphans, that any child for whose admission into-such that asylum or institution application has been made is an orphan, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 155. Section 272 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 272. (a) (1) Every person who commits any act or omits the performance of any duty, which act or omission causes or tends to cause or encourage any person under the age of 18 years to come

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within the provisions of Section 300, 601, or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code or which act or omission contributes thereto, or any person who, by any act or omission, or by threats, commands, or persuasion, induces or endeavors to induce any person under the age of 18 years or any ward or dependent child of the juvenile court to fail or refuse to conform to a lawful order of the juvenile court, or to do or to perform any act or to follow any course of conduct or to so live as would cause or manifestly tend to cause that person to become or to remain a person within the provisions of Section 300, 601, or 602 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both fine and imprisonment in a county jail, or may be released on probation for a period not exceeding five years.

- (2) For purposes of this subdivision, a parent or legal guardian to any person under the age of 18 years shall have the duty to exercise reasonable care, supervision, protection, and control over their minor child.
- (b) (1) An adult stranger who is 21 years of age or older, who knowingly contacts or communicates with a minor who is under 14 years of age, who knew or reasonably should have known that the minor is under 14 years of age, for the purpose of persuading and luring, or transporting, or attempting to persuade and lure, or transport, that minor away from the minor's home or from any location known by the minor's parent, legal guardian, or custodian, to be a place where the minor is located, for any purpose, without the express consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian, and with the intent to avoid the consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian, is guilty of an infraction or a misdemeanor, subject to subdivision (d) of Section 17.
 - (2) This subdivision shall not apply in an emergency situation.
- (3) As used in this subdivision, the following terms are defined to mean:
- (A) "Emergency situation" means a situation where the minor is threatened with imminent bodily harm, emotional harm, or psychological harm.

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(B) "Contact" or "communication" includes, but is not limited to, the use of a telephone or the Internet, as defined in Section 17538 of the Business and Professions Code.

- (C) "Stranger" means a person of casual acquaintance with whom no substantial relationship exists, or an individual with whom a relationship has been established or promoted for the primary purpose of victimization, as defined in subdivision (e) of Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (D) "Express consent" means oral or written permission that is positive, direct, and unequivocal, requiring no inference or implication to supply its meaning.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(4)

(d) This section shall not be interpreted to criminalize acts of persons contacting minors within the scope and course of their employment, or status as a volunteer of a recognized civic or charitable organization.

(5)

- (e) This section is intended to protect minors and to help parents and legal guardians exercise reasonable care, supervision, protection, and control over minor children.
- SEC. 156. Section 273a of the Penal Code is amended to read: 273a. (a) Any person who, under circumstances or conditions likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any child to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or having the care or custody of any child, willfully causes or permits the person or health of that child to be injured, or willfully causes or permits that child to be placed in a situation where his or her person or health is endangered, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
- (b) Any person who, under circumstances or conditions other than those likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any child to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or having the care or custody of any child, willfully causes or permits the person or health of that child to be injured, or willfully causes or permits

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that child to be placed in a situation where his or her person or health may be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (c) If a person is convicted of violating this section and probation is granted, the court shall require the following minimum conditions of probation:
 - (1) A mandatory minimum period of probation of 48 months.
- (2) A criminal court protective order protecting the victim from further acts of violence or threats, and, if appropriate, residence exclusion or stay-away conditions.
- (3) (A) Successful completion of no less than one year of a child abuser's treatment counseling program approved by the probation department. The defendant shall be ordered to begin participation in the program immediately upon the grant of probation. The counseling program shall meet the criteria specified in Section 273.1. The defendant shall produce documentation of program enrollment to the court within 30 days of enrollment, along with quarterly progress reports.
- (B) The terms of probation for offenders shall not be lifted until all reasonable fees due to the counseling program have been paid in full, but in no case shall probation be extended beyond the term provided in subdivision (a) of Section 1203.1. If the court finds that the defendant does not have the ability to pay the fees based on the defendant's changed circumstances, the court may reduce or waive the fees.
- (4) If the offense was committed while the defendant was under the influence of drugs or alcohol, the defendant shall abstain from the use of drugs or alcohol during the period of probation and shall be subject to random drug testing by his or her probation officer.
- (5) The court may waive any of the above minimum conditions of probation upon a finding that the condition would not be in the best interests of justice. The court shall state on the record its reasons for any waiver.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 157. Section 273ab of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 39 273ab. (a) Any person who, having the care or custody of a child who is under eight years of age, assaults the child by means

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of force that to a reasonable person would be likely to produce great bodily injury, resulting in the child's death, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 25 years to life. Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the applicability of subdivision (a) of Section 187 or Section 189.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 158. Section 273d of the Penal Code is amended to read: 273d. (a) Any person who willfully inflicts upon a child any cruel or inhuman corporal punishment or an injury resulting in a traumatic condition is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (b) Any person who is found guilty of violating subdivision (a) shall receive a four-year enhancement for a prior conviction of that offense provided that no additional term shall be imposed under this subdivision for any prison term served prior to a period of 10 years in which the defendant remained free of both prison custody and the commission of an offense that results in a felony conviction.
- (c) If a person is convicted of violating this section and probation is granted, the court shall require the following minimum conditions of probation:
 - (1) A mandatory minimum period of probation of 36 months.
- (2) A criminal court protective order protecting the victim from further acts of violence or threats, and, if appropriate, residence exclusion or stay-away conditions.
- (3) (A) Successful completion of no less than one year of a child abuser's treatment counseling program. The defendant shall be ordered to begin participation in the program immediately upon the grant of probation. The counseling program shall meet the criteria specified in Section 273.1. The defendant shall produce documentation of program enrollment to the court within 30 days of enrollment, along with quarterly progress reports.
- (B) The terms of probation for offenders shall not be lifted until all reasonable fees due to the counseling program have been paid in full, but in no case shall probation be extended beyond the term

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provided in subdivision (a) of Section 1203.1. If the court finds that the defendant does not have the ability to pay the fees based on the defendant's changed circumstances, the court may reduce or waive the fees.

- (4) If the offense was committed while the defendant was under the influence of drugs or alcohol, the defendant shall abstain from the use of drugs or alcohol during the period of probation and shall be subject to random drug testing by his or her probation officer.
- (5) The court may waive any of the above minimum conditions of probation upon a finding that the condition would not be in the best interests of justice. The court shall state on the record its reasons for any waiver.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 159. Section 273.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 273.4. (a) If the act constituting a felony violation of subdivision (a) of Section 273a was female genital mutilation, as defined in subdivision (b), the defendant shall be punished by an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison for one year, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed by Section 273a.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

(c) "Female genital mutilation" means the excision or infibulation of the labia majora, labia minora, clitoris, or vulva, performed for nonmedical purposes.

(e)

- (d) Nothing in this section shall preclude prosecution under Section 203, 205, or 206 or any other provision of law.
- SEC. 160. Section 273.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 273.5. (a) Any person who willfully inflicts upon a person who is his or her spouse, former spouse, cohabitant, former cohabitant, or the mother or father of his or her child, corporal injury resulting in a traumatic condition, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the

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state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to six thousand dollars (\$6,000) or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (b) Holding oneself out to be the husband or wife of the person with whom one is cohabiting is not necessary to constitute cohabitation as the term is used in this section.
- (c) As used in this section, "traumatic condition" means a condition of the body, such as a wound or external or internal injury, whether of a minor or serious nature, caused by a physical force.
- (d) For the purpose of this section, a person shall be considered the father or mother of another person's child if the alleged male parent is presumed the natural father under Sections 7611 and 7612 of the Family Code.
- (e) (1) Any person convicted of violating this section for acts occurring within seven years of a previous conviction under subdivision (a), or subdivision (d) of Section 243, or Section 243.4, 244, 244.5, or 245, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or five years, or by both imprisonment and a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (2) Any person convicted of a violation of this section for acts occurring within seven years of a previous conviction under subdivision (e) of Section 243 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (f) If probation is granted to any person convicted under subdivision (a), the court shall impose probation consistent with the provisions of Section 1203.097.
- (g) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any defendant convicted under subdivision (a) who has been convicted of any prior offense specified in subdivision (e), the court shall impose one of the following conditions of probation:
- (1) If the defendant has suffered one prior conviction within the previous seven years for a violation of any offense specified in subdivision (e), it shall be a condition thereof, in addition to the provisions contained in Section 1203.097, that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than 15 days.

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(2) If the defendant has suffered two or more prior convictions within the previous seven years for a violation of any offense specified in subdivision (e), it shall be a condition of probation, in addition to the provisions contained in Section 1203.097, that he or she be imprisoned in a county jail for not less than 60 days.

- (3) The court, upon a showing of good cause, may find that the mandatory imprisonment required by this subdivision shall not be imposed and shall state on the record its reasons for finding good cause.
- (h) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (a), the conditions of probation may include, consistent with the terms of probation imposed pursuant to Section 1203.097, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:
- (1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), pursuant to Section 1203.097.
- (2) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.

For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under this subdivision, the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. Where the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of this section, the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.

(i) Upon conviction under subdivision (a), the sentencing court shall also consider issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, which may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any restraining order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations,

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and the safety of the victim and his or her immediate family. This protective order may be issued by the court whether the defendant is sentenced to state prison, county jail, or if imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.

- (j) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 161. Section 273.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 273.6. (a) Any intentional and knowing violation of a protective order, as defined in Section 6218 of the Family Code, or of an order issued pursuant to Section 527.6 or 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or Section 15657.03 of the Welfare and Institutions Code, is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) In the event of a violation of subdivision (a) which results in physical injury, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the person is imprisoned in a county jail for at least 48 hours, the court may, in the interest of justice and for reasons stated on the record, reduce or eliminate the 30-day minimum imprisonment required by this subdivision. In determining whether to reduce or eliminate the minimum imprisonment pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider the seriousness of the facts before the court, whether there are additional allegations of a violation of the order during the pendency of the case before the court, the probability of future violations, the safety of the victim, and whether the defendant has successfully completed or is making progress with counseling.
- 33 (c) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall apply to the following court 34 orders:
 - (1) Any order issued pursuant to Section 6320 or 6389 of the Family Code.
 - (2) An order excluding one party from the family dwelling or from the dwelling of the other.

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(3) An order enjoining a party from specified behavior which the court determined was necessary to effectuate the order described in subdivision (a).

- (4) Any order issued by another state that is recognized under Part 5 (commencing with Section 6400) of Division 10 of the Family Code.
- (d) A subsequent conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a), occurring within seven years of a prior conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a) and involving an act of violence or "a credible threat" of violence, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 139, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or in the state prison.
- (e) In the event of a subsequent conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a) for an act occurring within one year of a prior conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a) that results in physical injury to a victim, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison. However, if the person is imprisoned in a county jail for at least 30 days, the court may, in the interest of justice and for reasons stated in the record, reduce or eliminate the six-month minimum imprisonment required by this subdivision. In determining whether to reduce or eliminate the minimum imprisonment pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider the seriousness of the facts before the court, whether there are additional allegations of a violation of the order during the pendency of the case before the court, the probability of future violations, the safety of the victim, and whether the defendant has successfully completed or is making progress with counseling.
- (f) The prosecuting agency of each county shall have the primary responsibility for the enforcement of orders described in subdivisions (a), (b), (d), and (e).
- (g) (1) Every person who owns, possesses, purchases, or receives a firearm knowing he or she is prohibited from doing so by the provisions of a protective order as defined in Section 136.2 of this code, Section 6218 of the Family Code, or Section 527.6 or 527.8 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or Section 15657.03 of

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the Welfare and Institutions Code, shall be punished under the provisions of subdivision (g) of Section 12021.

- (2) Every person subject to a protective order described in paragraph (1) shall not be prosecuted under this section for owning, possessing, purchasing, or receiving a firearm to the extent that firearm is granted an exemption pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 527.9 of the Code of Civil Procedure, or subdivision (h) of Section 6389 of the Family Code.
- (h) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (a), (b), (c), (d), or (e), the court shall impose probation consistent with the provisions of Section 1203.097, and the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:
- (1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter or to a shelter for abused elder persons or dependent adults, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), pursuant to Section 1203.097.
- (2) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.
- (i) For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under subdivision (e), the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court-ordered child support. Where the injury to a married person is caused in whole or in part by the criminal acts of his or her spouse in violation of this section, the community property may not be used to discharge the liability of the offending spouse for restitution to the injured spouse, required by Section 1203.04, as operative on or before August 2, 1995, or Section 1202.4, or to a shelter for costs with regard to the injured spouse and dependents, required by this section, until all separate property of the offending spouse is exhausted.
- (j) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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1 SEC. 162. Section 273.65 of the Penal Code is amended to 2 read:

- 273.65. (a) Any intentional and knowing violation of a protective order issued pursuant to Section 213.5, 304, or 362.4 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) In the event of a violation of subdivision (a) which results in physical injury, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment. However, if the person is imprisoned in a county jail for at least 48 hours, the court may, in the interests of justice and for reasons stated on the record, reduce or eliminate the 30-day minimum imprisonment required by this subdivision. In determining whether to reduce or eliminate the minimum imprisonment pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider the seriousness of the facts before the court, whether there are additional allegations of a violation of the order during the pendency of the case before the court, the probability of future violations, the safety of the victim, and whether the defendant has successfully completed or is making progress with counseling.
- (c) Subdivisions (a) and (b) shall apply to the following court orders:
- (1) An order enjoining any party from molesting, attacking, striking, threatening, sexually assaulting, battering, harassing, contacting repeatedly by mail with the intent to harass, or disturbing the peace of the other party, or other named family and household members.
- (2) An order excluding one party from the family dwelling or from the dwelling of the other.
- (3) An order enjoining a party from specified behavior which the court determined was necessary to effectuate the order under subdivision (a).
- (d) A subsequent conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a), occurring within seven years of a prior conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a) and involving an act of violence or "a credible threat" of violence, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 139, is punishable by

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imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or in the state prison.

- (e) In the event of a subsequent conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a) for an act occurring within one year of a prior conviction for a violation of an order described in subdivision (a) which results in physical injury to the same victim, the person shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not less than six months nor more than one year, by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison. However, if the person is imprisoned in a county jail for at least 30 days, the court may, in the interests of justice and for reasons stated in the record, reduce or eliminate the six-month minimum imprisonment required by this subdivision. In determining whether to reduce or eliminate the minimum imprisonment pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider the seriousness of the facts before the court, whether there are additional allegations of a violation of the order during the pendency of the case before the court, the probability of future violations, the safety of the victim, and whether the defendant has successfully completed or is making progress with counseling.
- (f) The prosecuting agency of each county shall have the primary responsibility for the enforcement of orders issued pursuant to subdivisions (a), (b), (d), and (e).
- (g) The court may order a person convicted under this section to undergo counseling, and, if appropriate, to complete a batterer's treatment program.
- (h) If probation is granted upon conviction of a violation of subdivision (a), (b), or (c), the conditions of probation may include, in lieu of a fine, one or both of the following requirements:
- (1) That the defendant make payments to a battered women's shelter, up to a maximum of five thousand dollars (\$5,000), pursuant to Section 1203.097.
- (2) That the defendant reimburse the victim for reasonable costs of counseling and other reasonable expenses that the court finds are the direct result of the defendant's offense.
- (i) For any order to pay a fine, make payments to a battered women's shelter, or pay restitution as a condition of probation under subdivision (e), the court shall make a determination of the defendant's ability to pay. In no event shall any order to make

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 payments to a battered women's shelter be made if it would impair the ability of the defendant to pay direct restitution to the victim or court ordered child support.

- (j) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 163. Section 278 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 278. (a) Every person, not having who does not have a right to custody, who maliciously takes, entices away, keeps, withholds, or conceals any child with the intent to detain or conceal that child from a lawful custodian shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 164. Section 278.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 278.5. (a) Every person who takes, entices away, keeps, withholds, or conceals a child and maliciously deprives a lawful custodian of a right to custody, or a person of a right to visitation, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

35 (b

(c) Nothing contained in this section limits the court's contempt power.

38 (c)

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(d) A custody order obtained after the taking, enticing away, keeping, withholding, or concealing of a child does not constitute a defense to a crime charged under this section.

- SEC. 165. Section 280 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 280. Every person who willfully causes or permits the removal or concealment of any child in violation of Section 8713, 8803, or 8910 of the Family Code shall be punished as follows:
- (a) By imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year if the child is concealed within the county in which the adoption proceeding is pending or in which the child has been placed for adoption, or is removed from that county to a place within this state.
- (b) By imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, if the child is removed from that county to a place outside of this state.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 166. Section 285 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 285. (a) Persons being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are declared by law to be incestuous and void, who intermarry with each other, or who being 14 years of age or older, commit fornication or adultery with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 167. Section 286 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 286. (a) Sodomy is sexual conduct consisting of contact between the penis of one person and the anus of another person. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime of sodomy.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.
- (2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over the age of 21 years who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.

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(c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

- (2) Any person who commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (3) Any person who commits an act of sodomy where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (d) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of sodomy when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person or where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.
- (e) Any person who participates in an act of sodomy with any person of any age while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504, or in any local detention facility, as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.
- (f) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:
 - (1) Was unconscious or asleep.
- 39 (2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the 40 act occurred.

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(3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

- (4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
- (g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), a person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.
- (h) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.
- (i) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim is prevented from resisting by an intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused,

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shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

- (j) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (k) Any person who commits an act of sodomy, where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

- (*l*) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.
- (m) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section, with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court, however, shall take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.
- (n) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 168. Section 286.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 286.5. Any person who sexually assaults any animal protected by Section 597f for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of the person is guilty of a misdemeanor or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 169. Section 288 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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288. (a) Any person who willfully and lewdly commits any lewd or lascivious act, including any of the acts constituting other crimes provided for in Part 1, upon or with the body, or any part or member thereof, of a child who is under the age of 14 years, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person or the child, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

- (b) (1) Any person who commits an act described in subdivision (a) by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (2) Any person who is a caretaker and commits an act described in subdivision (a) upon a dependent person by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, with the intent described in subdivision (a), is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (c) (1) Any person who commits an act described in subdivision (a) with the intent described in that subdivision, and the victim is a child of 14 or 15 years, and that person is at least 10 years older than the child, is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year. In determining whether the person is at least 10 years older than the child, the difference in age shall be measured from the birth date of the person to the birth date of the child.
- (2) Any person who is a caretaker and commits an act described in subdivision (a) upon a dependent person, with the intent described in subdivision (a), is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

39 (d)

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(e) In any arrest or prosecution under this section or Section 288.5, the peace officer, district attorney, and the court shall consider the needs of the child victim or dependent person and shall do whatever is necessary, within existing budgetary resources, and constitutionally permissible to prevent psychological harm to the child victim or to prevent psychological harm to the dependent person victim resulting from participation in the court process.

(e)

(f) Upon the conviction of any person for a violation of subdivision (a) or (b), the court may, in addition to any other penalty or fine imposed, order the defendant to pay an additional fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000). In setting the amount of the fine, the court shall consider any relevant factors, including, but not limited to, the seriousness and gravity of the offense, the circumstances of its commission, whether the defendant derived any economic gain as a result of the crime, and the extent to which the victim suffered economic losses as a result of the crime. Every fine imposed and collected under this section shall be deposited in the Victim-Witness Assistance Fund to be available for appropriation to fund child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse victim counseling centers and prevention programs pursuant to Section 13837.

If the court orders a fine imposed pursuant to this subdivision, the actual administrative cost of collecting that fine, not to exceed 2 percent of the total amount paid, may be paid into the general fund of the county treasury for the use and benefit of the county.

(f)

- (g) For purposes of paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (c), the following definitions apply:
- (1) "Caretaker" means an owner, operator, administrator, employee, independent contractor, agent, or volunteer of any of the following public or private facilities when the facilities provide care for elder or dependent persons:
- (A) Twenty-four hour health facilities, as defined in Sections 1250, 1250.2, and 1250.3 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 36 (B) Clinics.
- 37 (C) Home health agencies.
- 38 (D) Adult day health care centers.

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- (E) Secondary schools that serve dependent persons and postsecondary educational institutions that serve dependent persons or elders.
- (F) Sheltered workshops.
- 5 (G) Camps.

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- (H) Community care facilities, as defined by Section 1402 of the Health and Safety Code, and residential care facilities for the elderly, as defined in Section 1569.2 of the Health and Safety Code.
- 10 (I) Respite care facilities.
- 11 (J) Foster homes.
- 12 (K) Regional centers for persons with developmental disabilities.
- 13 (L) A home health agency licensed in accordance with Chapter 14 8 (commencing with Section 1725) of Division 2 of the Health 15 and Safety Code.
 - (M) An agency that supplies in-home supportive services.
- 17 (N) Board and care facilities.
 - (O) Any other protective or public assistance agency that provides health services or social services to elder or dependent persons, including, but not limited to, in-home supportive services, as defined in Section 14005.14 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- 22 23 (P) Private residences.
 - (2) "Board and care facilities" means licensed or unlicensed facilities that provide assistance with one or more of the following activities:
 - (A) Bathing.
- 28 (B) Dressing.
- 29 (C) Grooming.
 - (D) Medication storage.
- 31 (E) Medical dispensation.
- 32 (F) Money management.
- 33 (3) "Dependent person" means any person who has a physical 34 or mental impairment that substantially restricts his or her ability
- to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights, 35
- 36 including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or
- 37 developmental disabilities or whose physical or mental abilities
- 38 have significantly diminished because of age. "Dependent person"
- 39 includes any person who is admitted as an inpatient to a 24-hour

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health facility, as defined in Sections 1250, 1250.2, and 1250.3 of
the Health and Safety Code.

(g)

(h) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) apply to the owners, operators, administrators, employees, independent contractors, agents, or volunteers working at these public or private facilities and only to the extent that the individuals personally commit, conspire, aid, abet, or facilitate any act prohibited by paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (c).

(h)

- (i) Paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) and paragraph (2) of subdivision (c) do not apply to a caretaker who is a spouse of, or who is in an equivalent domestic relationship with, the dependent person under care.
- SEC. 170. Section 288a of the Penal Code is amended to read: 288a. (a) Oral copulation is the act of copulating the mouth of one person with the sexual organ or anus of another person.
- (b) (1) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.
- (2) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over the age of 21 years who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 16 years of age is guilty of a felony.
- (c) (1) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation with another person who is under 14 years of age and more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (2) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (3) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute

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the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

- (d) Any person who, while voluntarily acting in concert with another person, either personally or by aiding and abetting that other person, commits an act of oral copulation (1) when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, or (2) where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, or (3) where the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years. Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime described under paragraph (3), that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.
- (e) Any person who participates in an act of oral copulation while confined in any state prison, as defined in Section 4504 or in any local detention facility as defined in Section 6031.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year.
- (f) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and this is known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting because the victim meets one of the following conditions:
 - (1) Was unconscious or asleep.
- (2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.

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(3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in fact.

- (4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the oral copulation served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
- (g) Except as provided in subdivision (h), any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving consent.
- (h) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act, and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.
- (i) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition

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was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

- (j) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act is the victim's spouse, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.
- (k) Any person who commits an act of oral copulation, where the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

(1) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(l)

(m) As used in subdivisions (c) and (d), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or to inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury, or death.

(m)

- (n) In addition to any punishment imposed under this section, the judge may assess a fine not to exceed seventy dollars (\$70) against any person who violates this section, with the proceeds of this fine to be used in accordance with Section 1463.23. The court shall, however, take into consideration the defendant's ability to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay the fine permitted under this subdivision.
- SEC. 171. Section 288.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 288.2. (a) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor, or who fails to exercise reasonable care in ascertaining the true age of a minor, knowingly distributes, sends, causes to be

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sent, exhibits, or offers to distribute or exhibit by any means, including, but not limited to, live or recorded telephone messages, any harmful matter, as defined in Section 313, to a minor with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of that person or of a minor, and with the intent or for the purpose of seducing a minor, is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail.

A person convicted of a second and any subsequent conviction for a violation of this section is guilty of a felony.

(b) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor, knowingly distributes, sends, causes to be sent, exhibits, or offers to distribute or exhibit by electronic mail, the Internet, as defined in Section 17538 of the Business and Professions Code, or a commercial online service, any harmful matter, as defined in Section 313, to a minor with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust or passions or sexual desires of that person or of a minor, and with the intent, or for the purpose of seducing a minor, is guilty of a public offense and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail.

A person convicted of a second and any subsequent conviction for a violation of this section is guilty of a felony.

(c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

(d) It shall be a defense to any prosecution under this section that a parent or guardian committed the act charged in aid of legitimate sex education.

(d)

(e) It shall be a defense in any prosecution under this section that the act charged was committed in aid of legitimate scientific or educational purposes.

(e)

(f) It does not constitute a violation of this section for a telephone corporation, as defined in Section 234 of the Public Utilities Code, a cable television company franchised pursuant to Section 53066 of the Government Code, or any of its affiliates, an Internet service provider, or commercial online service provider, to carry,

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broadcast, or transmit messages described in this section or perform related activities in providing telephone, cable television, Internet, or commercial online services.

- SEC. 172. Section 288.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 288.4. (a) (1) Every person who, motivated by an unnatural or abnormal sexual interest in children, arranges a meeting with a minor or a person he or she believes to be a minor for the purpose of exposing his or her genitals or pubic or rectal area, having the child expose his or her genitals or pubic or rectal area, or engaging in lewd or lascivious behavior, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (2) Every person who violates this subdivision after a prior conviction for an offense listed in subdivision (c) of Section 290 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Every person described in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) who goes to the arranged meeting place at or about the arranged time, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

- (d) Nothing in this section shall preclude or prohibit prosecution under any other provision of law.
- SEC. 173. Section 288.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 288.5. (a) Any person who either resides in the same home with the minor child or has recurring access to the child, who over a period of time, not less than three months in duration, engages in three or more acts of substantial sexual conduct with a child under the age of 14 years at the time of the commission of the offense, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.066, or three or more acts of lewd or lascivious conduct, as defined in Section 288, with a child under the age of 14 years at the time of the commission of the offense is guilty of the offense of continuous sexual abuse of a child and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 6, 12, or 16 years.

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(b) To convict under this section the trier of fact, if a jury, need unanimously agree only that the requisite number of acts occurred not on which acts constitute the requisite number.

- (c) No other act of substantial sexual conduct, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1203.066, with a child under 14 years of age at the time of the commission of the offenses, or lewd and lascivious acts, as defined in Section 288, involving the same victim may be charged in the same proceeding with a charge under this section unless the other charged offense occurred outside the time period charged under this section or the other offense is charged in the alternative. A defendant may be charged with only one count under this section unless more than one victim is involved in which case a separate count may be charged for each victim.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 174. Section 288.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 288.7. (a) Any person 18 years of age or older who engages in sexual intercourse or sodomy with a child who is 10 years of age or younger is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 25 years to life.
- (b) Any person 18 years of age or older who engages in oral copulation or sexual penetration, as defined in Section 289, with a child who is 10 years of age or younger is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a term of 15 years to life.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 175. Section 289 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 289. (a) (1) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

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(2) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to retaliate in the future against the victim or any other person, and there is a reasonable possibility that the perpetrator will execute the threat, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.

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- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (c), any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years. Notwithstanding the appointment of a conservator with respect to the victim pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.
- (c) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time incapable, because of a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability, of giving legal consent, and this is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed and both the defendant and the victim are at the time confined in a state hospital for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered or in any other public or private facility for the care and treatment of the mentally disordered approved by a county mental health director, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for a period of not more than one year. Notwithstanding the existence of a conservatorship pursuant to the provisions of the Lanterman-Petris-Short Act (Part 1 (commencing with Section 5000) of Division 5 of the Welfare and Institutions Code), the prosecuting attorney shall prove, as an element of the crime, that a mental disorder or developmental or physical disability rendered the alleged victim incapable of giving legal consent.
- (d) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration, and the victim is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act and

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this is known to the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state 3 prison for three, six, or eight years. As used in this subdivision, 4 "unconscious of the nature of the act" means incapable of resisting 5 because the victim meets one of the following conditions:

- (1) Was unconscious or asleep.
- (2) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant that the act occurred.
- (3) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraud in
- (4) Was not aware, knowing, perceiving, or cognizant of the essential characteristics of the act due to the perpetrator's fraudulent representation that the sexual penetration served a professional purpose when it served no professional purpose.
- (e) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the victim is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating or anesthetic substance, or any controlled substance, and this condition was known, or reasonably should have been known by the accused, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.
- (f) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the victim submits under the belief that the person committing the act or causing the act to be committed is the victim's spouse, and this belief is induced by any artifice, pretense, or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce the belief, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.
- (g) Any person who commits an act of sexual penetration when the act is accomplished against the victim's will by threatening to use the authority of a public official to incarcerate, arrest, or deport the victim or another, and the victim has a reasonable belief that the perpetrator is a public official, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of three, six, or eight years.

As used in this subdivision, "public official" means a person employed by a governmental agency who has the authority, as part of that position, to incarcerate, arrest, or deport another. The perpetrator does not actually have to be a public official.

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(h) Except as provided in Section 288, any person who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 18 years of age shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison or in the county jail for a period of not more than one year.

- (i) Except as provided in Section 288, any person over the age of 21 years who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 16 years of age shall be guilty of a felony.
- (j) Any person who participates in an act of sexual penetration with another person who is under 14 years of age and who is more than 10 years younger than he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (k) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(k)

- (1) As used in this section:
- (1) "Sexual penetration" is the act of causing the penetration, however slight, of the genital or anal opening of any person or causing another person to so penetrate the defendant's or another person's genital or anal opening for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse by any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any unknown object.
- (2) "Foreign object, substance, instrument, or device" shall include any part of the body, except a sexual organ.
- (3) "Unknown object" shall include any foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or any part of the body, including a penis, when it is not known whether penetration was by a penis or by a foreign object, substance, instrument, or device, or by any other part of the body.

(l)

(m) As used in subdivision (a), "threatening to retaliate" means a threat to kidnap or falsely imprison, or inflict extreme pain, serious bodily injury or death.

(m)

(n) As used in this section, "victim" includes any person who the defendant causes to penetrate the genital or anal opening of the defendant or another person or whose genital or anal opening

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1 is caused to be penetrated by the defendant or another person and
2 who otherwise qualifies as a victim under the requirements of this
3 section.

SEC. 176. Section 289.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 289.5. (a) Every person who flees to this state with the intent to avoid prosecution for an offense which, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses described in subdivision (c) of Section 290, and who has been charged with that offense under the laws of the jurisdiction from which the person fled, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (b) Every person who flees to this state with the intent to avoid custody or confinement imposed for conviction of an offense under the laws of the jurisdiction from which the person fled, which offense, if committed or attempted in this state, would have been punishable as one or more of the offenses described in subdivision (c) of Section 290, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) No person shall be charged and prosecuted for an offense under this section unless the prosecutor has requested the other jurisdiction to extradite the person and the other jurisdiction has refused to do so.
- (d) Any person who is convicted of any felony sex offense described in subdivision (c) of Section 290, that is committed after fleeing to this state under the circumstances described in subdivision (a) or (b) of this section, shall, in addition and consecutive to the punishment for that conviction, receive an additional term of two years' imprisonment.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 177. Section 289.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 289.6. (a) (1) An employee or officer of a public entity health facility, or an employee, officer, or agent of a private person or entity that provides a health facility or staff for a health facility under contract with a public entity, who engages in sexual activity with a consenting adult who is confined in a health facility is guilty of a public offense. As used in this paragraph, "health facility" means a health facility as defined in subdivisions (b), (e), (g), (h), and (j), and subparagraph (C) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (i)

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of Section 1250 of the Health and Safety Code, in which the victim has been confined involuntarily.

- (2) An employee or officer of a public entity detention facility, or an employee, officer, or agent of a private person or entity that provides a detention facility or staff for a detention facility, or person or agent of a public or private entity under contract with a detention facility, or a volunteer of a private or public entity detention facility, who engages in sexual activity with a consenting adult who is confined in a detention facility, is guilty of a public offense.
- (3) An employee with a department, board, or authority under the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or a facility under contract with a department, board, or authority under the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency the department, who, during the course of his or her employment directly provides treatment, care, control, or supervision of inmates, wards, or parolees, and who engages in sexual activity with a consenting adult who is an inmate, ward, or parolee, is guilty of a public offense.
- (b) As used in this section, the term "public entity" means the state, federal government, a city, a county, a city and county, a joint county jail district, or any entity created as a result of a joint powers agreement between two or more public entities.
 - (c) As used in this section, the term "detention facility" means:
- (1) A prison, jail, camp, or other correctional facility used for the confinement of adults or both adults and minors.
- (2) A building or facility used for the confinement of adults or adults and minors pursuant to a contract with a public entity.
- (3) A room that is used for holding persons for interviews, interrogations, or investigations and that is separate from a jail or located in the administrative area of a law enforcement facility.
- (4) A vehicle used to transport confined persons during their period of confinement.
- (5) A court holding facility located within or adjacent to a court building that is used for the confinement of persons for the purpose of court appearances.
- (d) As used in this section, "sexual activity" means:
- (1) Sexual intercourse.
- 39 (2) Sodomy, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 286.

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1 (3) Oral copulation, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 2 288a.

- (4) Sexual penetration, as defined in subdivision (k) of Section 289.
- (5) The rubbing or touching of the breasts or sexual organs of another, or of oneself in the presence of and with knowledge of another, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of oneself or another.
- (e) Consent by a confined person or parolee to sexual activity proscribed by this section is not a defense to a criminal prosecution for violation of this section.
- (f) This section does not apply to sexual activity between consenting adults that occurs during an overnight conjugal visit that takes place pursuant to a court order or with the written approval of an authorized representative of the public entity that operates or contracts for the operation of the detention facility where the conjugal visit takes place, to physical contact or penetration made pursuant to a lawful search, or bona fide medical examinations or treatments, including clinical treatments.
- (g) Any violation of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), or a violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (a) as described in paragraph (5) of subdivision (d), is a misdemeanor.
- (h) Any violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (a), as described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subdivision (d), shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison, or by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (i) Any person previously convicted of a violation of this section shall, upon a subsequent violation, be guilty of a felony.
- (j) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(j)

(k) Anyone who is convicted of a felony violation of this section who is employed by a department, board, or authority within the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency department shall be terminated in accordance with the State Civil Service Act (Part 2 (commencing with Section 18500) of Title 2 of Division 5 of the Government Code). Anyone who has been convicted of a felony

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violation of this section shall not be eligible to be hired or reinstated by a department, board, or authority within the Youth and Adult Correctional Agency the department.

SEC. 178. Section 311.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 311.1. (a) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, develops, duplicates, or prints any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, with intent to distribute or to exhibit to, or to exchange with, others, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to, or exchanges with, others, any obscene matter, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct, as defined in Section 311.4, shall be punished either by imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year, by a fine not to exceed one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison, by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by the fine and imprisonment.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

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(c) This section does not apply to the activities of law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses or to legitimate medical, scientific, or educational activities, or to lawful conduct between spouses.

(e)

(d) This section does not apply to matter which depicts a child under the age of 18, which child is legally emancipated, including lawful conduct between spouses when one or both are under the age of 18.

39 (d)

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(e) It does not constitute a violation of this section for a telephone corporation, as defined by Section 234 of the Public Utilities Code, to carry or transmit messages described in this chapter or perform related activities in providing telephone services.

SEC. 179. Section 311.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 311.2. (a) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, or prints, with intent to distribute or to exhibit to others, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to others, any obscene matter is for a first offense, guilty of a misdemeanor. If the person has previously been convicted of any violation of this section, the court may, in addition to the punishment authorized in Section 311.9, impose a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

(b) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, develops, duplicates, or prints any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, with intent to distribute or to exhibit to, or to exchange with, others for commercial consideration, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to, or exchanges with, others for commercial consideration, any obscene matter, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct, as defined in Section 311.4, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or six years, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), in the absence of a finding that the defendant would be incapable of paying that fine, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(c) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, develops,

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duplicates, or prints any representation of information, data, or 1 2 image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, 3 negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer 4 hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage 5 media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other 6 computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any 7 manner, any film or filmstrip, with intent to distribute or exhibit 8 to, or to exchange with, a person 18 years of age or older, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to, or exchanges with, 10 a person 18 years of age or older any matter, knowing that the 11 matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally 12 engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct, as defined 13 in Section 311.4, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county 14 jail for up to one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand 15 dollars (\$2,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by 16 imprisonment in the state prison. It is not necessary to prove 17 commercial consideration or that the matter is obscene in order to 18 establish a violation of this subdivision. If a person has been 19 previously convicted of a violation of this subdivision, he or she 20 is guilty of a felony. 21

(d) Every person who knowingly sends or causes to be sent, or brings or causes to be brought, into this state for sale or distribution, or in this state possesses, prepares, publishes, produces, develops, duplicates, or prints any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, with intent to distribute or exhibit to, or to exchange with, a person under 18 years of age, or who offers to distribute, distributes, or exhibits to, or exchanges with, a person under 18 years of age any matter, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct, as defined in Section 311.4, is guilty of a felony. It is not necessary to prove commercial consideration or that the matter is obscene in order to establish a violation of this subdivision.

(e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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1 a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided
2 in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

 (f) Subdivisions (a) to (d), inclusive, do not apply to the activities of law enforcement and prosecuting agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses, to legitimate medical, scientific, or educational activities, or to lawful conduct between spouses.

9 (f)

(g) This section does not apply to matter that depicts a legally emancipated child under the age of 18 years or to lawful conduct between spouses when one or both are under the age of 18 years.

(g)

- (h) It does not constitute a violation of this section for a telephone corporation, as defined by Section 234 of the Public Utilities Code, to carry or transmit messages described in this chapter or to perform related activities in providing telephone services.
- SEC. 180. Section 311.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 311.3. (a) A person is guilty of sexual exploitation of a child if he or she knowingly develops, duplicates, prints, or exchanges any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip that depicts a person under the age of 18 years engaged in an act of sexual conduct.
- 30 (b) As used in this section, "sexual conduct" means any of the 31 following:
 - (1) Sexual intercourse, including genital-genital, oral-genital, anal-genital, or oral-anal, whether between persons of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals.
 - (2) Penetration of the vagina or rectum by any object.
 - (3) Masturbation for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer
- 38 (4) Sadomasochistic abuse for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer.

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(5) Exhibition of the genitals or the pubic or rectal area of any person for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer.

- (6) Defection or urination for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer.
- (c) Subdivision (a) does not apply to the activities of law enforcement and prosecution agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses or to legitimate medical, scientific, or educational activities, or to lawful conduct between spouses.
- (d) Every person who violates subdivision (a) shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If the person has been previously convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) or any section of this chapter, he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

(f) The provisions of this section do not apply to an employee of a commercial film developer who is acting within the scope of his or her employment and in accordance with the instructions of his or her employer, provided that the employee has no financial interest in the commercial developer by which he or she is employed.

(f)

- (g) Subdivision (a) does not apply to matter that is unsolicited and is received without knowledge or consent through a facility, system, or network over which the person or entity has no control.
 - SEC. 181. Section 311.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 311.4. (a) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor, or who, while in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably know that the person is a minor, hires, employs, or uses the minor to do or assist in doing any of the acts described in Section 311.2, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for up to one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison. If the person has previously been convicted of any violation of this section, the

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court may, in addition to the punishment authorized in Section 311.9, impose a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

- (b) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor under the age of 18 years, or who, while in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably know that the person is a minor under the age of 18 years, knowingly promotes, employs, uses, persuades, induces, or coerces a minor under the age of 18 years, or any parent or guardian of a minor under the age of 18 years under his or her control who knowingly permits the minor, to engage in or assist others to engage in either posing or modeling alone or with others for purposes of preparing any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film, filmstrip, or a live performance involving, sexual conduct by a minor under the age of 18 years alone or with other persons or animals, for commercial purposes, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, six, or eight years.
- (c) Every person who, with knowledge that a person is a minor under the age of 18 years, or who, while in possession of any facts on the basis of which he or she should reasonably know that the person is a minor under the age of 18 years, knowingly promotes, employs, uses, persuades, induces, or coerces a minor under the age of 18 years, or any parent or guardian of a minor under the age of 18 years under his or her control who knowingly permits the minor, to engage in or assist others to engage in either posing or modeling alone or with others for purposes of preparing any representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film, filmstrip, or a live performance involving, sexual conduct by a minor under the age of 18 years alone or with other persons or animals, is guilty of a felony. It is not necessary to prove

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commercial purposes in order to establish a violation of this subdivision.

(d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(d)

- (e) (1) As used in subdivisions (b) and (c), "sexual conduct" means any of the following, whether actual or simulated: sexual intercourse, oral copulation, anal intercourse, anal oral copulation, masturbation, bestiality, sexual sadism, sexual masochism, penetration of the vagina or rectum by any object in a lewd or lascivious manner, exhibition of the genitals or pubic or rectal area for the purpose of sexual stimulation of the viewer, any lewd or lascivious sexual act as defined in Section 288, or excretory functions performed in a lewd or lascivious manner, whether or not any of the above conduct is performed alone or between members of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals. An act is simulated when it gives the appearance of being sexual conduct.
- (2) As used in subdivisions (b) and (c), "matter" means any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, or any other computer-related equipment or computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, or video laser disc.

(e)

(f) This section does not apply to a legally emancipated minor or to lawful conduct between spouses if one or both are under the age of 18.

(f)

- (g) In every prosecution under this section involving a minor under the age of 14 years at the time of the offense, the age of the victim shall be pled and proven for the purpose of the enhanced penalty provided in Section 647.6. Failure to plead and prove that the victim was under the age of 14 years at the time of the offense is not a bar to prosecution under this section if it is proven that the victim was under the age of 18 years at the time of the offense.
 - SEC. 182. Section 311.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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311.5. (a) Every person who writes, creates, or solicits the publication or distribution of advertising or other promotional material, or who in any manner promotes, the sale, distribution, or exhibition of matter represented or held out by him to be obscene, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 183. Section 311.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 311.6. (a) Every person who knowingly engages or participates in, manages, produces, sponsors, presents or exhibits obscene live conduct to or before an assembly or audience consisting of at least one person or spectator in any public place or in any place exposed to public view, or in any place open to the public or to a segment thereof, whether or not an admission fee is charged, or whether or not attendance is conditioned upon the presentation of a membership card or other token, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 184. Section 311.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 311.7. (a) Every person who, knowingly, as a condition to a sale, allocation, consignment, or delivery for resale of any paper, magazine, book, periodical, publication or other merchandise, requires that the purchaser or consignee receive any obscene matter or who denies or threatens to deny a franchise, revokes or threatens to revoke, or imposes any penalty, financial or otherwise, by reason of the failure of any person to accept obscene matter, or by reason of the return of such obscene matter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 185. Section 311.9 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 311.9. (a) Every person who violates subdivision (a) of Section 311.2 or Section 311.5 is punishable by fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) plus five dollars (\$5) for each additional unit of material coming within the provisions of this chapter, which

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is involved in the offense, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months plus one day for each additional unit of material coming within the provisions of this chapter, and which is involved in the offense, not to exceed a total of 360 days in the county jail, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If that person has previously been convicted of any offense in this chapter, or of a violation of Section 313.1, a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 311.2 or Section 311.5 is punishable as a felony.

- (b) Every person who violates subdivision (a) of Section 311.4 is punishable by fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison. If that person has been previously convicted of a violation of former Section 311.3 or Section 311.4 he or she is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (c) Every person who violates Section 311.7 is punishable by fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by both that fine and imprisonment. For a second and subsequent offense he or she shall be punished by a fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. If the person has been twice convicted of a violation of this chapter, a violation of Section 311.7 is punishable as a felony.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 186. Section 311.10 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 311.10. (a) Any person who advertises for sale or distribution any obscene matter knowing that it depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or personally simulating sexual conduct, as defined in Section 311.4, is guilty of a felony and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or by both—such that fine and imprisonment.

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(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

5 (b

- (c) Subdivision (a) shall not apply to the activities of law enforcement and prosecution agencies in the investigation and prosecution of criminal offenses.
- SEC. 187. Section 311.11 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 311.11. (a) Every person who knowingly possesses or controls any matter, representation of information, data, or image, including, but not limited to, any film, filmstrip, photograph, negative, slide, photocopy, videotape, video laser disc, computer hardware, computer software, computer floppy disc, data storage media, CD-ROM, or computer-generated equipment or any other computer-generated image that contains or incorporates in any manner, any film or filmstrip, the production of which involves the use of a person under the age of 18 years, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 18 years personally engaging in or simulating sexual conduct, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 311.4, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or a county jail for up to one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Every person who commits a violation of subdivision (a), and who has been previously convicted of a violation of this section, an offense requiring registration under the Sex Offender Registration Act, or an attempt to commit any of the above-mentioned offenses, is guilty of a felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
- (c) It is not necessary to prove that the matter is obscene in order to establish a violation of this section.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule shall change any provision of this section that was specifically added by voter initiative.

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1 (d)

(e) This section does not apply to drawings, figurines, statues, or any film rated by the Motion Picture Association of America, nor does it apply to live or recorded telephone messages when transmitted, disseminated, or distributed as part of a commercial transaction.

SEC. 188. Section 313.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 313.4. (a) Every person who violates Section 313.1, other than subdivision (e), is punishable by fine of not more than two thousand dollars (\$2,000), by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment. However, if the person has been previously convicted of a violation of Section 313.1, other than subdivision (e), or of any section of Chapter 7.5 (commencing with Section 311) of Title 9 of Part 1-of this code, the person shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 189. Section 314 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 314. (a) Every person who willfully and lewdly; does either of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor:

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(1) Exposes his person, or the private parts thereof, in any public place, or in any place where there are present other persons to be offended or annoyed thereby; or,.

2.

(2) Procures, counsels, or assists any person so to expose himself or take part in any model artist exhibition, or to make any other exhibition of himself to public view, or the view of any number of persons, such as is offensive to decency, or is adapted to excite to vicious or lewd thoughts or acts, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Every

(b) Every person who violates subdivision 1 of this section paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) after having entered, without consent, an inhabited dwelling house, or trailer coach as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, or the inhabited portion of any other building, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Upon

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 (c) Upon the second and each subsequent conviction under subdivision 1 of this section, or upon a first conviction under subdivision 1 of this section paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), or upon a first conviction of that paragraph after a previous conviction under Section 288, every person so convicted is guilty of a felony, and is punishable by imprisonment in state prison.

(d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 190. Section 327 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 327. (a) Every person who contrives, prepares, sets up, proposes, or operates any endless chain is guilty of a public offense, and is punishable by imprisonment in—the a county jail not exceeding one year or in state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.

As used in this section, an "endless chain" means any scheme for the disposal or distribution of property whereby a participant pays a valuable consideration for the chance to receive compensation for introducing one or more additional persons into participation in the scheme or for the chance to receive compensation when a person introduced by the participant introduces a new participant. Compensation, as used in this section, does not mean or include payment based upon sales made to persons who are not participants in the scheme and who are not purchasing in order to participate in the scheme.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 191. Section 337.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 337.4. Any person who in the commission of touting obtains money in excess of four hundred dollars (\$400) twenty-five hundred dollars (\$2,500) may, in addition to being prosecuted for the violation of any provision of this chapter, be prosecuted for the violation of Section 487 of this code.

SEC. 192. Section 350 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 350. (a) Any person who willfully manufactures, intentionally sells, or knowingly possesses for sale any counterfeit mark registered with the Secretary of State or registered on the Principal

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Register of the United States Patent and Trademark Office, shall, upon conviction, be punishable as follows:

- (1) When the offense involves less than 1,000 of the articles described in this subdivision, with a total retail or fair market value less than that required for grand theft as defined in Section 487, and if the person is an individual, he or she shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment; or, if the person is a business entity, by a fine of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000).
- (2) When the offense involves 1,000 or more of the articles described in this subdivision, or has a total retail or fair market value equal to or greater than that required for grand theft as defined in Section 487, and if the person is an individual, he or she shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, or by a fine not to exceed two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine; or, if the person is a business entity, by a fine not to exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).
- (b) Any person who has been convicted of a violation of either paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (a) shall, upon a subsequent conviction of paragraph (1) of subdivision (a), if the person is an individual, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment; or, if the person is a business entity, by a fine of not more than two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).
- (c) Any person who has been convicted of a violation of subdivision (a) and who, by virtue of the conduct that was the basis of the conviction, has directly and foreseeably caused death or great bodily injury to another through reliance on the counterfeited item for its intended purpose shall, if the person is an individual, be punished by a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or by both that fine and imprisonment; or, if the person is a business entity, by a fine of not more than two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000).

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(d) In any action brought under this section resulting in a conviction or a plea of nolo contendere, the court shall order the forfeiture and destruction of all of those marks and of all goods, articles, or other matter bearing the marks, and the forfeiture and destruction or other disposition of all means of making the marks, and any and all electrical, mechanical, or other devices for manufacturing, reproducing, transporting, or assembling these marks, that were used in connection with, or were part of, any violation of this section. Forfeiture of the proceeds of the crime shall be subject to Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 186) of Title 7 of Part 1. However, no vehicle shall be forfeited under this section that may be lawfully driven on the highway with a class 3 or 4 license, as prescribed in Section 12804 of the Vehicle Code, and that is any of the following:

- (1) A community property asset of a person other than the defendant.
- (2) The sole class 3 or 4 vehicle available to the immediate family of that person or of the defendant.
- (3) Reasonably necessary to be retained by the defendant for the purpose of lawfully earning a living, or for any other reasonable and lawful purpose.
- (e) For the purposes of this section, the following definitions shall apply:
- (1) When counterfeited but unassembled components of computer software packages are recovered, including, but not limited to, counterfeited computer diskettes, instruction manuals, or licensing envelopes, the number of "articles" shall be equivalent to the number of completed computer software packages that could have been made from those components.
- (2) "Business entity" includes, but is not limited to, a corporation, limited liability company, or partnership. "Business entity" does not include a sole proprietorship.
- (3) "Counterfeit mark" means a spurious mark that is identical with, or confusingly similar to, a registered mark and is used, or intended to be used, on or in connection with the same type of goods or services for which the genuine mark is registered. It is not necessary for the mark to be displayed on the outside of an article for there to be a violation. For articles containing digitally stored information, it shall be sufficient to constitute a violation if the counterfeit mark appears on a video display when the

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1 information is retrieved from the article. The term "spurious mark"

- 2 includes genuine marks used on or in connection with spurious
- 3 articles and includes identical articles containing identical marks,
- 4 where the goods or marks were reproduced without authorization
- 5 of, or in excess of any authorization granted by, the registrant.
- 6 When counterfeited but unassembled components of any articles
- 7 described under subdivision (a) are recovered, including, but not
- 8 limited to, labels, patches, fabric, stickers, wrappers, badges,
- 9 emblems, medallions, charms, boxes, containers, cans, cases,
- 10 hangtags, documentation, or packaging, or any other components
- 11 of any type or nature that are designed, marketed, or otherwise
- 12 intended to be used on or in connection with any articles described
- 13 under subdivision (a), the number of "articles" shall be equivalent
- 14 to the number of completed articles that could have been made
- 15 from those components.

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- (4) "Knowingly possess" means that the person possessing an article knew or had reason to believe that it was spurious, or that it was used on or in connection with spurious articles, or that it was reproduced without authorization of, or in excess of any authorization granted by, the registrant.
- (5) Notwithstanding Section 7, "person" includes, but is not limited to, a business entity.
- (6) "Registrant" means any person to whom the registration of a mark is issued and that person's legal representatives, successors, or assigns.
 - (7) "Sale" includes resale.
 - (8) "Value" has the following meanings:
- (A) When counterfeit items of computer software are manufactured or possessed for sale, the "value" of those items shall be equivalent to the retail price or fair market price of the true items that are counterfeited.
- (B) When counterfeited but unassembled components of computer software packages or any other articles described under subdivision (a) are recovered, including, but not limited to, counterfeited digital disks, instruction manuals, licensing envelopes, labels, patches, fabric, stickers, wrappers, badges, emblems, medallions, charms, boxes, containers, cans, cases, hangtags, documentation, or packaging, or any other components of any type or nature that are designed, marketed, or otherwise intended to be used on or in connection with any articles described

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under subdivision (a), the "value" of those components shall be equivalent to the retail price or fair market value of the number of completed computer software packages or other completed articles described under subdivision (a) that could have been made from those components.

- (C) "Retail or fair market value" of a counterfeit article means a value equivalent to the retail price or fair market value, as of the last day of the charged crime, of a completed similar genuine article containing a genuine mark.
- (f) This section shall not be enforced against any party who has adopted and lawfully used the same or confusingly similar mark in the rendition of like services or the manufacture or sale of like goods in this state from a date prior to the earliest effective date of registration of the service mark or trademark either with the Secretary of State or on the Principle Register of the United States Patent and Trademark Office.
- (g) An owner, officer, employee, or agent who provides, rents, leases, licenses, or sells real property upon which a violation of subdivision (a) occurs shall not be subject to a criminal penalty pursuant to this section, unless he or she sells, or possesses for sale, articles bearing a counterfeit mark in violation of this section. This subdivision shall not be construed to abrogate or limit any civil rights or remedies for a trademark violation.
- (h) This section shall not be enforced against any party who engages in fair uses of a mark, as specified in Section 14247 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (i) When a person is convicted of an offense under this section, the court shall order the person to pay restitution to the trademark owner and any other victim of the offense pursuant to Section 1202.4.
- (j) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 193. Section 368 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 368. (a) The Legislature finds and declares that crimes against elders and dependent adults are deserving of special consideration and protection, not unlike the special protections provided for minor children, because elders and dependent adults may be confused, on various medications, mentally or physically impaired,

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or incompetent, and therefore less able to protect themselves, to understand or report criminal conduct, or to testify in court proceedings on their own behalf.

- (b) (1) Any person who knows or reasonably should know that a person is an elder or dependent adult and who, under circumstances or conditions likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any elder or dependent adult to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or having the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult, willfully causes or permits the person or health of the elder or dependent adult to be injured, or willfully causes or permits the elder or dependent adult to be placed in a situation in which his or her person or health is endangered, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not to exceed six thousand dollars (\$6,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (2) If in the commission of an offense described in paragraph (1), the victim suffers great bodily injury, as defined in Section 12022.7, the defendant shall receive an additional term in the state prison as follows:
 - (A) Three years if the victim is under 70 years of age.
 - (B) Five years if the victim is 70 years of age or older.
- (3) If in the commission of an offense described in paragraph (1), the defendant proximately causes the death of the victim, the defendant shall receive an additional term in the state prison as follows:
 - (A) Five years if the victim is under 70 years of age.
 - (B) Seven years if the victim is 70 years of age or older.
- (c) Any person who knows or reasonably should know that a person is an elder or dependent adult and who, under circumstances or conditions other than those likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any elder or dependent adult to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or having the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult, willfully causes or permits the person or health of the elder or dependent adult to be injured or willfully causes or permits the elder or dependent adult to be placed in a situation in which his or her person or health may be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor. A second or subsequent violation of this subdivision

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1 is punishable by a fine not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000),
2 or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by
3 both that fine and imprisonment.

- (d) Any person who is not a caretaker who violates any provision of law proscribing theft, embezzlement, forgery, or fraud, or who violates Section 530.5 proscribing identity theft, with respect to the property or personal identifying information of an elder or a dependent adult, and who knows or reasonably should know that the victim is an elder or a dependent adult, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison for two, three, or four years, when the moneys, labor, goods, services, or real or personal property taken or obtained is of a value exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950); and by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment, when the moneys, labor, goods, services, or real or personal property taken or obtained is of a value not exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950).
- (e) Any caretaker of an elder or a dependent adult who violates any provision of law proscribing theft, embezzlement, forgery, or fraud, or who violates Section 530.5 proscribing identity theft, with respect to the property or personal identifying information of that elder or dependent adult, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison for two, three, or four years when the moneys, labor, goods, services, or real or personal property taken or obtained is of a value exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950), and by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment, when the moneys, labor, goods, services, or real or personal property taken or obtained is of a value not exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950).
- (f) Any person who commits the false imprisonment of an elder or a dependent adult by the use of violence, menace, fraud, or deceit is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(g)

(h) As used in this section, "elder" means any person who is 65 years of age or older.

(h)

(i) As used in this section, "dependent adult" means any person who is between the ages of 18 and 64, who has physical or mental limitations which restrict his or her ability to carry out normal activities or to protect his or her rights, including, but not limited to, persons who have physical or developmental disabilities or whose physical or mental abilities have diminished because of age. "Dependent adult" includes any person between the ages of 18 and 64 who is admitted as an inpatient to a 24-hour health facility, as defined in Sections 1250, 1250.2, and 1250.3 of the Health and Safety Code.

(i)

(j) As used in this section, "caretaker" means any person who has the care, custody, or control of, or who stands in a position of trust with, an elder or a dependent adult.

(j)

(k) Nothing in this section shall preclude prosecution under both this section and Section 187 or 12022.7 or any other provision of law. However, a person shall not receive an additional term of imprisonment under both paragraphs (2) and (3) of subdivision (b) for any single offense, nor shall a person receive an additional term of imprisonment under both Section 12022.7 and paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (b) for any single offense.

(k)

- (1) In any case in which a person is convicted of violating these provisions, the court may require him or her to receive appropriate counseling as a condition of probation. Any defendant ordered to be placed in a counseling program shall be responsible for paying the expense of his or her participation in the counseling program as determined by the court. The court shall take into consideration the ability of the defendant to pay, and no defendant shall be denied probation because of his or her inability to pay.
- SEC. 194. Section 380 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 380. (a) Every person who sells, dispenses or distributes toluene, or any substance or material containing toluene, to any

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person who is less than 18 years of age shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), nor more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), or by imprisonment for not less than six months nor more than one year.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

(c) The court shall order the suspension of the business license, for a period of one year, of a person who knowingly violates any of the provisions of this section after having been previously convicted of a violation of this section unless the owner of such business license can demonstrate a good faith attempt to prevent illegal sales or deliveries by employees. The provisions of this subdivision shall become operative on July 1, 1980.

(e)

(d) The provisions of this section shall apply to, but are not limited to, the sale or distribution of glue, cement, dope, paint thinners, paint, and any combination of hydrocarbons either alone or in combination with any substance or material including, but not limited to, paint, paint thinners, shellac thinners, and solvents which, when inhaled, ingested or breathed, can cause a person to be under the influence of, or intoxicated from, any such combination of hydrocarbons.

This section shall not prohibit the sale of gasoline or other motor vehicle fuels to persons less than 18 years of age.

(d)

(e) This section shall not apply to any glue or cement which has been certified by the State Department of Health Services as containing a substance which makes such glue or cement malodorous or causes such glue or cement to induce sneezing, nor shall this section apply where the glue or cement is sold, delivered, or given away simultaneously with or as part of a kit used for the construction of model airplanes, model boats, model automobiles, model trains, or other similar models or used for the assembly or creation of hobby craft items using such components as beads, tiles, tiffany glass, ceramics, clay, or other craft-related components.

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SEC. 195. Section 381 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 381. (a) Any person who possesses toluene or any substance or material containing toluene, including, but not limited to, glue, cement, dope, paint thinner, paint and any combination of hydrocarbons, either alone or in combination with any substance or material including but not limited to paint, paint thinner, shellac thinner, and solvents, with the intent to breathe, inhale or ingest for the purpose of causing a condition of intoxication, elation, euphoria, dizziness, stupefaction, or dulling of the senses or for the purpose of, in any manner, changing, distorting or disturbing the audio, visual, or mental processes, or who knowingly and with the intent to do so is under the influence of toluene or any material containing toluene, or any combination of hydrocarbons is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (b) Any person who possesses any substance or material, which the State Department of Health Services has determined by regulations adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code) has toxic qualities similar to toluene, with the intent to breathe, inhale, or ingest for the purpose of causing a condition of intoxication, elation, euphoria, dizziness, excitement, irrational behavior, exhilaration, satisfaction, stupefaction, or dulling of the senses or for the purpose of, in any manner, changing, distorting or disturbing the audio, visual, or mental processes, or who is under the influence of such substance or material is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 196. Section 381b of the Penal Code is amended to read: 381b. (a) Any person who possesses nitrous oxide or any substance containing nitrous oxide, with the intent to breathe, inhale, or ingest for the purpose of causing a condition of intoxication, elation, euphoria, dizziness, stupefaction, or dulling of the senses or for the purpose of, in any manner, changing, distorting, or disturbing the audio, visual, or mental processes, or who knowingly and with the intent to do so is under the influence of nitrous oxide or any material containing nitrous oxide is guilty of a misdemeanor. This section shall not apply to any person who

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 is under the influence of nitrous oxide or any material containing nitrous oxide pursuant to an administration for the purpose of medical, surgical, or dental care by a person duly licensed to administer such an agent.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 197. Section 422 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 422. (a) Any person who willfully threatens to commit a crime which will result in death or great bodily injury to another person, with the specific intent that the statement, made verbally, in writing, or by means of an electronic communication device, is to be taken as a threat, even if there is no intent of actually carrying it out, which, on its face and under the circumstances in which it is made, is so unequivocal, unconditional, immediate, and specific as to convey to the person threatened, a gravity of purpose and an immediate prospect of execution of the threat, and thereby causes that person reasonably to be in sustained fear for his or her own safety or for his or her immediate family's safety, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

For

- (c) (1) For the purposes of this section, "immediate family" means any spouse, whether by marriage or not, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household.
- "Electronic
- (2) "Electronic communication device" includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular telephones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. "Electronic communication" has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- SEC. 198. Section 422.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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422.7. Except in the case of a person punished under Section 422.6, any hate crime that is not made punishable by imprisonment in the state prison shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine, if the crime is committed against the person or property of another for the purpose of intimidating or interfering with that other person's free exercise or enjoyment of any right secured to him or her by the Constitution or laws of this state or by the Constitution or laws of the United States under any of the following circumstances, which shall be charged in the accusatory pleading:

- (a) The crime against the person of another either includes the present ability to commit a violent injury or causes actual physical injury.
- (b) The crime against property causes damage in excess of four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950).
- (c) The person charged with a crime under this section has been convicted previously of a violation of subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 422.6, or has been convicted previously of a conspiracy to commit a crime described in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 422.6.
- SEC. 199. Section 422.75 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 422.75. (a) Except in the case of a person punished under Section 422.7, a person who commits a felony that is a hate crime or attempts to commit a felony that is a hate crime, shall receive an additional term of one, two, or three years in the state prison, at the court's discretion.
- (b) Except in the case of a person punished under Section 422.7 or subdivision (a) of this section, any person who commits a felony that is a hate crime, or attempts to commit a felony that is a hate crime, and who voluntarily acted in concert with another person, either personally or by aiding and abetting another person, shall receive an additional two, three, or four years in the state prison, at the court's discretion.
- (c) For the purpose of imposing an additional term under subdivision (a) or (b), it shall be a factor in aggravation that the defendant personally used a firearm in the commission of the offense. Nothing in this subdivision shall preclude a court from

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1 2

also imposing a sentence enhancement pursuant to Section 12022.5, 12022.53, or 12022.55, or any other law.

- (d) A person who is punished pursuant to this section also shall receive an additional term of one year in the state prison for each prior felony conviction on charges brought and tried separately in which it was found by the trier of fact or admitted by the defendant that the crime was a hate crime. This additional term shall only apply where a sentence enhancement is not imposed pursuant to Section 667 or 667.5.
- (e) Any additional term authorized by this section shall not be imposed unless the allegation is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted by the defendant or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (f) Any additional term imposed pursuant to this section shall be in addition to any other punishment provided by law.
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may strike any additional term imposed by this section if the court determines that there are mitigating circumstances and states on the record the reasons for striking the additional punishment.
- (h) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 200. Section 451 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 451. A person is guilty of arson when he or she willfully and maliciously sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned or who aids, counsels, or procures the burning of, any structure, forest land, or property.
- (a) Arson that causes great bodily injury is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years.
- (b) Arson that causes an inhabited structure or inhabited property to burn is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or eight years.
- (c) Arson of a structure or forest land is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.
- (d) Arson of property is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years. For purposes of this—paragraph *subdivision*, arson of property does not include one burning or causing to be burned his or her own personal property unless there is an intent to defraud or there is injury to

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another person or another person's structure, forest land, or property.

- (e) In the case of any person convicted of violating this section while confined in a state prison, prison road camp, prison forestry camp, or other prison camp or prison farm, or while confined in a county jail while serving a term of imprisonment for a felony or misdemeanor conviction, any sentence imposed shall be consecutive to the sentence for which the person was then confined.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 201. Section 451.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 451.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, any person who is convicted of a felony violation of Section 451 shall be punished by a three-, four-, or five-year enhancement if one or more of the following circumstances is found to be true:
- (1) The defendant has been previously convicted of a felony violation of Section 451 or 452.
- (2) A firefighter, peace officer, or other emergency personnel suffered great bodily injury as a result of the offense. The additional term provided by this subdivision shall be imposed whenever applicable, including any instance in which there is a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 451.
- (3) The defendant proximately caused great bodily injury to more than one victim in any single violation of Section 451. The additional term provided by this subdivision shall be imposed whenever applicable, including any instance in which there is a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 451.
- (4) The defendant proximately caused multiple structures to burn in any single violation of Section 451.
- (5) The defendant committed arson as described in subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 451 and the arson was caused by use of a device designed to accelerate the fire or delay ignition.
- (b) The additional term specified in subdivision (a) shall not be imposed unless the existence of any fact required under this section shall be alleged in the accusatory pleading and either admitted by the defendant in open court or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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1 a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided
2 in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 202. Section 451.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 451.5. (a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, deliberately, with premeditation, and with intent to cause injury to one or more persons or to cause damage to property under circumstances likely to produce injury to one or more persons or to cause damage to one or more structures or inhabited dwellings, sets fire to, burns, or causes to be burned, or aids, counsels, or procures the burning of any residence, structure, forest land, or property is guilty of aggravated arson if one or more of the following aggravating factors exists:

- (1) The defendant has been previously convicted of arson on one or more occasions within the past 10 years.
- (2) (A) The fire caused property damage and other losses in excess of five million six hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$5,650,000).
- (B) In calculating the total amount of property damage and other losses under subparagraph (A), the court shall consider the cost of fire suppression. It is the intent of the Legislature that this paragraph be reviewed within five years to consider the effects of inflation on the dollar amount stated herein. For that reason, this paragraph shall remain in effect until January 1, 2010, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2010, deletes or extends that date.
- (3) The fire caused damage to, or the destruction of, five or more inhabited structures.
- (b) Any person who is convicted under subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 10 years to life.
- (c) Any person who is sentenced under subdivision (b) shall not be eligible for release on parole until 10 calendar years have elapsed.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 203. Section 452 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 452. A person is guilty of unlawfully causing a fire when he recklessly sets fire to or burns or causes to be burned, any structure, forest land or property.

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(a) Unlawfully causing a fire that causes great bodily injury is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four or six years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine, or by both-such that imprisonment and fine.

- (b) Unlawfully causing a fire that causes an inhabited structure or inhabited property to burn is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine, or by both-such that imprisonment and fine.
- (c) Unlawfully causing a fire of a structure or forest land is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two or three years, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months, or by a fine, or by both-such that imprisonment and fine.
- (d) Unlawfully causing a fire of property is a misdemeanor. For purposes of this paragraph, unlawfully causing a fire of property does not include one burning or causing to be burned his own personal property unless there is injury to another person or to another person's structure, forest land or property.
- (e) In the case of any person convicted of violating this section while confined in a state prison, prison road camp, prison forestry camp, or other prison camp or prison farm, or while confined in a county jail while serving a term of imprisonment for a felony or misdemeanor conviction, any sentence imposed shall be consecutive to the sentence for which the person was then confined.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 204. Section 452.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 452.1. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, any person who is convicted of a felony violation of Section 452 shall be punished by a one-, two-, or three-year enhancement for each of the following circumstances that is found to be true:
- (1) The defendant has been previously convicted of a felony violation of Section 451 or 452.
- (2) A firefighter, peace officer, or other emergency personnel suffered great bodily injury as a result of the offense. The additional term provided by this subdivision shall be imposed whenever

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applicable, including any instance in which there is a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 452.

- (3) The defendant proximately caused great bodily injury to more than one victim in any single violation of Section 452. The additional term provided by this subdivision shall be imposed whenever applicable, including any instance in which there is a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 452.
- (4) The defendant proximately caused multiple structures to burn in any single violation of Section 452.
- (b) The additional term specified in subdivision (a) of Section 452.1 shall not be imposed unless the existence of any fact required under this section shall be alleged in the accusatory pleading and either admitted by the defendant in open court or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 205. Section 453 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 453. (a) Every person who possesses, manufactures, or disposes of any flammable, or combustible material or substance, or any incendiary device in an arrangement or preparation, with intent to willfully and maliciously use this material, substance, or device to set fire to or burn any structure, forest land, or property, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail, not exceeding one year.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(b)

- (c) For the purposes of this section:
- (1) "Disposes of" means to give, give away, loan, offer, offer for sale, sell, or transfer.
- (2) "Incendiary device" means a device that is constructed or designed to start an incendiary fire by remote, delayed, or instant means, but no device commercially manufactured primarily for the purpose of illumination shall be deemed to be an incendiary device for the purposes of this section.

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(3) "Incendiary fire" means a fire that is deliberately ignited under circumstances in which a person knows that the fire should not be ignited.

(e)

- (d) Subdivision (a) does not prohibit the authorized use or possession of any material, substance or device described therein by a member of the armed forces of the United States or by firemen, police officers, peace officers, or law enforcement officers authorized by the properly constituted authorities; nor does that subdivision prohibit the use or possession of any material, substance or device described therein when used solely for scientific research or educational purposes, or for disposal of brush under permit as provided for in Section 4494 of the Public Resources Code, or for any other lawful burning. Subdivision (a) does not prohibit the manufacture or disposal of an incendiary device for the parties or purposes described in this subdivision.
- SEC. 206. Section 454 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 454. (a) Every person who violates Section 451 or 452 during and within an area of any of the following, when proclaimed by the Governor, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, as specified in subdivision (b):
- (1) A state of insurrection pursuant to Section 143 of the Military and Veterans Code.
- (2) A state of emergency pursuant to Section 8625 of the Government Code.
- (b) Any person who is described in subdivision (a) and who violates subdivision (a), (b), or (c) of Section 451 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years. All other persons who are described in subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for three, five, or seven years.
- (c) Probation shall not be granted to any person who is convicted of violating this section, except in unusual cases where the interest of justice would best be served.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 207. Section 455 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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455. (a) Any person who willfully and maliciously attempts to set fire to or attempts to burn or to aid, counsel or procure the burning of any structure, forest land or property, or who commits any act preliminary thereto, or in furtherance thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two or three years.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (c) The placing or distributing of any flammable, explosive or combustible material or substance, or any device in or about any structure, forest land or property in an arrangement or preparation with intent to eventually willfully and maliciously set fire to or burn same, or to procure the setting fire to or burning of the same shall, for the purposes of this act constitute an attempt to burn such that structure, forest land or property, for purposes of this section.
 - SEC. 208. Section 456 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 456. (a) Upon conviction for any felony violation of this chapter, in addition to the penalty prescribed, the court may impose a fine not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) unless a greater amount is provided by law.
- (b) When any person is convicted of a violation of any provision of this chapter and the reason he committed the violation was for pecuniary gain, in addition to the penalty prescribed and instead of the fine provided in subdivision (a), the court may impose a fine of twice the anticipated or actual gross gain.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, the court may impose a fine as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 209. Section 461 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 461. (a) Burglary-Except as specified in subdivision (b), burglary is punishable as follows:

36 1.

(1) Burglary in the first degree: by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years.

39 2.

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(2) (A) Burglary in the second degree: by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison.

- (b) When a second degree burglary occurs at a commercial establishment during hours the establishment is open to the public, and it is not proven that the burglar had the intent to commit a grand theft or a felony unrelated to theft at the time of entry, then the burglary is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for a period not to exceed six months.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, burglary shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 210. Section 462 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 462. (a) Except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served if the person is granted probation, probation shall not be granted to any person who is convicted of a burglary of an inhabited dwelling house or trailer coach as defined in Section 635 of the Vehicle Code, an inhabited floating home as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 18075.55 of the Health and Safety Code, or the inhabited portion of any other building.
- (b) If the court grants probation under subdivision (a), it shall specify the reason or reasons for that order on the court record.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who is convicted of a burglary as specified in subdivision (a) shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 211. Section 462.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 462.5. (a) Except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served if the person is granted probation, probation shall not be granted to any person who is convicted of a felony custodial institution burglary. In any case in which a person is convicted of a misdemeanor custodial institution burglary, such person shall be confined in the county jail for not less than 90 days nor more than one year except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by the granting of probation.
- (b) As used in this section, "custodial institution burglary" shall mean a violation of Section 459 on the grounds of any jail or correctional institution with the intent to steal items to use or convert for use as weapons, escape tools, or intoxicating drugs.

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(c) If the court grants probation under subdivision (a), it shall specify the reason or reasons for such order on the court record.

- (d) Any person convicted of custodial institution burglary shall serve his or her sentence, including enhancements, consecutive to any other sentence in effect or pending. The felony sentence shall be calculated under Section 1170.1.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 212. Section 463 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 463. (a) Every person who violates Section 459, punishable as a second-degree burglary pursuant to subdivision 2 paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 461, except as provided in subdivision (b) of Section 461, during and within an affected county in a "state of emergency" or a "local emergency" resulting from an earthquake, fire, flood, riot, or other natural or manmade disaster shall be guilty of the crime of looting, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for one year or in the state prison. Any person convicted under this subdivision who is eligible for probation and who is granted probation shall, as a condition thereof, be confined in a county jail for at least 180 days, except that the court may, in the case where the interest of justice would best be served, reduce or eliminate that mandatory jail sentence, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interest of justice would best be served by that disposition. In addition to whatever custody is ordered, the court, in its discretion, may require any person granted probation following conviction under this subdivision to serve up to 240 hours of community service in any program deemed appropriate by the court, including any program created to rebuild the community.

For purposes of this section, the fact that the structure entered has been damaged by the earthquake, fire, flood, or other natural or manmade disaster shall not, in and of itself, preclude conviction.

(b) Every person who commits the crime of grand theft, as defined in Section 487, except grand theft of a firearm, during and within an affected county in a "state of emergency" or a "local emergency" resulting from an earthquake, fire, flood, riot, or other natural or unnatural disaster shall be guilty of the crime of looting, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for one year or in the

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state prison. Every person who commits the crime of grand theft of a firearm, as defined in Section 487, during and within an affected county in a "state of emergency" or a "local emergency" resulting from an earthquake, fire, flood, riot, or other natural or unnatural disaster shall be guilty of the crime of looting, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, as set forth in subdivision (a) of Section 489. Any person convicted under this subdivision who is eligible for probation and who is granted probation shall, as a condition thereof, be confined in a county jail for at least 180 days, except that the court may, in the case where the interest of justice would best be served, reduce or eliminate that mandatory jail sentence, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interest of justice would best be served by that disposition. In addition to whatever custody is ordered, the court, in its discretion, may require any person granted probation following conviction under this subdivision to serve up to 160 hours of community service in any program deemed appropriate by the court, including any program created to rebuild the community.

(c) Every person who commits the crime of petty theft, as defined in Section 488, or commits a burglary punishable pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 461, during and within an affected county in a "state of emergency" or a "local emergency" resulting from an earthquake, fire, flood, riot, or other natural or manmade disaster shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for six months. Any person convicted under this subdivision who is eligible for probation and who is granted probation shall, as a condition thereof, be confined in a county jail for at least 90 days, except that the court may, in the case where the interest of justice would best be served, reduce or eliminate that mandatory minimum jail sentence, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interest of justice would best be served by that disposition. In addition to whatever custody is ordered, the court, in its discretion, may require any person granted probation following conviction under this subdivision to serve up to 80 hours of community service in any program deemed appropriate by the court, including any program created to rebuild the community.

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(d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(d)

- (e) (1) For purposes of this section, "state of emergency" means conditions which, by reason of their magnitude, are, or are likely to be, beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.
- (2) For purposes of this section, "local emergency" means conditions which, by reason of their magnitude, are, or are likely to be, beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city and require the combined forces of a mutual aid region or regions to combat.
- (3) For purposes of this section, a "state of emergency" shall exist from the time of the proclamation of the condition of the emergency until terminated pursuant to Section 8629 of the Government Code. For purposes of this section only, a "local emergency" shall exist from the time of the proclamation of the condition of the emergency by the local governing body until terminated pursuant to Section 8630 of the Government Code.
- (4) Consensual entry into a commercial structure with the intent to commit a violation of Section 470, 476, 476a, 484f, or 484g of the Penal Code, shall not be charged as a violation under this section.
- SEC. 213. Section 470a of the Penal Code is amended to read: 470a. (a) Every person who alters, falsifies, forges, duplicates or in any manner reproduces or counterfeits any driver's license or identification card issued by a governmental agency with the intent that such the driver's license or identification card be used to facilitate the commission of any forgery, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in the a county jail for not more than one year.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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SEC. 214. Section 470b of the Penal Code is amended to read: 470b. (a) Every person who displays or causes or permits to be displayed or has in his possession any driver's license or identification card of the type enumerated in Section 470a with the intent that—such the driver's license or identification card be used to facilitate the commission of any forgery, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in—the a county jail for not more than one year.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 215. Section 473 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 473. Forgery is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in the a county jail for not more than one year or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, is punishable as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 216. Section 474 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 474. (a) Every person who knowingly and willfully sends by telegraph or telephone to any person a false or forged message, purporting to be from a telegraph or telephone office, or from any other person, or who willfully delivers or causes to be delivered to any person-any such a message falsely purporting to have been received by telegraph or telephone, or who furnishes, or conspires to furnish, or causes to be furnished to any agent, operator, or employee, to be sent by telegraph or telephone, or to be delivered, any such a message, knowing the same to be false or forged, with the intent to deceive, injure, or defraud another, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in—the a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both-such that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 217. Section 476a of the Penal Code is amended to read: 476a. (a) Any person who for himself or as the agent or representative of another or as an officer of a corporation, willfully, with intent to defraud, makes or draws or utters or delivers any

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check, or draft or order upon any bank or depositary, or person, or firm, or corporation, for the payment of money, knowing at the time of-such that making, drawing, uttering, or delivering that the maker or drawer or the corporation has not sufficient funds in, or credit with-said the bank or depositary, or person, or firm, or corporation, for the payment of-such that check, draft, or order and all other checks, drafts, or orders upon-such funds then outstanding, in full upon its presentation, although no express representation is made with reference thereto, is punishable by imprisonment in-the a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison.

(b) However, if the total amount of all such checks, drafts, or orders that the defendant is charged with and convicted of making, drawing, or uttering does not exceed two hundred dollars (\$200), the offense is punishable only by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, except that this subdivision shall not be applicable if the defendant has previously been convicted of a violation of Section 470, 475, or 476, or of this section, or of the erime of petty theft in a case in which defendant's offense was a violation also of Section 470, 475, or 476 or of this section or if the defendant has previously been convicted of any offense under the laws of any other state or of the United States which, if committed in this state, would have been punishable as a violation of Section 470, 475 or 476 or of this section or if he has been so convicted of the crime of petty theft in a case in which, if defendant's offense had been committed in this state, it would have been a violation also of Section 470, 475, or 476, or of this section.

(c)

(b) Where—such the check, draft, or order is protested on the ground of insufficiency of funds or credit, the notice of protest thereof shall be admissible as proof of presentation, nonpayment and protest and shall be presumptive evidence of knowledge of insufficiency of funds or credit with—such the bank or depositary, or person, or firm, or corporation.

(d)

(c) In any prosecution under this section involving two or more checks, drafts, or orders, it shall constitute prima facie evidence of the identity of the drawer of a check, draft, or order if both of the following occur:

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(1) At the time of the acceptance of such When the payee accepts the check, draft or order from the drawer by the payee there is obtained, he or she obtains from the drawer the following information: name and residence of the drawer, business or mailing address, either a valid driver's license number or Department of Motor Vehicles identification card number, and the drawer's home or work phone number or place of employment.—Such That information may be recorded on the check, draft, or order itself or may be retained on file by the payee and referred to on the check, draft, or order by identifying number or other similar means; and.

(2) The person receiving the check, draft, or order witnesses the drawer's signature or endorsement, and, as evidence of that, initials the check, draft, or order at the time of receipt.

(e

(d) The word "credit" as used herein shall be construed to mean an arrangement or understanding with the bank or depositary or person or firm or corporation for the payment of such check, draft or order.

(f)

(e) If any of the preceding paragraphs, or parts thereof, shall be found unconstitutional or invalid, the remainder of this section shall not thereby be invalidated, but shall remain in full force and effect.

(g)

(f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(h)

(g) A sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency may collect a fee from the defendant for investigation, collection, and processing of checks referred to their agency for investigation of alleged violations of this section or Section 476.

The amount of the fee shall not exceed twenty-five dollars (\$25) for each bad check in addition to the amount of any bank charges incurred by the victim as a result of the alleged offense. If the sheriff's department, police department, or other law enforcement agency collects any fee for bank charges incurred by the victim pursuant to this section, that fee shall be paid to the victim for any

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bank fees the victim may have been assessed. In no event shall reimbursement of the bank charge to the victim pursuant to this section exceed ten dollars (\$10) per check.

SEC. 218. Section 478 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 478. Counterfeiting is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, is punishable as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 219. Section 479 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 479. (a) Every person who has in his possession, or receives for any other person, any counterfeit gold or silver coin of the species current in this state, or any counterfeit gold dust, gold or silver bullion or bars, lumps, pieces or nuggets, with the intention to sell, utter, put off or pass the same, or permits, causes or procures the same to be sold, uttered or passed, with intention to defraud any person, knowing the same to be counterfeit, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 220. Section 481 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 481. (a) Every person who counterfeits, forges, or alters any ticket, check, order, coupon, receipt for fare, or pass, issued by any railroad or steamship company, or by any lessee or manager thereof, designed to entitle the holder to ride in the cars or vessels of such company, or who utters, publishes, or puts into circulation, any such counterfeit or altered ticket, check, or order, coupon, receipt for fare, or pass, with intent to defraud any such railroad or steamship company, or any lessee thereof, or any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the a county jail, not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both-such that imprisonment and fine.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 221. Section 481.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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481.1. (a) Every person who counterfeits, forges, or alters any fare media designed to entitle the holder to a ride on vehicles of a public transportation system, as defined by Section 99211 of the Public Utilities Code, or on vehicles operated by entities subsidized by the Department of Transportation is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail, not exceeding one year, or in the state prison.

- (b) Every person who knowingly possesses any counterfeit, forged, or altered fare media designed to entitle the holder to a ride on vehicles of a public transportation system, as defined by Section 99211 of the Public Utilities Code, or on vehicles operated by entities subsidized by the Department of Transportation, or who utters, publishes, or puts into circulation any fare media with intent to defraud is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 222. Section 483.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 483.5. (a) No deceptive identification document shall be manufactured, sold, offered for sale, furnished, offered to be furnished, transported, offered to be transported, or imported or offered to be imported into this state unless there is diagonally across the face of the document, in not less than 14-point type and printed conspicuously on the document in permanent ink, the following statement:

NOT A GOVERNMENT DOCUMENT

and, also printed conspicuously on the document, the name of the manufacturer.

- (b) No document-making device may be possessed with the intent that the device will be used to manufacture, alter, or authenticate a deceptive identification document.
- (c) As used in this section, "deceptive identification document" means any document not issued by a governmental agency of this state, another state, the federal government, a foreign government, a political subdivision of a foreign government, an international government, or an international quasi-governmental organization,

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which purports to be, or which might deceive an ordinary reasonable person into believing that it is, a document issued by such an agency, including, but not limited to, a driver's license, identification card, birth certificate, passport, or social security card.

- (d) As used in this section, "document-making device" includes, but is not limited to, an implement, tool, equipment, impression, laminate, card, template, computer file, computer disk, electronic device, hologram, laminate machine or computer hardware or software.
- (e) Any person who violates or proposes to violate this section may be enjoined by any court of competent jurisdiction. Actions for injunction under this section may be prosecuted by the Attorney General, any district attorney, or any city attorney prosecuting on behalf of the people of the State of California under Section 41803.5 of the Government Code in this state in the name of the people of the State of California upon their own complaint or upon the complaint of any person.
- (f) Any person who violates the provisions of subdivision (a) who knows or reasonably should know that the deceptive identification document will be used for fraudulent purposes is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by imprisonment in the a county jail not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison. Any person who violates the provisions of subdivision (b) is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both imprisonment and a fine. Any document-making device may be seized by law enforcement and shall be forfeited to law enforcement or destroyed by order of the court upon a finding that the device was intended to be used to manufacture, alter, or authenticate a deceptive identification document. The court may make such a finding in the absence of a defendant for whom a bench warrant has been issued by the court.
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 223. Section 484b of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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484b. (a) Any person who receives money for the purpose of obtaining or paying for services, labor, materials or equipment and willfully fails to apply such money for such purpose by either willfully failing to complete the improvements for which funds were provided or willfully failing to pay for services, labor, materials or equipment provided incident to such construction, and wrongfully diverts the funds to a use other than that for which the funds were received, shall be guilty of a public offense and shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both-such that fine and-such that imprisonment if the amount diverted is in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,350). If the amount diverted is less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or equal to two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$2,350), the person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 224. Section 484g of the Penal Code is amended to read: 484g. Every person who, with the intent to defraud, (a) uses, for the purpose of obtaining money, goods, services, or anything else of value, an access card or access card account information that has been altered, obtained, or retained in violation of Section 484e or 484f, or an access card which he or she knows is forged, expired, or revoked, or (b) obtains money, goods, services, or anything else of value by representing without the consent of the cardholder that he or she is the holder of an access card and the card has not in fact been issued, is guilty of theft. If the value of all money, goods, services, and other things of value obtained in violation of this section exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) in any consecutive six-month period, then the same shall constitute grand theft.

SEC. 225. Section 484h of the Penal Code is amended to read: 484h. Every retailer or other person who, with intent to defraud:

(a) Furnishes money, goods, services or anything else of value upon presentation of an access card obtained or retained in violation of Section 484e or an access card which he or she knows is a counterfeit access card or is forged, expired, or revoked, and who

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receives any payment therefor, is guilty of theft. If the payment received by the retailer or other person for all money, goods, services, and other things of value furnished in violation of this section exceeds—four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) in any consecutive six-month period, then the same shall constitute grand theft.

- (b) Presents for payment a sales slip or other evidence of an access card transaction, and receives payment therefor, without furnishing in the transaction money, goods, services, or anything else of value that is equal in value to the amount of the sales slip or other evidence of an access card transaction, is guilty of theft. If the difference between the value of all money, goods, services, and anything else of value actually furnished and the payment or payments received by the retailer or other person therefor upon presentation of a sales slip or other evidence of an access card transaction exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) in any consecutive six-month period, then the same shall constitute grand theft.
- SEC. 226. Section 484i of the Penal Code is amended to read: 484i. (a) Every person who possesses an incomplete access card, with intent to complete it without the consent of the issuer, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) Every person who, with the intent to defraud, makes, alters, varies, changes, or modifies access card account information on any part of an access card, including information encoded in a magnetic stripe or other medium on the access card not directly readable by the human eye, or who authorizes or consents to alteration, variance, change, or modification of access card account information by another, in a manner that causes transactions initiated by that access card to be charged or billed to a person other than the cardholder to whom the access card was issued, is guilty of forgery.
- (c) Every person who designs, makes, possesses, or traffics in card making equipment or incomplete access cards with the intent that the equipment or cards be used to make counterfeit access cards, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission,

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a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

- 3 SEC. 227. Section 487 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 4 487. Grand theft is theft committed in any of the following 5 cases:
 - (a) When the money, labor, or real or personal property taken is of a value exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), except as provided in subdivision (b).
 - (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), grand theft is committed in any of the following cases:
 - (1) (A) When domestic fowls, avocados, olives, citrus or deciduous fruits, other fruits, vegetables, nuts, artichokes, or other farm crops are taken of a value exceeding—one hundred dollars (\$100) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
 - (B) For the purposes of establishing that the value of avocados or citrus fruit under this paragraph exceeds one hundred dollars (\$100) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), that value may be shown by the presentation of credible evidence which establishes that on the day of the theft avocados or citrus fruit of the same variety and weight exceeded one hundred dollars (\$100) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) in wholesale value.
 - (2) When fish, shellfish, mollusks, crustaceans, kelp, algae, or other aquacultural products are taken from a commercial or research operation which is producing that product, of a value exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
 - (3) Where the money, labor, or real or personal property is taken by a servant, agent, or employee from his or her principal or employer and aggregates four hundred dollars (\$400) two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or more in any 12 consecutive month period.
 - (4) When an automobile, horse, mare, gelding, any bovine animal, any caprine animal, mule, jack, jenny, sheep, lamb, hog, sow, boar, gilt, barrow, or pig is taken and has a value exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
 - (c) When the property is taken from the person of another *and* has a value exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500).
 - (d) When the property taken is any of the following: a firearm.

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1 (1) An automobile, horse, mare, gelding, any bovine animal, 2 any caprine animal, mule, jack, jenny, sheep, lamb, hog, sow, boar, 3 gilt, barrow, or pig.

(2) A firearm.

- (e) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1997.
 - SEC. 228. Section 487b of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 487b. (a) Every person who converts real estate of the value of one hundred dollars (\$100) two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) or more into personal property by severance from the realty of another, and with felonious intent to do so, steals, takes, and carries away—such that property is guilty of grand theft and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 229. Section 487c of the Penal Code is amended to read: 487c. (a) Every person who converts real estate of the value of less than one hundred dollars (\$100) two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) into personal property by severance from the realty of another, and with felonious intent to do so steals, takes, and carries away such that property is guilty of petty theft and is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both such that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 230. Section 487d of the Penal Code is amended to read: 487d. (a) Every person who feloniously steals, takes, and carries away, or attempts to take, steal, and carry from any mining claim, tunnel, sluice, undercurrent, riffle box, or sulfurate machine, another's gold dust, amalgam, or quicksilver is guilty of grand theft and is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- 40 SEC. 231. Section 487e of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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487e. Every person who feloniously steals, takes, or carries away a dog of another which is of a value exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) is guilty of grand theft.

- SEC. 232. Section 487f of the Penal Code is amended to read: 487f. Every person who feloniously steals, takes, or carries away a dog of another which is of a value not exceeding—four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) is guilty of petty theft.
- SEC. 233. Section 487g of the Penal Code is amended to read: 487g. (a) Every person who steals or maliciously takes or carries away any animal of another for purposes of sale, medical research, slaughter, or other commercial use, or who knowingly, by any false representation or pretense, defrauds another person of any animal for purposes of sale, medical research, slaughter, or other commercial use is guilty of a public offense punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 234. Section 487h of the Penal Code is amended to read: 487h. (a) Every person who steals, takes, or carries away cargo of another, when the cargo taken is of a value exceeding—four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), except as provided in Sections 487, 487a, and 487d, is guilty of grand theft.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, "cargo" means any goods, wares, products, or manufactured merchandise that has been loaded into a trailer, railcar, or cargo container, awaiting or in transit.
- (c) This section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2010, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2010, deletes or extends that date.
- SEC. 235. Section 488 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 488. Theft in other cases is petty theft, unless the California Public Safety Commission adopts a sentencing rule that provides otherwise, in which case theft shall be punished as provided in the proposed applicable sentencing rule, on or after the operative date of that rule.

40 of that rule.

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1 SEC. 236. Section 489 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 489. Grand theft is punishable as follows:

- (a) When the grand theft involves the theft of a firearm, by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, 2, or 3 years.
- (b) In all other cases, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year or in the state prison.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, grand theft shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 237. Section 490 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 490. Petty theft is punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both or, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, petty theft shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 238. Section 490.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 490.1. (a) Petty theft, where the value of the money, labor, real or personal property taken is of a value which does not exceed fifty dollars (\$50), may be charged as a misdemeanor or an infraction, at the discretion of the prosecutor, provided that the person charged with the offense has no other theft or theft-related conviction.
- (b) Any offense charged as an infraction under this section shall be subject to the provisions of subdivision (d) of Section 17 and Sections 19.6 and 19.7.

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- (c) A violation which is an infraction under this section is punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars (\$250).
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, petty theft may be charged and shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 239. Section 490.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 490.5. (a) (1) Upon a first conviction for petty theft involving merchandise taken from a merchant's premises or a book or other library materials taken from a library facility, a person shall be punished by a mandatory fine of not less than fifty dollars (\$50)

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and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each—such violation; and may also be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding six months, or both—such that fine and imprisonment.

- (2) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- (b) When an unemancipated minor's willful conduct would constitute petty theft involving merchandise taken from a merchant's premises or a book or other library materials taken from a library facility, any merchant or library facility who has been injured by that conduct may bring a civil action against the parent or legal guardian having control and custody of the minor. For the purposes of those actions, the misconduct of the unemancipated minor shall be imputed to the parent or legal guardian having control and custody of the minor. The parent or legal guardian having control or custody of an unemancipated minor whose conduct violates this subdivision shall be jointly and severally liable with the minor to a merchant or to a library facility for damages of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), plus costs. In addition to the foregoing damages, the parent or legal guardian shall be jointly and severally liable with the minor to the merchant for the retail value of the merchandise if it is not recovered in a merchantable condition, or to a library facility for the fair market value of its book or other library materials. Recovery of these damages may be had in addition to, and is not limited by, any other provision of law which limits the liability of a parent or legal guardian for the tortious conduct of a minor. An action for recovery of damages, pursuant to this subdivision, may be brought in small claims court if the total damages do not exceed the jurisdictional limit of that court, or in any other appropriate court; however, total damages, including the value of the merchandise or book or other library materials, shall not exceed five hundred dollars (\$500) for each action brought under this section.

The provisions of this subdivision are in addition to other civil remedies and do not limit merchants or other persons to elect to pursue other civil remedies, except that the provisions of Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code shall not apply herein.

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(c) When an adult or emancipated minor has unlawfully taken merchandise from a merchant's premises, or a book or other library materials from a library facility, the adult or emancipated minor shall be liable to the merchant or library facility for damages of not less than fifty dollars (\$50) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500), plus costs. In addition to the foregoing damages, the adult or emancipated minor shall be liable to the merchant for the retail value of the merchandise if it is not recovered in merchantable condition, or to a library facility for the fair market value of its book or other library materials. An action for recovery of damages, pursuant to this subdivision, may be brought in small claims court if the total damages do not exceed the jurisdictional limit of-such that court, or in any other appropriate court. The provisions of this subdivision are in addition to other civil remedies and do not limit merchants or other persons to elect to pursue other civil remedies.

- (d) In lieu of the fines prescribed by subdivision (a), any person may be required to perform public services designated by the court, provided that in no event shall any such person however, no person shall be required to perform less than the number of hours of such public service necessary to satisfy the fine assessed by the court as provided by subdivision (a) at the minimum wage prevailing in the state at the time of sentencing.
- (e) All fines collected under this section shall be collected and distributed in accordance with Sections 1463 and 1463.1 of the Penal Code; provided, however, that. However, a county may, by a majority vote of the members of its board of supervisors, allocate any amount up to, but not exceeding 50 percent of such fines to the county superintendent of schools for allocation to local school districts. The fines allocated shall be administered by the county superintendent of schools to finance public school programs, which provide counseling or other educational services designed to discourage shoplifting, theft, and burglary. Subject to rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, each county superintendent of schools shall allocate such those funds to school districts within the county which submit project applications designed to further the educational purposes of this section. The costs of administration of this section by each county superintendent of schools shall be paid from the funds allocated to the county superintendent of schools.

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(f) (1) A merchant may detain a person for a reasonable time for the purpose of conducting an investigation in a reasonable manner whenever the merchant has probable cause to believe the person to be detained is attempting to unlawfully take or has unlawfully taken merchandise from the merchant's premises.

A theater owner may detain a person for a reasonable time for the purpose of conducting an investigation in a reasonable manner whenever the theater owner has probable cause to believe the person to be detained is attempting to operate a video recording device within the premises of a motion picture theater without the authority of the owner of the theater.

A person employed by a library facility may detain a person for a reasonable time for the purpose of conducting an investigation in a reasonable manner whenever the person employed by a library facility has probable cause to believe the person to be detained is attempting to unlawfully remove or has unlawfully removed books or library materials from the premises of the library facility.

- (2) In making the detention, a merchant, theater owner, or a person employed by a library facility may use a reasonable amount of nondeadly force necessary to protect himself or herself and to prevent escape of the person detained or the loss of tangible or intangible property.
- (3) During the period of detention, any items which a merchant or theater owner, or any items which a person employed by a library facility has probable cause to believe are unlawfully taken from the premises of the merchant or library facility, or recorded on theater premises, and which are in plain view may be examined by the merchant, theater owner, or person employed by a library facility for the purposes of ascertaining the ownership thereof.
- (4) A merchant, theater owner, a person employed by a library facility, or an agent thereof, having probable cause to believe the person detained was attempting to unlawfully take or has taken any item from the premises, or was attempting to operate a video recording device within the premises of a motion picture theater without the authority of the owner of the theater, may request the person detained to voluntarily surrender the item or recording. Should If the person detained—refuse refuses to surrender the recording or item of which there is probable cause to believe has been recorded on or unlawfully taken from the premises, or attempted to be recorded or unlawfully taken from the premises,

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a limited and reasonable search may be conducted by those authorized to make the detention in order to recover the item. Only packages, shopping bags, handbags or other property in the immediate possession of the person detained, but not including any clothing worn by the person, may be searched pursuant to this subdivision. Upon surrender or discovery of the item, the person detained may also be requested, but may not be required, to provide adequate proof of his or her true identity.

- (5) If any person admitted to a theater in which a motion picture is to be or is being exhibited, refuses or fails to give or surrender possession or to cease operation of any video recording device that the person has brought into or attempts to bring into that theater, then a theater owner—shall have has the right to refuse admission to that person or request that the person leave the premises and shall thereupon offer to refund and, unless that offer is refused, refund to that person the price paid by that person for admission to that theater. If the person thereafter refuses to leave the theater or cease operation of the video recording device, then the person shall be deemed to be intentionally interfering with and obstructing those attempting to carry on a lawful business within the meaning of Section 602.1.
- (6) A peace officer who accepts custody of a person arrested for an offense contained in this section may, subsequent to the arrest, search the person arrested and his or her immediate possessions for any item or items alleged to have been taken.
- (7) In any civil action brought by any person resulting from a detention or arrest by a merchant, it shall be a defense to such action that the merchant detaining or arresting such person had probable cause to believe that the person had stolen or attempted to steal merchandise and that the merchant acted reasonably under all the circumstances.

In any civil action brought by any person resulting from a detention or arrest by a theater owner or person employed by a library facility, it shall be a defense to that action that the theater owner or person employed by a library facility detaining or arresting that person had probable cause to believe that the person was attempting to operate a video recording device within the premises of a motion picture theater without the authority of the owner of the theater or had stolen or attempted to steal books or

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library materials and that the person employed by a library facility acted reasonably under all the circumstances.

- (g) As used in this section:
- (1) "Merchandise" means any personal property, capable of manual delivery, displayed, held or offered for retail sale by a merchant.
- (2) "Merchant" means an owner or operator, and the agent, consignee, employee, lessee, or officer of an owner or operator, of any premises used for the retail purchase or sale of any personal property capable of manual delivery.
- (3) "Theater owner" means an owner or operator, and the agent, employee, consignee, lessee, or officer of an owner or operator, of any premises used for the exhibition or performance of motion pictures to the general public.
- (4) The terms "book or other library materials" include any book, plate, picture, photograph, engraving, painting, drawing, map, newspaper, magazine, pamphlet, broadside, manuscript, document, letter, public record, microform, sound recording, audiovisual material in any format, magnetic or other tape, electronic data-processing record, artifact, or other documentary, written or printed material regardless of physical form or characteristics, or any part thereof, belonging to, on loan to, or otherwise in the custody of a library facility.
- (5) The term "library facility" includes any public library; any library of an educational, historical or eleemosynary institution, organization or society; any museum; any repository of public records.
- (h) Any library facility shall post at its entrance and exit a conspicuous sign to read as follows:

"IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE THEFT OF BOOKS AND LIBRARY MATERIALS, STATE LAW AUTHORIZES THE DETENTION FOR A REASONABLE PERIOD OF ANY PERSON USING THESE FACILITIES SUSPECTED OF COMMITTING "LIBRARY THEFT" (PENAL CODE SECTION 490.5)."

SEC. 240. Section 490.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 490.7. (a) The Legislature finds that free newspapers provide a key source of information to the public, in many cases providing

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an important alternative to the news and ideas expressed in other local media sources. The Legislature further finds that the unauthorized taking of multiple copies of free newspapers, whether done to sell them to recycling centers, to injure a business competitor, to deprive others of the opportunity to read them, or for any other reason, injures the rights of readers, writers, publishers, and advertisers, and impoverishes the marketplace of ideas in California.

- (b) No person shall take more than twenty-five (25) copies of the current issue of a free or complimentary newspaper if done with the intent to do one or more of the following:
 - (1) Recycle the newspapers for cash or other payment.
 - (2) Sell or barter the newspaper.
- (3) Deprive others of the opportunity to read or enjoy the newspaper.
 - (4) Harm a business competitor.
- (c) This section does not apply to the owner or operator of the newsrack in which the copies are placed, the owner or operator of the property on which the newsrack is placed, the publisher, the printer, the distributor, the deliverer of the newspaper, or to any advertiser in that issue, or to any other person who has the express permission to do so from any of these entities.
- (d) Any newspaper publisher may provide express permission to take more than twenty-five (25) copies of the current issue of a free or complimentary newspaper by indicating on the newsrack or in the newspaper itself, that people may take a greater number of copies if they wish.
- (e) A first violation of subdivision (b) shall be an infraction punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty dollars (\$250). A second or subsequent violation shall be punishable as an infraction or a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor conviction under this section is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), imprisonment of up to 10 days in a county jail, or by both that fine and imprisonment. The court may order community service in lieu of the punishment otherwise provided for an infraction or misdemeanor in the amount of 20 hours for an infraction, and 40 hours for a misdemeanor. A misdemeanor conviction under this section shall not constitute a conviction for petty theft.

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(f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(f)

(g) This section shall not be construed to repeal, modify, or weaken any existing legal prohibitions against the taking of private property.

(g)

(h) For purposes of this section, an issue is current if no more than half of the period of time until the distribution of the next issue has passed.

SEC. 241. Section 496 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 496. (a) Every person who buys or receives any property that has been stolen or that has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, knowing the property to be so stolen or obtained, or who conceals, sells, withholds, or aids in concealing, selling, or withholding any property from the owner, knowing the property to be so stolen or obtained, shall be punished by imprisonment in a state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year. However, if the district attorney or the grand jury determines that this action would be in the interests of justice, the district attorney or the grand jury, as the case may be, may, if the value of the property does not exceed four hundred dollars (\$400), specify in the accusatory pleading that the offense shall be a misdemeanor, punishable only by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

A principal in the actual theft of the property may be convicted pursuant to this section. However, no person may be convicted both pursuant to this section and of the theft of the same property.

(b) Every swap meet vendor, as defined in Section 21661 of the Business and Professions Code, and every person whose principal business is dealing in, or collecting, merchandise or personal property, and every agent, employee, or representative of that person, who buys or receives any property of a value in excess of four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) that has been stolen or obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, under circumstances that should cause the person, agent, employee, or representative to make reasonable inquiry to ascertain that the person from whom the property was bought or received

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had the legal right to sell or deliver it, without making a reasonable inquiry, shall be punished by imprisonment in a state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.

Every swap meet vendor, as defined in Section 21661 of the Business and Professions Code, and every person whose principal business is dealing in, or collecting, merchandise or personal property, and every agent, employee, or representative of that person, who buys or receives any property of a value of four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or less that has been stolen or obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, under circumstances that should cause the person, agent, employee, or representative to make reasonable inquiry to ascertain that the person from whom the property was bought or received had the legal right to sell or deliver it, without making a reasonable inquiry, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (c) Any person who has been injured by a violation of subdivision (a) or (b) may bring an action for three times the amount of actual damages, if any, sustained by the plaintiff, costs of suit, and reasonable attorney's fees.
- (d) Notwithstanding Section 664, any attempt to commit any act prohibited by this section, except an offense specified in the accusatory pleading as a misdemeanor, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 242. Section 496a of the Penal Code is amended to read: 496a. (a) Every person who, being a dealer in or collector of junk, metals or secondhand materials, or the agent, employee, or representative of—such that dealer or collector, buys or receives any wire, cable, copper, lead, solder, mercury, iron or brass which he or she knows or reasonably should know is ordinarily used by or ordinarily belongs to a railroad or other transportation, telephone, telegraph, gas, water or electric light company or county, city, city and county or other political subdivision of this state engaged in furnishing public utility service without using due diligence to ascertain that the person selling or delivering the same has a legal right to do so, is guilty of criminally receiving such

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property, and is punishable, by imprisonment in a state prison, or in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), or by both-such that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Any person buying or receiving material pursuant to subdivision (a) shall obtain evidence of his *or her* identity from the seller including, but not limited to, such person's full name, signature, address, driver's license number, vehicle license number, and the license number of the vehicle delivering the material.

The record of the transaction shall include an appropriate description of the material purchased and such the record shall be maintained pursuant to Section 21607 of the Business and Professions Code.

- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 243. Section 496d of the Penal Code is amended to read: 496d. (a) Every person who buys or receives any motor vehicle, as defined in Section 415 of the Vehicle Code, any trailer, as defined in Section 630 of the Vehicle Code, any special construction equipment, as defined in Section 565 of the Vehicle Code, or any vessel, as defined in Section 21 of the Harbors and Navigation Code, that has been stolen or that has been obtained in any manner constituting theft or extortion, knowing the property to be stolen or obtained, or who conceals, sells, withholds, or aids in concealing, selling, or withholding any motor vehicle, trailer, special construction equipment, or vessel from the owner, knowing the property to be so stolen or obtained, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years or a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both, or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year or a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both.
- (b) For the purposes of this section, the terms "special construction equipment" and "vessel" are limited to motorized vehicles and vessels.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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1 SEC. 244. Section 498 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 2 498. (a) The following definitions govern the construction of 3 this section:

- (1) "Person" means any individual, or any partnership, firm, association, corporation, limited liability company, or other legal entity.
- (2) "Utility" means any electrical, gas, or water corporation as those terms are defined in the Public Utilities Code, and electrical, gas, or water systems operated by any political subdivision.
- (3) "Customer" means the person in whose name utility service is provided.
- (4) "Utility service" means the provision of electricity, gas, water, or any other service provided by the utility for compensation.
- (5) "Divert" means to change the intended course or path of electricity, gas, or water without the authorization or consent of the utility.
- (6) "Tamper" means to rearrange, injure, alter, interfere with, or otherwise prevent from performing a normal or customary function.
- (7) "Reconnection" means the reconnection of utility service by a customer or other person after service has been lawfully disconnected by the utility.
- (b) Any person who, with intent to obtain for himself or herself utility services without paying the full lawful charge therefor, or with intent to enable another person to do so, or with intent to deprive any utility of any part of the full lawful charge for utility services it provides, commits, authorizes, solicits, aids, or abets any of the following shall be guilty of a misdemeanor:
- (1) Diverts or causes to be diverted utility services, by any means whatsoever.
- (2) Prevents any utility meter, or other device used in determining the charge for utility services, from accurately performing its measuring function by tampering or by any other means.
- (3) Tampers with any property owned by or used by the utility to provide utility services.
- (4) Makes or causes to be made any connection with or reconnection with property owned or used by the utility to provide utility services without the authorization or consent of the utility.

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(5) Uses or receives the direct benefit of all or a portion of utility services with knowledge or reason to believe that the diversion, tampering, or unauthorized connection existed at the time of that use, or that the use or receipt was otherwise without the authorization or consent of the utility.

- (c) In any prosecution under this section, the presence of any of the following objects, circumstances, or conditions on premises controlled by the customer or by the person using or receiving the direct benefit of all or a portion of utility services obtained in violation of this section shall permit an inference that the customer or person intended to and did violate this section:
- (1) Any instrument, apparatus, or device primarily designed to be used to obtain utility services without paying the full lawful charge therefor.
- (2) Any meter that has been altered, tampered with, or bypassed so as to cause no measurement or inaccurate measurement of utility services.
- (d) If the value of all utility services obtained in violation of this section totals more than four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or if the defendant has previously been convicted of an offense under this section or any former section which would be an offense under this section, or of an offense under the laws of another state or of the United States which would have been an offense under this section if committed in this state, then the violation is punishable by imprisonment in the a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

(f) This section shall not be construed to preclude the applicability of any other provision of the criminal law of this state.

SEC. 245. Section 499 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 499. (a) Any person who, having been convicted of a previous violation of Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code, or of subdivision (d) of Section 487, involving a vehicle or vessel, and having served a term therefor in any penal institution or having been imprisoned therein as a condition of probation for the offense, is subsequently

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convicted of a violation of Section 499b, involving a vehicle or vessel, is punishable for the subsequent offense by imprisonment in the *a* county jail not exceeding one year or the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.

- (b) Any person convicted of a violation of Section 499b, who has been previously convicted under charges separately brought and tried two or more times of a violation of Section 499b, all such violations involving a vehicle or vessel, and who has been imprisoned—therefore therefor as a condition of probation or otherwise at least once, is punishable by imprisonment in—the a county jail for not more than one year or in the state prison for 16 months, two, or three years.
- (c) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1997. Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 246. Section 499b of the Penal Code is amended to read: 499b. (a) Any person who-shall, without the permission of the owner thereof, take takes any bicycle for the purpose of temporarily using or operating the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable punished by a fine not exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding three months, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Any person who shall, without the permission of the owner thereof, take takes any vessel for the purpose of temporarily using or operating the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punishable punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 247. Section 499c of the Penal Code is amended to read: 499c. (a) As used in this section:
- (1) "Access" means to approach, a way or means of approaching, nearing, admittance to, including to instruct, communicate with, store information in, or retrieve information from a computer system or computer network.

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(2) "Article" means any object, material, device, or substance or copy thereof, including any writing, record, recording, drawing, sample, specimen, prototype, model, photograph, micro-organism, blueprint, map, or tangible representation of a computer program or information, including both human and computer readable information and information while in transit.

- (3) "Benefit" means gain or advantage, or anything regarded by the beneficiary as gain or advantage, including benefit to any other person or entity in whose welfare he or she is interested.
- (4) "Computer system" means a machine or collection of machines, one or more of which contain computer programs and information, that performs functions, including, but not limited to, logic, arithmetic, information storage and retrieval, communications, and control.
- (5) "Computer network" means an interconnection of two or more computer systems.
- (6) "Computer program" means an ordered set of instructions or statements, and related information that, when automatically executed in actual or modified form in a computer system, causes it to perform specified functions.
- (7) "Copy" means any facsimile, replica, photograph or other reproduction of an article, and any note, drawing or sketch made of or from an article.
- (8) "Representing" means describing, depicting, containing, constituting, reflecting or recording.
- (9) "Trade secret" means information, including a formula, pattern, compilation, program, device, method, technique, or process, that:
- (A) Derives independent economic value, actual or potential, from not being generally known to the public or to other persons who can obtain economic value from its disclosure or use; and
- (B) Is the subject of efforts that are reasonable under the circumstances to maintain its secrecy.
- (b) Every person is guilty of theft who, with intent to deprive or withhold the control of a trade secret from its owner, or with an intent to appropriate a trade secret to his or her own use or to the use of another, does any of the following:
- 38 (1) Steals, takes, carries away, or uses without authorization, a trade secret.

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(2) Fraudulently appropriates any article representing a trade secret entrusted to him or her.

- (3) Having unlawfully obtained access to the article, without authority makes or causes to be made a copy of any article representing a trade secret.
- (4) Having obtained access to the article through a relationship of trust and confidence, without authority and in breach of the obligations created by that relationship, makes or causes to be made, directly from and in the presence of the article, a copy of any article representing a trade secret.
- (c) Every person who promises, offers or gives, or conspires to promise or offer to give, to any present or former agent, employee or servant of another, a benefit as an inducement, bribe or reward for conveying, delivering or otherwise making available an article representing a trade secret owned by his or her present or former principal, employer or master, to any person not authorized by the owner to receive or acquire the trade secret and every present or former agent, employee, or servant, who solicits, accepts, receives or takes a benefit as an inducement, bribe or reward for conveying, delivering or otherwise making available an article representing a trade secret owned by his or her present or former principal, employer or master, to any person not authorized by the owner to receive or acquire the trade secret, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(d)

- (e) In a prosecution for a violation of this section, it shall be no defense that the person returned or intended to return the article.
- SEC. 248. Section 499d of the Penal Code is amended to read: 499d. (a) Any person who operates or takes an aircraft not his own, without the consent of the owner thereof, and with intent to either permanently or temporarily deprive the owner thereof of his title to or possession of such that vehicle, whether with or without intent to steal the same, or any person who is a party or accessory

to or an accomplice in any operation or unauthorized taking or

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stealing is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the county jail for not more than one year or by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or by both—such that fine and imprisonment.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 249. Section 500 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 500. (a) Any person who receives money for the actual or purported purpose of transmitting the same or its equivalent to foreign countries as specified in Section 1800.5 of the Financial Code who fails to do at least one of the following acts unless otherwise instructed by the customer is guilty of a misdemeanor or felony as set forth in subdivision (b):
- (1) Forward the money as represented to the customer within 10 days of receipt of the funds.
- (2) Give instructions within 10 days of receipt of the customer's funds, committing equivalent funds to the person designated by the customer.
- (3) Refund to the customer any money not forwarded as represented within 10 days of the customer's written request for a refund pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 1810.5 of the Financial Code.
- (b) (1) If the total value of the funds received from the customer is less than four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), the offense set forth in subdivision (a) is punishable by imprisonment in the a county jail not exceeding one year or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (2) If the total value of the money received from the customer is four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or more, or if the total value of all moneys received by the person from different customers is four hundred dollars (\$400), nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or more, and the receipts were part of a common scheme or plan, the offense set forth in subdivision (a) is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, 2, or 3 years, by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

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(c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 250. Section 502 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 502. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature in enacting this section to expand the degree of protection afforded to individuals, businesses, and governmental agencies from tampering, interference, damage, and unauthorized access to lawfully created computer data and computer systems. The Legislature finds and declares that the proliferation of computer technology has resulted in a concomitant proliferation of computer crime and other forms of unauthorized access to computers, computer systems, and computer data.

The Legislature further finds and declares that protection of the integrity of all types and forms of lawfully created computers, computer systems, and computer data is vital to the protection of the privacy of individuals as well as to the well-being of financial institutions, business concerns, governmental agencies, and others within this state that lawfully utilize those computers, computer systems, and data.

- (b) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:
- (1) "Access" means to gain entry to, instruct, or communicate with the logical, arithmetical, or memory function resources of a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (2) "Computer network" means any system that provides communications between one or more computer systems and input/output devices including, but not limited to, display terminals and printers connected by telecommunication facilities.
- (3) "Computer program or software" means a set of instructions or statements, and related data, that when executed in actual or modified form, cause a computer, computer system, or computer network to perform specified functions.
- (4) "Computer services" includes, but is not limited to, computer time, data processing, or storage functions, or other uses of a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (5) "Computer system" means a device or collection of devices, including support devices and excluding calculators that are not programmable and capable of being used in conjunction with

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external files, one or more of which contain computer programs, electronic instructions, input data, and output data, that performs functions including, but not limited to, logic, arithmetic, data storage and retrieval, communication, and control.

- (6) "Data" means a representation of information, knowledge, facts, concepts, computer software, computer programs or instructions. Data may be in any form, in storage media, or as stored in the memory of the computer or in transit or presented on a display device.
- (7) "Supporting documentation" includes, but is not limited to, all information, in any form, pertaining to the design, construction, classification, implementation, use, or modification of a computer, computer system, computer network, computer program, or computer software, which information is not generally available to the public and is necessary for the operation of a computer, computer system, computer network, computer program, or computer software.
- (8) "Injury" means any alteration, deletion, damage, or destruction of a computer system, computer network, computer program, or data caused by the access, or the denial of access to legitimate users of a computer system, network, or program.
- (9) "Victim expenditure" means any expenditure reasonably and necessarily incurred by the owner or lessee to verify that a computer system, computer network, computer program, or data was or was not altered, deleted, damaged, or destroyed by the access.
- (10) "Computer contaminant" means any set of computer instructions that are designed to modify, damage, destroy, record, or transmit information within a computer, computer system, or computer network without the intent or permission of the owner of the information. They include, but are not limited to, a group of computer instructions commonly called viruses or worms, that are self-replicating or self-propagating and are designed to contaminate other computer programs or computer data, consume computer resources, modify, destroy, record, or transmit data, or in some other fashion usurp the normal operation of the computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (11) "Internet domain name" means a globally unique, hierarchical reference to an Internet host or service, assigned through centralized Internet naming authorities, comprising a series

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 of character strings separated by periods, with the rightmost character string specifying the top of the hierarchy.

- (c) Except as provided in subdivision (h), any person who commits any of the following acts is guilty of a public offense:
- (1) Knowingly accesses and without permission alters, damages, deletes, destroys, or otherwise uses any data, computer, computer system, or computer network in order to either (A) devise or execute any scheme or artifice to defraud, deceive, or extort, or (B) wrongfully control or obtain money, property, or data.
- (2) Knowingly accesses and without permission takes, copies, or makes use of any data from a computer, computer system, or computer network, or takes or copies any supporting documentation, whether existing or residing internal or external to a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (3) Knowingly and without permission uses or causes to be used computer services.
- (4) Knowingly accesses and without permission adds, alters, damages, deletes, or destroys any data, computer software, or computer programs which reside or exist internal or external to a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (5) Knowingly and without permission disrupts or causes the disruption of computer services or denies or causes the denial of computer services to an authorized user of a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (6) Knowingly and without permission provides or assists in providing a means of accessing a computer, computer system, or computer network in violation of this section.
- (7) Knowingly and without permission accesses or causes to be accessed any computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (8) Knowingly introduces any computer contaminant into any computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (9) Knowingly and without permission uses the Internet domain name of another individual, corporation, or entity in connection with the sending of one or more electronic mail messages, and thereby damages or causes damage to a computer, computer system, or computer network.
- (d) (1) Any person who violates any of the provisions of paragraph (1), (2), (4), or (5) of subdivision (c) is punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three

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years, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (2) Any person who violates paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) is punishable as follows:
- (A) For the first violation that does not result in injury, and where the value of the computer services used does not exceed four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (B) For any violation that results in a victim expenditure in an amount greater than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or in an injury, or if the value of the computer services used exceeds—four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), or for any second or subsequent violation, by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (3) Any person who violates paragraph (6) or (7) of subdivision (c) is punishable as follows:
- (A) For a first violation that does not result in injury, an infraction punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (B) For any violation that results in a victim expenditure in an amount not greater than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or for a second or subsequent violation, by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (C) For any violation that results in a victim expenditure in an amount greater than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.

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(4) Any person who violates paragraph (8) of subdivision (c) is punishable as follows:

- (A) For a first violation that does not result in injury, a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (B) For any violation that results in injury, or for a second or subsequent violation, by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (5) Any person who violates paragraph (9) of subdivision (c) is punishable as follows:
- (A) For a first violation that does not result in injury, an infraction punishable by a fine not one thousand dollars.
- (B) For any violation that results in injury, or for a second or subsequent violation, by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

- (f) (1) In addition to any other civil remedy available, the owner or lessee of the computer, computer system, computer network, computer program, or data who suffers damage or loss by reason of a violation of any of the provisions of subdivision (c) may bring a civil action against the violator for compensatory damages and injunctive relief or other equitable relief. Compensatory damages shall include any expenditure reasonably and necessarily incurred by the owner or lessee to verify that a computer system, computer network, computer program, or data was or was not altered, damaged, or deleted by the access. For the purposes of actions authorized by this subdivision, the conduct of an unemancipated minor shall be imputed to the parent or legal guardian having control or custody of the minor, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1714.1 of the Civil Code.
- (2) In any action brought pursuant to this subdivision the court may award reasonable attorney's fees.

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(3) A community college, state university, or academic institution accredited in this state is required to include computer-related crimes as a specific violation of college or university student conduct policies and regulations that may subject a student to disciplinary sanctions up to and including dismissal from the academic institution. This paragraph shall not apply to the University of California unless the Board of Regents adopts a resolution to that effect.

- (4) In any action brought pursuant to this subdivision for a willful violation of the provisions of subdivision (c), where it is proved by clear and convincing evidence that a defendant has been guilty of oppression, fraud, or malice as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 3294 of the Civil Code, the court may additionally award punitive or exemplary damages.
- (5) No action may be brought pursuant to this subdivision unless it is initiated within three years of the date of the act complained of, or the date of the discovery of the damage, whichever is later.

 (f)
- (g) This section shall not be construed to preclude the applicability of any other provision of the criminal law of this state which applies or may apply to any transaction, nor shall it make illegal any employee labor relations activities that are within the scope and protection of state or federal labor laws.

(g)

(h) Any computer, computer system, computer network, or any software or data, owned by the defendant, that is used during the commission of any public offense described in subdivision (c) or any computer, owned by the defendant, which is used as a repository for the storage of software or data illegally obtained in violation of subdivision (c) shall be subject to forfeiture, as specified in Section 502.01.

(h)

- (i) (1) Subdivision (c) does not apply to punish any acts which are committed by a person within the scope of his or her lawful employment. For purposes of this section, a person acts within the scope of his or her employment when he or she performs acts which are reasonably necessary to the performance of his or her work assignment.
- (2) Paragraph (3) of subdivision (c) does not apply to penalize any acts committed by a person acting outside of his or her lawful

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employment, provided that the employee's activities do not cause an injury, as defined in paragraph (8) of subdivision (b), to the employer or another, or provided that the value of supplies or computer services, as defined in paragraph (4) of subdivision (b), which are used does not exceed an accumulated total of—one hundred dollars (\$100) two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

(i)

(*j*) No activity exempted from prosecution under paragraph (2) of subdivision—(h) (i) which incidentally violates paragraph (2), (4), or (7) of subdivision (c) shall be prosecuted under those paragraphs.

12 (j)

(k) For purposes of bringing a civil or a criminal action under this section, a person who causes, by any means, the access of a computer, computer system, or computer network in one jurisdiction from another jurisdiction is deemed to have personally accessed the computer, computer system, or computer network in each jurisdiction.

(k)

- (1) In determining the terms and conditions applicable to a person convicted of a violation of this section the court shall consider the following:
- (1) The court shall consider prohibitions on access to and use of computers.
- (2) Except as otherwise required by law, the court shall consider alternate sentencing, including community service, if the defendant shows remorse and recognition of the wrongdoing, and an inclination not to repeat the offense.
- SEC. 251. Section 502.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 502.7. (a) Any person who, knowingly, willfully, and with intent to defraud a person providing telephone or telegraph service, avoids or attempts to avoid, or aids, abets or causes another to avoid the lawful charge, in whole or in part, for telephone or telegraph service by any of the following means is guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony, except as provided in subdivision (g):
- (1) By charging the service to an existing telephone number or credit card number without the authority of the subscriber thereto or the lawful holder thereof.
- (2) By charging the service to a nonexistent telephone number or credit card number, or to a number associated with telephone

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service which is suspended or terminated, or to a revoked or canceled (as distinguished from expired) credit card number, notice of the suspension, termination, revocation, or cancellation of the telephone service or credit card having been given to the subscriber thereto or the holder thereof.

- (3) By use of a code, prearranged scheme, or other similar stratagem or device whereby the person, in effect, sends or receives information.
- (4) By rearranging, tampering with, or making connection with telephone or telegraph facilities or equipment, whether physically, electrically, acoustically, inductively, or otherwise, or by using telephone or telegraph service with knowledge or reason to believe that the rearrangement, tampering, or connection existed at the time of the use.
- (5) By using any other deception, false pretense, trick, scheme, device, conspiracy, or means, including the fraudulent use of false, altered, or stolen identification.
- (b) Any person who does either of the following is guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony, except as provided in subdivision (g):
- (1) Makes, possesses, sells, gives, or otherwise transfers to another, or offers or advertises any instrument, apparatus, or device with intent to use it or with knowledge or reason to believe it is intended to be used to avoid any lawful telephone or telegraph toll charge or to conceal the existence or place of origin or destination of any telephone or telegraph message.
- (2) Sells, gives, or otherwise transfers to another or offers, or advertises plans or instructions for making or assembling an instrument, apparatus, or device described in paragraph (1) of this subdivision with knowledge or reason to believe that they may be used to make or assemble the instrument, apparatus, or device.
- (c) Any person who publishes the number or code of an existing, canceled, revoked, expired, or nonexistent credit card, or the numbering or coding which is employed in the issuance of credit cards, with the intent that it be used or with knowledge or reason to believe that it will be used to avoid the payment of any lawful telephone or telegraph toll charge is guilty of a misdemeanor. Subdivision (g) shall not apply to this subdivision. As used in this section, "publishes" means the communication of information to any one or more persons, either orally, in person or by telephone, radio, or television, or electronic means, including, but not limited

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to, a bulletin board system, or in a writing of any kind, including without limitation a letter or memorandum, circular or handbill, newspaper, or magazine article, or book.

- (d) Any person who is the <u>issuee</u>issue of a calling card, credit card, calling code, or any other means or device for the legal use of telecommunications services and who receives anything of value for knowingly allowing another person to use the means or device in order to fraudulently obtain telecommunications services is guilty of a misdemeanor or a felony, except as provided in subdivision (g).
- (e) Subdivision (a) applies when the telephone or telegraph communication involved either originates or terminates, or both originates and terminates, in this state, or when the charges for service would have been billable, in normal course, by a person providing telephone or telegraph service in this state, but for the fact that the charge for service was avoided, or attempted to be avoided, by one or more of the means set forth in subdivision (a).
- (f) Jurisdiction of an offense under this section is in the jurisdictional territory where the telephone call or telegram involved in the offense originates or where it terminates, or the jurisdictional territory to which the bill for the service is sent or would have been sent but for the fact that the service was obtained or attempted to be obtained by one or more of the means set forth in subdivision (a).
- (g) Theft of any telephone or telegraph services under this section by a person who has a prior misdemeanor or felony conviction for theft of services under this section within the past five years, is a felony.
- (h) Any person or telephone company defrauded by any acts prohibited under this section shall be entitled to restitution for the entire amount of the charges avoided from any person or persons convicted under this section.
- (i) Any instrument, apparatus, device, plans, instructions, or written publication described in subdivision (b) or (c) may be seized under warrant or incident to a lawful arrest, and, upon the conviction of a person for a violation of subdivision (a), (b), or (c), the instrument, apparatus, device, plans, instructions, or written publication may be destroyed as contraband by the sheriff of the county in which the person was convicted or turned over to the

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person providing telephone or telegraph service in the territory in which it was seized.

- (j) Any computer, computer system, computer network, or any software or data, owned by the defendant, which is used during the commission of any public offense described in this section or any computer, owned by the defendant, which is used as a repository for the storage of software or data illegally obtained in violation of this section shall be subject to forfeiture.
- (k) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 252. Section 502.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 502.8. (a) Any person who knowingly advertises illegal telecommunications equipment is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) Any person who possesses or uses illegal telecommunications equipment intending to avoid the payment of any lawful charge for telecommunications service or to facilitate other criminal conduct is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) Any person found guilty of violating subdivision (b), who has previously been convicted of the same offense, shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in state prison, a fine of up to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or both.
- (d) Any person who possesses illegal telecommunications equipment with intent to sell, transfer, or furnish or offer to sell, transfer, or furnish the equipment to another, intending to avoid the payment of any lawful charge for telecommunications service or to facilitate other criminal conduct is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by one year in a county jail or imprisonment in state prison or a fine of up to ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both.
- (e) Any person who possesses 10 or more items of illegal telecommunications equipment with intent to sell or offer to sell the equipment to another, intending to avoid payment of any lawful charge for telecommunications service or to facilitate other criminal conduct, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in state prison, a fine of up to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or both.
- (f) Any person who manufactures 10 or more items of illegal telecommunications equipment with intent to sell or offer to sell the equipment to another, intending to avoid the payment of any lawful charge for telecommunications service or to facilitate other

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1 criminal conduct is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment 2 in state prison or a fine of up to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), 3 or both.

- (g) For purposes of this section, "illegal telecommunications equipment" means equipment that operates to evade the lawful charges for any telecommunications service; surrepticiously surreptitiously intercept electronic serial numbers or mobile identification numbers; alter electronic serial numbers; circumvent efforts to confirm legitimate access to a telecommunications account; conceal from any telecommunications service provider or lawful authority the existence, place of origin, or destination of any telecommunication; or otherwise facilitate any other criminal conduct. "Illegal telecommunications equipment" includes, but is not limited to, any unauthorized electronic serial number or mobile identification number, whether incorporated into a wireless telephone or other device or otherwise. Items specified in this paragraph shall be considered illegal telecommunications equipment notwithstanding any statement or disclaimer that the items are intended for educational, instructional, or similar purposes.
- (h) (1) In the event that a person violates the provisions of this section with the intent to avoid the payment of any lawful charge for telecommunications service to a telecommunications service provider, the court shall order the person to pay restitution to the telecommunications service provider in an amount that is the greater of the following:
 - (A) Five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (B) Three times the amount of actual damages, if any, sustained by the telecommunications service provider, plus reasonable attorney fees.
- (2) It is not a necessary prerequisite to an order of restitution under this section that the telecommunications service provider has suffered, or be threatened with, actual damages.
- (i) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 253. Section 506b of the Penal Code is amended to read: 506b. (a) Any person who violates Section 2985.3 or 2985.4 of the Civil Code, relating to real property sales contracts, is guilty

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of a public offense punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the *a* county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such that fine and imprisonment.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 254. Section 520 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 520. (a) Every person who extorts any money or other property from another, under circumstances not amounting to robbery or carjacking, by means of force, or any threat, such as is mentioned in Section 519, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three or four years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 255. Section 524 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 524. (a) Every person who attempts, by means of any threat, such as is specified in Section 519-of this code, to extort money or other property from another is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not longer than one year or in the state prison or by fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both-such that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 256. Section 529a of the Penal Code is amended to read: 529a. (a) Every person who manufactures, produces, sells, offers, or transfers to another any document purporting to be either a certificate of birth or certificate of baptism, knowing-such that document to be false or counterfeit and with the intent to deceive, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by imprisonment in the a county jail not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in the state prison. Every person who offers, displays, or has in his or her possession any false or counterfeit certificate of birth or certificate of baptism, or any genuine certificate of birth which describes a person then living or deceased, with intent to

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represent himself or herself as another or to conceal his or her true identity, is guilty of a crime, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by imprisonment in the *a* county jail not to exceed one year.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 257. Section 530.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 530.5. (a) Every person who willfully obtains personal identifying information, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 530.55, of another person, and uses that information for any unlawful purpose, including to obtain, or attempt to obtain, credit, goods, services, real property, or medical information without the consent of that person, is guilty of a public offense, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (b) In any case in which a person willfully obtains personal identifying information of another person, uses that information to commit a crime in addition to a violation of subdivision (a), and is convicted of that crime, the court records shall reflect that the person whose identity was falsely used to commit the crime did not commit the crime.
- (c) (1) Every person who, with the intent to defraud, acquires or retains possession of the personal identifying information, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 530.55, of another person is guilty of a public offense, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment.
- (2) Every person who, with the intent to defraud, acquires or retains possession of the personal identifying information, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 530.55, of another person, and who has previously been convicted of a violation of this section, upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (3) Every person who, with the intent to defraud, acquires or retains possession of the personal identifying information, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 530.55, of 10 or more other

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persons is guilty of a public offense, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

- (d) (1) Every person who, with the intent to defraud, sells, transfers, or conveys the personal identifying information, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 530.55, of another person is guilty of a public offense, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.
- (2) Every person who, with actual knowledge that the personal identifying information, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 530.55, of a specific person will be used to commit a violation of subdivision (a), sells, transfers, or conveys that same personal identifying information is guilty of a public offense, and upon conviction therefor, shall be punished by a fine, by imprisonment in the state prison, or by both a fine and imprisonment.
- (e) Every person who commits mail theft, as defined in Section 1708 of Title 18 of the United States Code, is guilty of a public offense, and upon conviction therefor shall be punished by a fine, by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by both a fine and imprisonment. Prosecution under this subdivision shall not limit or preclude prosecution under any other provision of law, including, but not limited to, subdivisions (a) to (c), inclusive, of this section.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(f)

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- (g) An interactive computer service or access software provider, as defined in subsection (f) of Section 230 of Title 47 of the United States Code, shall not be liable under this section unless the service or provider acquires, transfers, sells, conveys, or retains possession of personal information with the intent to defraud.
- SEC. 258. Section 532a of the Penal Code is amended to read: 532a. (1) Any person who shall knowingly make or cause to be made, either directly or indirectly or through any agency whatsoever, any false statement in writing, with intent that it shall

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be relied upon, respecting the financial condition, or means or ability to pay, of himself *or herself*, or any other person, firm, or corporation; in whom he *or she* is interested, or for whom he *or she* is acting, for the purpose of procuring in any form whatsoever, either the delivery of personal property, the payment of cash, the making of a loan or credit, the extension of a credit, the execution of a contract of guaranty or suretyship, the discount of an account receivable, or the making, acceptance, discount, sale or indorsement of a bill of exchange, or promissory note, for the benefit of either himself *or herself* or of such person, firm, or corporation shall be guilty of a public offense.

- (2) Any person who, knowing that a false statement in writing has been made, respecting the financial condition or means or ability to pay, of himself *or herself*, or a person, firm, or corporation in which he *or she* is interested, or for whom he *or she* is acting, procures, upon the faith thereof, for the benefit either of himself *or herself*, or of such person, firm, or corporation, either or any of the things of benefit mentioned in the first subdivision of this section shall be guilty of a public offense.
- (3) Any person who, knowing that a statement in writing has been made, respecting the financial condition or means or ability to pay of himself *or herself* or a person, firm, or corporation, in which he *or she* is interested, or for whom he *or she* is acting, represents on a later day in writing that the statement theretofore made, if then again made on said day, would be then true, when in fact, said statement if then made would be false, and procures upon the faith thereof, for the benefit either of himself *or herself* or of such person, firm, or corporation either or any of the things of benefit mentioned in the first subdivision of this section shall be guilty of a public offense.
- (4) Any person committing a public offense under subdivision (1), (2), or (3) shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in-the *a* county jail for not more than six months, or by both-such that fine and imprisonment. Any person who violates the provisions of subdivision (1), (2), or (3), by using a fictitious name, social security number, business name, or business address, or by falsely representing himself or herself to be another person or another business, is guilty of a felony and is punishable by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or by

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imprisonment in the state prison, or by both such fine and imprisonment, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

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- (5) This section shall not be construed to preclude the applicability of any other provision of the criminal law of this state which applies or may apply to any transaction.
- (6) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 259. Section 535 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 535. (a) Every person who obtains any money or property from another, or obtains the signature of another to any written instrument, the false making of which would be forgery, by means of any false or fraudulent sale of property or pretended property, by auction, or by any of the practices known as mock auctions, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in-the a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two thousand dollars (\$2,000), or by both-such that fine and imprisonment, and, in addition, is disqualified for a period of three years from acting as an auctioneer in this state.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 260. Section 537 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 537. (a) Any person who obtains any food, fuel, services, or accommodations at a hotel, inn, restaurant, boardinghouse, lodginghouse, apartment house, bungalow court, motel, marina, marine facility, autocamp, ski area, or public or private campground, without paying therefor, with intent to defraud the proprietor or manager thereof, or who obtains credit at an hotel, inn, restaurant, boardinghouse, lodginghouse, apartment house, bungalow court, motel, marina, marine facility, autocamp, or public or private campground by the use of any false pretense, or who, after obtaining credit, food, fuel, services, or accommodations, at an hotel, inn, restaurant, boardinghouse, lodginghouse, apartment house, bungalow court, motel, marina, marine facility, autocamp, or public or private campground, absconds, or surreptitiously, or

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by force, menace, or threats, removes any part of his or her baggage therefrom with the intent not to pay for his or her food or accommodations is guilty of a public offense punishable as follows:

- (1) If the value of the credit, food, fuel, services, or accommodations is four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or less, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six months, or both.
- (2) If the value of the credit, food, fuel, services, or accommodations is greater than four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), by imprisonment in the a county jail for a term of not more than one year, or in the state prison.
- (b) Any person who uses or attempts to use ski area facilities for which payment is required without paying as required, or who resells a ski lift ticket to another when the resale is not authorized by the proprietor, is guilty of an infraction.
- (c) Evidence that a person left the premises of such an hotel, inn, restaurant, boardinghouse, lodginghouse, apartment house, bungalow court, motel, marina, marine facility, autocamp, ski area, or public or private campground, without paying or offering to pay for such food, fuel, services, use of facilities, or accommodation, or that the person, without authorization from the proprietor, resold his or her ski lift ticket to another person after making use of such facilities, shall be prima facie evidence of the following:
- (1) That the person obtained such food, fuel, services, use of facilities or accommodations with intent to defraud the proprietor or manager.
- (2) That, if, after obtaining the credit, food, fuel, services, or accommodations, the person absconded, or surreptitiously, or by force, menace, or threats, removed part of his or her baggage therefrom, the person did so with the intent not to pay for the credit, food, fuel, services, or accommodations.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 261. Section 537e of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 537e. (a) Any person who knowingly buys, sells, receives, disposes of, conceals, or has in his or her possession any personal

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property from which the manufacturer's serial number, identification number, electronic serial number, or any other distinguishing number or identification mark has been removed, defaced, covered, altered, or destroyed, is guilty of a public offense, punishable as follows:

- (1) If the value of the property does not exceed four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding six months.
- (2) If the value of the property exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (3) If the property is an integrated computer chip or panel of a value of four hundred dollars (\$400) or more, by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

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- (b) For purposes of this subdivision, "personal property" includes, but is not limited to, the following:
- (1) Any television, radio, recorder, phonograph, telephone, piano, or any other musical instrument or sound equipment.
- (2) Any washing machine, sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, or other household appliance or furnishings.
- (3) Any typewriter, adding machine, dictaphone, or any other office equipment or furnishings.
- (4) Any computer, printed circuit, integrated chip or panel, or other part of a computer.
- (5) Any tool or similar device, including any technical or scientific equipment.
- (6) Any bicycle, exercise equipment, or any other entertainment or recreational equipment.
- (7) Any electrical or mechanical equipment, contrivance, material, or piece of apparatus or equipment.
 - (8) Any clock, watch, watch case, or watch movement.
 - (9) Any vehicle or vessel, or any component part thereof.
 - (b)
- (c) When property described in subdivision (a) comes into the custody of a peace officer it shall become subject to the provision of Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 1407) of Title 10 of Part 2, relating to the disposal of stolen or embezzled property. Property subject to this section shall be considered stolen or embezzled

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property for the purposes of that chapter, and prior to being disposed of, shall have an identification mark imbedded or engraved in, or permanently affixed to it.

(c)

- (d) This section does not apply to those cases or instances where any of the changes or alterations enumerated in subdivision (a) have been customarily made or done as an established practice in the ordinary and regular conduct of business, by the original manufacturer, or by his or her duly appointed direct representative, or under specific authorization from the original manufacturer.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 262. Section 538.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 538.5. (a) Every person who transmits or causes to be transmitted by means of wire, radio, or television communication any words, sounds, writings, signs, signals, or pictures for the purpose of furthering or executing a scheme or artifice to obtain, from a public utility, confidential, privileged, or proprietary information, trade secrets, trade lists, customer records, billing records, customer credit data, or accounting data by means of false or fraudulent pretenses, representations, personations, or promises is guilty of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by imprisonment in the a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 263. Section 549 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 549. (a) Any firm, corporation, partnership, or association, or any person acting in his or her individual capacity, or in his or her capacity as a public or private employee, who solicits, accepts, or refers any business to or from any individual or entity with the knowledge that, or with reckless disregard for whether, the individual or entity for or from whom the solicitation or referral is made, or the individual or entity who is solicited or referred, intends to violate Section 550 of this code or Section 1871.4 of the Insurance Code is guilty of a crime, punishable upon a first

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conviction by imprisonment in the *a* county jail for not more than one year or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two years, or three years, or by a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or double the amount of the fraud, whichever is greater, or by both that imprisonment and fine. A second or subsequent conviction is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or by imprisonment in the state prison and a fine of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). Restitution shall be ordered, including restitution for any medical evaluation or treatment services obtained or provided. The court shall determine the amount of restitution and the person or persons to whom the restitution shall be paid.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 264. Section 550 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 550. (a) It is unlawful to do any of the following, or to aid, abet, solicit, or conspire with any person to do any of the following:
- (1) Knowingly present or cause to be presented any false or fraudulent claim for the payment of a loss or injury, including payment of a loss or injury under a contract of insurance.
- (2) Knowingly present multiple claims for the same loss or injury, including presentation of multiple claims to more than one insurer, with an intent to defraud.
- (3) Knowingly cause or participate in a vehicular collision, or any other vehicular accident, for the purpose of presenting any false or fraudulent claim.
- (4) Knowingly present a false or fraudulent claim for the payments of a loss for theft, destruction, damage, or conversion of a motor vehicle, a motor vehicle part, or contents of a motor vehicle.
- (5) Knowingly prepare, make, or subscribe any writing, with the intent to present or use it, or to allow it to be presented, in support of any false or fraudulent claim.
- (6) Knowingly make or cause to be made any false or fraudulent claim for payment of a health care benefit.
- (7) Knowingly submit a claim for a health care benefit that was not used by, or on behalf of, the claimant.
- 39 (8) Knowingly present multiple claims for payment of the same 40 health care benefit with an intent to defraud.

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(9) Knowingly present for payment any undercharges for health care benefits on behalf of a specific claimant unless any known overcharges for health care benefits for that claimant are presented for reconciliation at that same time.

- (10) For purposes of paragraphs (6) to (9), inclusive, a claim or a claim for payment of a health care benefit also means a claim or claim for payment submitted by or on the behalf of a provider of any workers' compensation health benefits under the Labor Code.
- (b) It is unlawful to do, or to knowingly assist or conspire with any person to do, any of the following:
- (1) Present or cause to be presented any written or oral statement as part of, or in support of or opposition to, a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy, knowing that the statement contains any false or misleading information concerning any material fact.
- (2) Prepare or make any written or oral statement that is intended to be presented to any insurer or any insurance claimant in connection with, or in support of or opposition to, any claim or payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy, knowing that the statement contains any false or misleading information concerning any material fact.
- (3) Conceal, or knowingly fail to disclose the occurrence of, an event that affects any person's initial or continued right or entitlement to any insurance benefit or payment, or the amount of any benefit or payment to which the person is entitled.
- (4) Prepare or make any written or oral statement, intended to be presented to any insurer or producer for the purpose of obtaining a motor vehicle insurance policy, that the person to be the insured resides or is domiciled in this state when, in fact, that person resides or is domiciled in a state other than this state.
- (c) (1) Every person who violates paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a) is guilty of a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years, and by a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or double the amount of the fraud, whichever is greater.
- (2) Every person who violates paragraph (6), (7), (8), or (9) of subdivision (a) is guilty of a public offense.
- (A) When the claim or amount at issue exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or

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five years, or by a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or double the amount of the fraud, whichever is greater, or by both that imprisonment and fine, or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.

- (B) When the claim or amount at issue is-four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or less, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed six months, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine, unless the aggregate amount of the claims or amount at issue exceeds-four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) in any 12-consecutive-month period, in which case the claims or amounts may be charged as in subparagraph (A).
- (3) Every person who violates paragraph (1), (2), (3), or (4) of subdivision (b) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years, or by a fine not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or double the amount of the fraud, whichever is greater, or by both that imprisonment and fine, or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, or by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (4) Restitution shall be ordered for a person convicted of violating this section, including restitution for any medical evaluation or treatment services obtained or provided. The court shall determine the amount of restitution and the person or persons to whom the restitution shall be paid.
- (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation shall not be granted to, nor shall the execution or imposition of a sentence be suspended for, any adult person convicted of felony violations of this section who previously has been convicted of felony violations of this section or Section 548, or of Section 1871.4 of the Insurance Code, or former Section 556 of the Insurance Code, or former Section 1871.1 of the Insurance Code as an adult under charges separately brought and tried two or more times. The existence of any fact that would make a person ineligible for probation under this subdivision shall be alleged in the information or indictment, and either admitted by the defendant in an open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue

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of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by trial by the court sitting without a jury.

Except when the existence of the fact was not admitted or found to be true or the court finds that a prior felony conviction was invalid, the court shall not strike or dismiss any prior felony convictions alleged in the information or indictment.

This subdivision does not prohibit the adjournment of criminal proceedings pursuant to Division 3 (commencing with Section 3000) or Division 6 (commencing with Section 6000) of the Welfare and Institutions Code.

- (e) Except as otherwise provided in subdivision (f), any person who violates subdivision (a) or (b) and who has a prior felony conviction of an offense set forth in either subdivision (a) or (b), in Section 548, in Section 1871.4 of the Insurance Code, in former Section 556 of the Insurance Code, or in former Section 1871.1 of the Insurance Code shall receive a two-year enhancement for each prior felony conviction in addition to the sentence provided in subdivision (c). The existence of any fact that would subject a person to a penalty enhancement shall be alleged in the information or indictment and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by trial by the court sitting without a jury. Any person who violates this section shall be subject to appropriate orders of restitution pursuant to Section 13967 of the Government Code.
- (f) Any person who violates paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) and who has two prior felony convictions for a violation of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) shall receive a five-year enhancement in addition to the sentence provided in subdivision (c). The existence of any fact that would subject a person to a penalty enhancement shall be alleged in the information or indictment and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by trial by the court sitting without a jury.
- (g) Except as otherwise provided in Section 12022.7, any person who violates paragraph (3) of subdivision (a) shall receive a two-year enhancement for each person other than an accomplice who suffers serious bodily injury resulting from the vehicular

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collision or accident in a violation of paragraph (3) of subdivision (a).

- (h) This section shall not be construed to preclude the applicability of any other provision of criminal law or equitable remedy that applies or may apply to any act committed or alleged to have been committed by a person.
- (i) Any fine imposed pursuant to this section shall be doubled if the offense was committed in connection with any claim pursuant to any automobile insurance policy in an auto insurance fraud crisis area designated by the Insurance Commissioner pursuant to Article 4.6 (commencing with Section 1874.90) of Chapter 12 of Part 2 of Division 1 of the Insurance Code.
- (j) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a first or subsequent violation of this section is punishable as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 265. Section 551 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 551. (a) It is unlawful for any automotive repair dealer, contractor, or employees or agents thereof to offer to any insurance agent, broker, or adjuster any fee, commission, profit sharing, or other form of direct or indirect consideration for referring an insured to an automotive repair dealer or its employees or agents for vehicle repairs covered under a policyholder's automobile physical damage or automobile collision coverage, or to a contractor or its employees or agents for repairs to or replacement of a structure covered by a residential or commercial insurance policy.
- (b) Except in cases in which the amount of the repair or replacement claim has been determined by the insurer and the repair or replacement services are performed in accordance with that determination or in accordance with provided estimates that are accepted by the insurer, it is unlawful for any automotive repair dealer, contractor, or employees or agents thereof to knowingly offer or give any discount intended to offset a deductible required by a policy of insurance covering repairs to or replacement of a motor vehicle or residential or commercial structure. This subdivision does not prohibit an advertisement for repair or replacement services at a discount as long as the amount of the repair or replacement claim has been determined by the insurer and the repair or replacement services are performed in accordance

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 with that determination or in accordance with provided estimates that are accepted by the insurer.

- (c) A violation of this section is a public offense. Where the amount at issue exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), the offense is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years, by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine; or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. In all other cases, the offense is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed six months, by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (d) Every person who, having been convicted of subdivision (a) or (b), or Section 7027.3 or former Section 9884.75 of the Business and Professions Code and having served a term therefor in any penal institution or having been imprisoned therein as a condition of probation for that offense, is subsequently convicted of subdivision (a) or (b), upon a subsequent conviction of one of those offenses, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or 2 or 3 years, by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine; or by imprisonment in a county jail not to exceed one year, by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

- (f) For purposes of this section:
- (1) "Automotive repair dealer" means a person who, for compensation, engages in the business of repairing or diagnosing malfunctions of motor vehicles.
- (2) "Contractor" has the same meaning as set forth in Section 7026 of the Business and Professions Code.
- SEC. 266. Section 560 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 560. (a) Any bailee, as defined in Section 7102 of the Uniform Commercial Code, who issues or aids in issuing a document of title, or any person who secures the issue by a bailee of a document

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of title, or any person who negotiates or transfers for value a document of title knowing that the goods for which such document is issued have not been actually received by such bailee or are not under his control at the time of issuing such receipt shall be guilty of a crime and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the state prison, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both *that fine and imprisonment*.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 267. Section 560.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 560.4. (a) Any bailee, as defined in Section 7102 of the Uniform Commercial Code, who issues or aids in issuing a duplicate or additional negotiable document of title for goods knowing that a former negotiable document of title for the same goods or any part of them is outstanding and uncanceled without plainly placing upon the face thereof the word "duplicate," except in cases of bills in a set and documents issued as substitutes for lost, stolen, or destroyed documents, shall be guilty of a crime and upon conviction shall be punished for each offense by imprisonment in the state prison, or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 268. Section 565 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 565. It is a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, for an unauthorized person to possess or use, or to obliterate or destroy the brand registration upon, containers (including milk cases), cabinets, or other dairy equipment, which have a value of four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or less, when the containers, cabinets, or other dairy equipment are marked with a brand that is registered pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 34501) of Part 1 of Division 15 of the Food and Agricultural Code. "Unauthorized person" shall have the meaning of that term as defined in Section 34564 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

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SEC. 269. Section 566 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 566. (a) It is a felony, punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500), or by imprisonment, or both, for an unauthorized person to possess or use, or to obliterate or destroy the brand registration upon, containers (including milk cases), cabinets, or other dairy equipment, which have a value in excess of four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), when the containers, cabinets, or other dairy equipment are marked with a brand that is registered pursuant to Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 34501) of Part 1 of Division 15 of the Food and Agricultural Code. "Unauthorized person" shall have the meaning of that term as defined in Section 34564 of the Food and Agricultural Code.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 270. Section 570 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 570. (a) An act of unlawful subleasing of a motor vehicle, as defined in Section 571, shall be punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or in the a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates Section 571 shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 271. Section 577 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 577. (a) Every person, being the master, owner, or agent of any vessel, or officer or agent of any railroad, express, or transportation company, or otherwise being or representing any carrier, who delivers any bill of lading, receipt, or other voucher, by which it appears that any merchandise of any description has been shipped on board any vessel, or delivered to any railroad, express, or transportation company or other carrier, unless the same has been so shipped or delivered, and is at the time actually under the control of such that carrier or the master, owner, or agent of such that vessel, or of some officer or agent of such that company, to be forwarded as expressed in such the bill of lading, receipt, or voucher, is punishable by imprisonment in the state

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prison, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both *that fine and imprisonment*.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 272. Section 578 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 578. (a) Every person carrying on the business of a warehouseman, wharfinger, or other depositary of property, who issues any receipt, bill of lading, or other voucher for any merchandise of any description, which has not been actually received upon the premises of such person, and is not under his actual control at the time of issuing such instrument, whether such instrument is issued to a person as being the owner of such merchandise or as security for any indebtedness, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 273. Section 580 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 580. (a) Every person mentioned in this chapter, who issues any second or duplicate receipt or voucher, of a kind specified therein, at a time while any former receipt or voucher for the merchandise specified in—such the second receipt is outstanding and uncanceled, without writing across the face of the same the word "Duplicate," in a plain and legible manner, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or both that fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 274. Section 581 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 581. (a) Every person mentioned in this chapter, who sells, hypothecates, or pledges any merchandise for which any bill of lading, receipt, or voucher has been issued by him or her, without the consent in writing thereto of the person holding-such that bill, receipt, or voucher, is punishable by imprisonment in the state

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1 prison, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), 2 or both.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 275. Section 587 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 587. (a) Every person who maliciously, either:
- 1. Removes, displaces, injures, or destroys any part of any railroad, whether for steam or horse cars, or any track of any railroad, or any branch or branchway, switch, turnout, bridge, viaduct, culvert, embankment, station house, or other structure or fixture, or any part thereof, attached to or connected with any railroad; or,
- 2. Places any obstruction upon the rails or track of any railroad, or of any switch, branch, branchway, or turnout connected with any railroad;
- Is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or in the *a* county jail not exceeding one year.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
 - SEC. 276. Section 591 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 591. (a) A person who unlawfully and maliciously takes down, removes, injures, or obstructs any line of telegraph, telephone, or cable television, or any other line used to conduct electricity, or any part thereof, or appurtenances or apparatus connected therewith, or severs any wire thereof, or makes any unauthorized connection with any line, other than a telegraph, telephone, or cable television line, used to conduct electricity, or any part thereof, or appurtenances or apparatus connected therewith, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars (\$500), or imprisonment in the a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 277. Section 592 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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592. (a) Every person who shall, without authority of the owner or managing agent, and with intent to defraud, take water from any canal, ditch, flume, or reservoir used for the purpose of holding or conveying water for manufacturing, agricultural, mining, irrigating, generation of power, or domestic uses is guilty of a misdemeanor.

- (b) If the total retail value of all the water taken is more than four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), or if the defendant has previously been convicted of an offense under this section or any former section that would be an offense under this section, or of an offense under the laws of another state or of the United States that would have been an offense under this section if committed in this state, then the violation is punishable by imprisonment in the a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 278. Section 593d of the Penal Code is amended to read: 593d. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (e), any person who, for the purpose of intercepting, receiving, or using any program or other service carried by a multichannel video or information services provider that the person is not authorized by that provider to receive or use, commits any of the following acts is guilty of a public offense:
- (1) Knowingly and willfully makes or maintains an unauthorized connection or connections, whether physically, electrically, electronically, or inductively, to any cable, wire, or other component of a multichannel video or information services provider's system or to a cable, wire or other media, or receiver that is attached to a multichannel video or information services provider's system.
- (2) Knowingly and willfully purchases, possesses, attaches, causes to be attached, assists others in attaching, or maintains the attachment of any unauthorized device or devices to any cable, wire, or other component of a multichannel video or information services provider's system or to a cable, wire or other media, or receiver that is attached to a multichannel video or information services provider's system.

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(3) Knowingly and willfully makes or maintains any modification or alteration to any device installed with the authorization of a multichannel video or information services provider.

(4) Knowingly and willfully makes or maintains any modifications or alterations to an access device that authorizes services or knowingly and willfully obtains an unauthorized access device and uses the modified, altered, or unauthorized access device to obtain services from a multichannel video or information services provider.

For purposes of this section, each purchase, possession, connection, attachment, or modification shall constitute a separate violation of this section.

(b) Except as provided in subdivision (e), any person who knowingly and willfully manufactures, assembles, modifies, imports into this state, distributes, sells, offers to sell, advertises for sale, or possesses for any of these purposes, any device or kit for a device, designed, in whole or in part, to decrypt, decode, descramble, or otherwise make intelligible any encrypted, encoded, scrambled, or other nonstandard signal carried by a multichannel video or information services provider, unless the device has been granted an equipment authorization by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC), is guilty of a public offense.

For purposes of this subdivision, "encrypted, encoded, scrambled, or other nonstandard signal" means any type of signal or transmission that is not intended to produce an intelligible program or service without the use of a special device, signal, or information provided by the multichannel video or information services provider or its agents to authorized subscribers.

(c) Every person who knowingly and willfully makes or maintains an unauthorized connection or connections with, whether physically, electrically, electronically, or inductively, or who attaches, causes to be attached, assists others in attaching, or maintains any attachment to, any cable, wire, or other component of a multichannel video or information services provider's system, for the purpose of interfering with, altering, or degrading any multichannel video or information service being transmitted to others, or for the purpose of transmitting or broadcasting any program or other service not intended to be transmitted or broadcast

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by the multichannel video or information services provider, is guilty of a public offense.

For purposes of this section, each transmission or broadcast shall constitute a separate violation of this section.

- (d) (1) Any person who violates subdivision (a) shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding 90 days, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (2) Any person who violates subdivision (b) shall be punished as follows:
- (A) If the violation involves the manufacture, assembly, modification, importation into this state, distribution, advertisement for sale, or possession for sale or for any of these purposes, of 10 or more of the items described in subdivision (b), or the sale or offering for sale of five or more items for financial gain, the person shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (B) If the violation involves the manufacture, assembly, modification, importation into this state, distribution, advertisement for sale, or possession for sale or for any of these purposes, of nine or less of the items described in subdivision (b), or the sale or offering for sale of four or less items for financial gain, shall upon a conviction of a first offense, be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, by a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine. A second or subsequent conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison, by a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (3) Any person who violates subdivision (c) shall be punished by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), by imprisonment in a county jail, or by both that fine and imprisonment.
- (e) Any device or kit described in subdivision (a) or (b) seized under warrant or incident to a lawful arrest, upon the conviction of a person for a violation of subdivision (a) or (b), may be destroyed as contraband by the sheriff.

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(f) Any person who violates this section shall be liable in a civil action to the multichannel video or information services provider for the greater of the following amounts:

- (1) Five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (2) Three times the amount of actual damages, if any, sustained by the plaintiff plus reasonable attorney's fees.

A defendant who prevails in the action shall be awarded his or her reasonable attorney's fees.

- (g) Any multichannel video or information services provider may, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 525) of Title 7 of Part 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, bring an action to enjoin and restrain any violation of this section, and may in the same action seek damages as provided in subdivision (f).
- (h) It is not a necessary prerequisite to an action pursuant to this section that the plaintiff has suffered, or be threatened with, actual damages.
- (i) For the purposes of this section, a "multichannel video or information services provider" means a franchised or otherwise duly licensed cable television system, video dialtone system, Multichannel Multipoint Distribution Service system, Direct Broadcast Satellite system, or other system providing video or information services that are distributed via cable, wire, radio frequency, or other media. A video dialtone system is a platform operated by a public utility telephone corporation for the transport of video programming as authorized by the Federal Communications Commission pursuant to FCC Docket No. 87-266, and any subsequent decisions related to that docket, subject to any rules promulgated by the FCC pursuant to those decisions.
- (j) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 279. Section 594.35 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 594.35. (a) Every person is guilty of a crime and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or by imprisonment in a county jail for not exceeding one year, who maliciously does any of the following:

40 (a)

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(1) Destroys, cuts, mutilates, effaces, or otherwise injures, tears down, or removes any tomb, monument, memorial, or marker in a cemetery, or any gate, door, fence, wall, post or railing, or any inclosure for the protection of a cemetery or mortuary or any property in a cemetery or mortuary.

(b)

(2) Obliterates any grave, vault, niche, or crypt.

(e

(3) Destroys, cuts, breaks or injures any mortuary building or any building, statuary, or ornamentation within the limits of a cemetery.

(d)

- (4) Disturbs, obstructs, detains or interferes with any person carrying or accompanying human remains to a cemetery or funeral establishment, or engaged in a funeral service, or an interment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 280. Section 594.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 594.4. (a) Any person who willfully and maliciously injects into or throws upon, or otherwise defaces, damages, destroys, or contaminates, any structure with butyric acid, or any other similar noxious or caustic chemical or substance, is guilty of a public offense, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison or in a county jail, by a fine as specified in subdivision (b), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (b) (1) If the amount of the defacement, damage, destruction, or contamination is fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or more, by a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- (2) If the amount of the defacement, damage, destruction, or contamination is five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or more, but less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- (3) If the amount of defacement, damage, destruction, or contamination is—four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or more, but less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000).
- (4) If the amount of the defacement, damage, destruction, or contamination is less than four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred

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fifty dollars (\$950), by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

(c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(c)

- (d) For purposes of this section, "structure" includes any house or other building being used at the time of the offense for a dwelling or for commercial purposes.
- SEC. 281. Section 641.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 641.3. (a) Any employee who solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept money or any thing of value from a person other than his or her employer, other than in trust for the employer, corruptly and without the knowledge or consent of the employer, in return for using or agreeing to use his or her position for the benefit of that other person, and any person who offers or gives an employee money or any thing of value under those circumstances, is guilty of commercial bribery.
- (b) This section does not apply where the amount of money or monetary worth of the thing of value is one hundred dollars (\$100) two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or less.
- (c) Commercial bribery is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year if the amount of the bribe is one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or less, or by imprisonment in the county jail, or in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years if the amount of the bribe exceeds one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
 - (d) For purposes of this section:
- (1) "Employee" means an officer, director, agent, trustee, partner, or employee.
- (2) "Employer" means a corporation, association, organization, trust, partnership, or sole proprietorship.
- (3) "Corruptly" means that the person specifically intends to injure or defraud (A) his or her employer, (B) the employer of the person to whom he or she offers, gives, or agrees to give the money or a thing of value, (C) the employer of the person from whom he or she requests, receives, or agrees to receive the money or a thing of value, or (D) a competitor of any such employer.
- SEC. 282. Section 646.9 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

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646.9. (a) Any person who willfully, maliciously, and repeatedly follows or willfully and maliciously harasses another person and who makes a credible threat with the intent to place that person in reasonable fear for his or her safety, or the safety of his or her immediate family is guilty of the crime of stalking, punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison.

- (b) Any person who violates subdivision (a) when there is a temporary restraining order, injunction, or any other court order in effect prohibiting the behavior described in subdivision (a) against the same party, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years.
- (c) (1) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under Section 273.5, 273.6, or 422, commits a violation of subdivision (a) shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.
- (2) Every person who, after having been convicted of a felony under subdivision (a), commits a violation of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or five years.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(d)

(e) In addition to the penalties provided in this section, the sentencing court may order a person convicted of a felony under this section to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290.006.

34 (e)

(f) (1) For the purposes of this section, "harasses" means engages in a knowing and willful course of conduct directed at a specific person that seriously alarms, annoys, torments, or terrorizes the person, and that serves no legitimate purpose.

39 (f)

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(2) For the purposes of this section, "course of conduct" means two or more acts occurring over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "course of conduct."

(3) For the purposes of this section, "credible threat" means a verbal or written threat, including that performed through the use of an electronic communication device, or a threat implied by a pattern of conduct or a combination of verbal, written, or electronically communicated statements and conduct, made with the intent to place the person that is the target of the threat in reasonable fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family, and made with the apparent ability to carry out the threat so as to cause the person who is the target of the threat to reasonably fear for his or her safety or the safety of his or her family. It is not necessary to prove that the defendant had the intent to actually carry out the threat. The present incarceration of a person making the threat shall not be a bar to prosecution under this section. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of "credible threat."

(h)

- (4) For purposes of this section, the term "electronic communication device" includes, but is not limited to, telephones, cellular phones, computers, video recorders, fax machines, or pagers. "Electronic communication" has the same meaning as the term defined in Subsection 12 of Section 2510 of Title 18 of the United States Code.
- (5) For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means any spouse, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household.

(i)

(g) This section shall not apply to conduct that occurs during labor picketing.

36 (j)

(h) If probation is granted, or the execution or imposition of a sentence is suspended, for any person convicted under this section, it shall be a condition of probation that the person participate in counseling, as designated by the court. However, the court, upon

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a showing of good cause, may find that the counseling requirement shall not be imposed.

(k)

- (i) (1) The sentencing court also shall consider issuing an order restraining the defendant from any contact with the victim, that may be valid for up to 10 years, as determined by the court. It is the intent of the Legislature that the length of any restraining order be based upon the seriousness of the facts before the court, the probability of future violations, and the safety of the victim and his or her immediate family.
- (2) This protective order may be issued by the court whether the defendant is sentenced to state prison, county jail, or if imposition of sentence is suspended and the defendant is placed on probation.
- (1) For purposes of this section, "immediate family" means any spouse, parent, child, any person related by consanguinity or affinity within the second degree, or any other person who regularly resides in the household, or who, within the prior six months, regularly resided in the household.

(m)

- (*j*) The court shall consider whether the defendant would benefit from treatment pursuant to Section 2684. If it is determined to be appropriate, the court shall recommend that the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation make a certification as provided in Section 2684. Upon the certification, the defendant shall be evaluated and transferred to the appropriate hospital for treatment pursuant to Section 2684.
- SEC. 283. Section 664 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 664. Every person who attempts to commit any crime, but fails, or is prevented or intercepted in its perpetration, shall be punished where no provision is made by law for the punishment of those attempts, as follows:
- (a) If the crime attempted is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison, the person guilty of the attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for one-half the term of imprisonment prescribed upon a conviction of the offense attempted. However, if the crime attempted is willful, deliberate, and premeditated murder, as defined in Section 189, the person guilty of that attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole. If the crime

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attempted is any other one in which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death, the person guilty of the attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for five, seven, or nine years. The additional term provided in this section for attempted willful, deliberate, and premeditated murder shall not be imposed unless the fact that the attempted murder was willful, deliberate, and premeditated is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.

- (b) If the crime attempted is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail, the person guilty of the attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for a term not exceeding one-half the term of imprisonment prescribed upon a conviction of the offense attempted.
- (c) If the offense so attempted is punishable by a fine, the offender convicted of that attempt shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one-half the largest fine which may be imposed upon a conviction of the offense attempted.
- (d) If a crime is divided into degrees, an attempt to commit the crime may be of any of those degrees, and the punishment for the attempt shall be determined as provided by this section.
- (e) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if attempted murder is committed upon a peace officer or firefighter, as those terms are defined in paragraphs (7) and (9) of subdivision (a) of Section 190.2, a custodial officer, as that term is defined in subdivision (a) of Section 831 or subdivision (a) of Section 831.5, a custody assistant, as that term is defined in subdivision (a) of Section 831.7, or a nonsworn uniformed employee of a sheriff's department whose job entails the care or control of inmates in a detention facility, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 289.6, and the person who commits the offense knows or reasonably should know that the victim is a peace officer, firefighter, custodial officer, custody assistant, or nonsworn uniformed employee of a sheriff's department engaged in the performance of his or her duties, the person guilty of the attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life with the possibility of parole.

This subdivision shall apply if it is proven that a direct but ineffectual act was committed by one person toward killing another human being and the person committing the act harbored express malice aforethought, namely, a specific intent to unlawfully kill

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another human being. The Legislature finds and declares that this paragraph is declaratory of existing law.

1 2

- (f) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), if the elements of subdivision (e) are proven in an attempted murder and it is also charged and admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact that the attempted murder was willful, deliberate, and premeditated, the person guilty of the attempt shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years to life. Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 shall not apply to reduce this minimum term of 15 years in state prison, and the person shall not be released prior to serving 15 years' confinement.
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 284. Section 666 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 666. (a) Every person who, having been convicted of petty theft, grand theft, auto theft under Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code, burglary, carjacking, robbery, or a felony violation of Section 496 and having served a term therefor in any penal institution or having been imprisoned therein as a condition of probation for that offense, is subsequently convicted of petty theft, then the person convicted of that subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 285. Section 666.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 666.5. (a) Every person who, having been previously convicted of a felony violation of Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code, or felony grand theft involving an automobile in violation of subdivision (d) of Section 487 or former subdivision (3) of Section 487, as that section read prior to being amended by Section 4 of Chapter 1125 of the Statutes of 1993, or felony grand theft involving a motor vehicle, as defined in Section 415 of the Vehicle Code, any special construction equipment, as defined in Section 565 of the Vehicle Code, or any vessel, as defined in Section 21 of the

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1 Harbors and Navigation Code in violation of former Section 487h,

- 2 or a felony violation of Section 496d regardless of whether or not
- 3 the person actually served a prior prison term for those offenses,
- 4 is subsequently convicted of any of these offenses shall be punished
- 5 by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, 6 or a fine of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or both the fine and
- the imprisonment.

 (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of
 - (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

12 (b)

(c) For the purposes of this section, the terms "special construction equipment" and "vessel" are limited to motorized vehicles and vessels.

(c)

- (d) The existence of any fact which would bring a person under subdivision (a) shall be alleged in the information or indictment and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by trial by the court sitting without a jury.
- SEC. 286. Section 667.10 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 667.10. (a) Any person who has a prior conviction of the offense set forth in Section 289 and who commits that crime against a person who is 65 years of age or older, or against a person who is blind, deaf, developmentally disabled, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 667.9, a paraplegic, or a quadriplegic, or against a person who is under the age of 14 years, and that disability or condition is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the crime, shall receive a two-year enhancement for each violation in addition to the sentence provided under Section 289.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

39 (b)

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(c) The existence of any fact which would bring a person under subdivision (a) shall be alleged in the information or indictment and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by trial by the court sitting without a jury.

SEC. 287. Section 667.15 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 667.15. Any adult who, prior to or during the commission or attempted commission of a violation of Section 288 or 288.5, exhibits to the minor any matter, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 311.11, the production of which involves the use of a person under the age of 14 years, knowing that the matter depicts a person under the age of 14 years personally engaging in or simulating sexual conduct, as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 311.4, with the intent of arousing, appealing to, or gratifying the lust, passions, or sexual desires of that person or of the minor, or with the intent, or for the purpose, of seducing the minor, shall be punished for a violation of this section as follows:
- (a) If convicted of the commission or attempted commission of a violation of Section 288, the adult shall receive an additional term of one year, which punishment shall be imposed in addition and consecutive to the punishment imposed for the commission or attempted commission of a violation of Section 288.
- (b) If convicted of the commission or attempted commission of a violation of Section 288.5, the adult shall receive an additional term of two years, which punishment shall be imposed in addition and consecutive to the punishment imposed for the commission or attempted commission of a violation of Section 288.5.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 288. Section 667.16 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 667.16. (a) Any person convicted of a felony violation of Section 470, 487, or 532 as part of a plan or scheme to defraud an owner of a residential or nonresidential structure, including a mobilehome or manufactured home, in connection with the offer or performance of repairs to the structure for damage caused by a

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natural disaster, shall receive a one-year enhancement in addition and consecutive to the penalty prescribed. The additional term shall not be imposed unless the allegation is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted by the defendant or found to be true by the trier of fact.

- (b) This enhancement applies to natural disasters for which a state of emergency is proclaimed by the Governor pursuant to Section 8625 of the Government Code or for which an emergency or major disaster is declared by the President of the United States.
- (c) Notwithstanding any other law, the court may strike the additional term provided in subdivision (a) if the court determines that there are mitigating circumstances and states on the record the reasons for striking the additional punishment.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 289. Section 667.17 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 667.17. (a) Any person who violates the provisions of Section 538d during the commission of a felony shall receive an additional one-year term of imprisonment to be imposed consecutive to the term imposed for the felony, in lieu of the penalty that would have been imposed under Section 538d.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 290. Section 667.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 667.5. Enhancement of prison terms for new offenses because of prior prison terms shall be imposed as follows:
- (a) Where one of the new offenses is one of the violent felonies specified in subdivision (c), in addition to and consecutive to any other prison terms therefor, the court shall impose a three-year term for each prior separate prison term served by the defendant where the prior offense was one of the violent felonies specified in subdivision (c). However, no additional term shall be imposed under this subdivision for any prison term served prior to a period of 10 years in which the defendant remained free of both prison

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1 custody and the commission of an offense which results in a felony 2 conviction.

- (b) Except where subdivision (a) applies, where the new offense is any felony for which a prison sentence is imposed, in addition and consecutive to any other prison terms therefor, the court shall impose a one-year term for each prior separate prison term served for any felony; provided that no additional term shall be imposed under this subdivision for any prison term served prior to a period of five years in which the defendant remained free of both prison custody and the commission of an offense which results in a felony conviction.
- (c) For the purpose of this section, "violent felony" shall mean any of the following:
 - (1) Murder or voluntary manslaughter.
- (2) Mayhem.

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- 16 (3) Rape as defined in paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 or paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.
 - (4) Sodomy as defined in subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 286.
- 20 (5) Oral copulation as defined in subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 21 288a.
 - (6) Lewd or lascivious act as defined in subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 288.
 - (7) Any felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life.
 - (8) Any felony in which the defendant inflicts great bodily injury on any person other than an accomplice which has been charged and proved as provided for in Section 12022.7, 12022.8, or 12022.9 on or after July 1, 1977, or as specified prior to July 1, 1977, in Sections 213, 264, and 461, or any felony in which the defendant uses a firearm which use has been charged and proved as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 12022.3, or Section 12022.5 or 12022.55.
- 34 (9) Any robbery.
- 35 (10) Arson, in violation of subdivision (a) or (b) of Section 451.
- 36 (11) Sexual penetration as defined in subdivision (a) or (j) of 37 Section 289.
- 38 (12) Attempted murder.
- 39 (13) A violation of Section 12308, 12309, or 12310.
- 40 (14) Kidnapping.

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1 (15) Assault with the intent to commit a specified felony, in violation of Section 220.

- 3 (16) Continuous sexual abuse of a child, in violation of Section 4 288.5.
 - (17) Carjacking, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 215.
 - (18) Rape, spousal rape, or sexual penetration, in concert, in violation of Section 264.1.
 - (19) Extortion, as defined in Section 518, which would constitute a felony violation of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.
 - (20) Threats to victims or witnesses, as defined in Section 136.1, which would constitute a felony violation of Section 186.22 of the Penal Code.
 - (21) Any burglary of the first degree, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 460, wherein it is charged and proved that another person, other than an accomplice, was present in the residence during the commission of the burglary.
 - (22) Any violation of Section 12022.53.
 - (23) A violation of subdivision (b) or (c) of Section 11418. The Legislature finds and declares that these specified crimes merit special consideration when imposing a sentence to display society's condemnation for these extraordinary crimes of violence against the person.
 - (d) For the purposes of this section, the defendant shall be deemed to remain in prison custody for an offense until the official discharge from custody or until release on parole, whichever first occurs, including any time during which the defendant remains subject to reimprisonment for escape from custody or is reimprisoned on revocation of parole. The additional penalties provided for prior prison terms shall not be imposed unless they are charged and admitted or found true in the action for the new offense.
 - (e) The additional penalties provided for prior prison terms shall not be imposed for any felony for which the defendant did not serve a prior separate term in state prison.
 - (f) A prior conviction of a felony shall include a conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense which, if committed in California, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison if the defendant served one year or more in prison for the offense in the other jurisdiction. A prior conviction of a particular felony shall include a conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense which

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includes all of the elements of the particular felony as defined under California law if the defendant served one year or more in prison for the offense in the other jurisdiction.

- (g) A prior separate prison term for the purposes of this section shall mean a continuous completed period of prison incarceration imposed for the particular offense alone or in combination with concurrent or consecutive sentences for other crimes, including any reimprisonment on revocation of parole which is not accompanied by a new commitment to prison, and including any reimprisonment after an escape from incarceration.
- (h) Serving a prison term includes any confinement time in any state prison or federal penal institution as punishment for commission of an offense, including confinement in a hospital or other institution or facility credited as service of prison time in the jurisdiction of the confinement.
- (i) For the purposes of this section, a commitment to the State Department of Mental Health as a mentally disordered sex offender following a conviction of a felony, which commitment exceeds one year in duration, shall be deemed a prior prison term.
- (j) For the purposes of this section, when a person subject to the custody, control, and discipline of the Director of Corrections is incarcerated at a facility operated by the Department of the Youth Authority Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation at a facility operated by the department, that incarceration shall be deemed to be a term served in state prison.
- (k) Notwithstanding subdivisions (d) and (g) or any other provision of law, where one of the new offenses is committed while the defendant is temporarily removed from prison pursuant to Section 2690 or while the defendant is transferred to a community facility pursuant to Section 3416, 6253, or 6263, or while the defendant is on furlough pursuant to Section 6254, the defendant shall be subject to the full enhancements provided for in this section.

This subdivision shall not apply when a full, separate, and consecutive term is imposed pursuant to any other provision of law.

(l) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule

1 2

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1 shall change any provision of this section that was specifically2 added by voter initiative.

- 3 SEC. 291. Section 667.51 of the Penal Code is amended to 4 read:
 - 667.51. (a) Any person who is convicted of violating Section 288 or 288.5 shall receive a five-year enhancement for a prior conviction of an offense specified in subdivision (b).
 - (b) Section 261, 262, 264.1, 269, 285, 286, 288, 288a, 288.5, or 289, or any offense committed in another jurisdiction that includes all of the elements of any of the offenses specified in this subdivision.
 - (c) A violation of Section 288 or 288.5 by a person who has been previously convicted two or more times of an offense specified in subdivision (b) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years to life.
 - (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule shall change any provision of this section that was specifically added by voter initiative.
 - SEC. 292. Section 667.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 667.6. (a) Any person who is convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (e) and who has been convicted previously of any of those offenses shall receive a five-year enhancement for each of those prior convictions.
 - (b) Any person who is convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (e) and who has served two or more prior prison terms as defined in Section 667.5 for any of those offenses shall receive a 10-year enhancement for each of those prior terms.
 - (c) In lieu of the term provided in Section 1170.1, a full, separate, and consecutive term may be imposed for each violation of an offense specified in subdivision (e) if the crimes involve the same victim on the same occasion. A term may be imposed consecutively pursuant to this subdivision if a person is convicted of at least one offense specified in subdivision (e). If the term is imposed consecutively pursuant to this subdivision, it shall be served consecutively to any other term of imprisonment, and shall commence from the time the person otherwise would have been released from imprisonment. The term shall not be included in any

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determination pursuant to Section 1170.1. Any other term imposed subsequent to that term shall not be merged therein but shall commence at the time the person otherwise would have been released from prison.

(d) A full, separate, and consecutive term shall be imposed for each violation of an offense specified in subdivision (e) if the crimes involve separate victims or involve the same victim on separate occasions.

In determining whether crimes against a single victim were committed on separate occasions under this subdivision, the court shall consider whether, between the commission of one sex crime and another, the defendant had a reasonable opportunity to reflect upon his or her actions and nevertheless resumed sexually assaultive behavior. Neither the duration of time between crimes, nor whether or not the defendant lost or abandoned his or her opportunity to attack, shall be, in and of itself, determinative on the issue of whether the crimes in question occurred on separate occasions.

The term shall be served consecutively to any other term of imprisonment and shall commence from the time the person otherwise would have been released from imprisonment. The term shall not be included in any determination pursuant to Section 1170.1. Any other term imposed subsequent to that term shall not be merged therein but shall commence at the time the person otherwise would have been released from prison.

- (e) This section shall apply to the following offenses:
- (1) Rape, in violation of paragraph (2), (3), (6), or (7) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.
- (2) Spousal rape, in violation of paragraph (1), (4), or (5) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.
- (3) Rape, spousal rape, or sexual penetration, in concert, in violation of Section 264.1.
- (4) Sodomy, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d) or (k), of Section 286.
- (5) Lewd or lascivious act, in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 288.
- 37 (6) Continuous sexual abuse of a child, in violation of Section 38 288.5.
- 39 (7) Oral copulation, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of 40 subdivision (c), or subdivision (d) or (k), of Section 288a.

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1 (8) Sexual penetration, in violation of subdivision (a) or (g) of 2 Section 289.

- (9) As a present offense under subdivision (c) or (d), assault with intent to commit a specified sexual offense, in violation of Section 220.
- (10) As a prior conviction under subdivision (a) or (b), an offense committed in another jurisdiction that includes all of the elements of an offense specified in this subdivision.
- (f) In addition to any enhancement imposed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), the court may also impose a fine not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for anyone sentenced under those provisions. The fine imposed and collected pursuant to this subdivision shall be deposited in the Victim-Witness Assistance Fund to be available for appropriation to fund child sexual exploitation and child sexual abuse victim counseling centers and prevention programs established pursuant to Section 13837. If the court orders a fine to be imposed pursuant to this subdivision, the actual administrative cost of collecting that fine, not to exceed 2 percent of the total amount paid, may be paid into the general fund of the county treasury for the use and benefit of the county.
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule shall change any provision of this section that was specifically added by voter initiative.
- SEC. 293. Section 667.61 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 667.61. (a) Any person who is convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (c) under one or more of the circumstances specified in subdivision (d) or under two or more of the circumstances specified in subdivision (e) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 25 years to life.
- (b) Except as provided in subdivision (a), any person who is convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (c) under one of the circumstances specified in subdivision (e) shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 15 years to life.
 - (c) This section shall apply to any of the following offenses:

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(1) Rape, in violation of paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.

- (2) Spousal rape, in violation of paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.
- (3) Rape, spousal rape, or sexual penetration, in concert, in violation of Section 264.1.
- (4) Lewd or lascivious act, in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 288.
- 9 (5) Sexual penetration, in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 10 289.
 - (6) Sodomy, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 286.
 - (7) Oral copulation, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 288a.
 - (8) Lewd or lascivious act, in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 288.
 - (9) Continuous sexual abuse of a child, in violation of Section 288.5.
 - (d) The following circumstances shall apply to the offenses specified in subdivision (c):
 - (1) The defendant has been previously convicted of an offense specified in subdivision (c), including an offense committed in another jurisdiction that includes all of the elements of an offense specified in subdivision (c).
 - (2) The defendant kidnapped the victim of the present offense and the movement of the victim substantially increased the risk of harm to the victim over and above that level of risk necessarily inherent in the underlying offense in subdivision (c).
 - (3) The defendant inflicted aggravated mayhem or torture on the victim or another person in the commission of the present offense in violation of Section 205 or 206.
 - (4) The defendant committed the present offense during the commission of a burglary of the first degree, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 460, with intent to commit an offense specified in subdivision (c).
 - (5) The defendant committed the present offense in violation of Section 264.1, subdivision (d) of Section 286, or subdivision (d) of Section 288a, and, in the commission of that offense, any person committed any act described in paragraph (2), (3), or (4) of this subdivision.

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(e) The following circumstances shall apply to the offenses specified in subdivision (c):

- (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2) of subdivision (d), the defendant kidnapped the victim of the present offense in violation of Section 207, 209, or 209.5.
- (2) Except as provided in paragraph (4) of subdivision (d), the defendant committed the present offense during the commission of a burglary in violation of Section 459.
- (3) The defendant personally inflicted great bodily injury on the victim or another person in the commission of the present offense in violation of Section 12022.53, 12022.7, or 12022.8.
- (4) The defendant personally used a dangerous or deadly weapon or a firearm in the commission of the present offense in violation of Section 12022, 12022.3, 12022.5, or 12022.53.
- (5) The defendant has been convicted in the present case or cases of committing an offense specified in subdivision (c) against more than one victim.
- (6) The defendant engaged in the tying or binding of the victim or another person in the commission of the present offense.
- (7) The defendant administered a controlled substance to the victim in the commission of the present offense in violation of Section 12022.75.
- (8) The defendant committed the present offense in violation of Section 264.1, subdivision (d) of Section 286, or subdivision (d) of Section 288a, and, in the commission of that offense, any person committed any act described in paragraph (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), or (7) of this subdivision.
- (f) If only the minimum number of circumstances specified in subdivision (d) or (e) that are required for the punishment provided in subdivision (a) or (b) to apply have been pled and proved, that circumstance or those circumstances shall be used as the basis for imposing the term provided in subdivision (a) or (b), whichever is greater, rather than being used to impose the punishment authorized under any other provision of law, unless another provision of law provides for a greater penalty or the punishment under another provision of law can be imposed in addition to the punishment provided by this section. However, if any additional circumstance or circumstances specified in subdivision (d) or (e) have been pled and proved, the minimum number of circumstances shall be used as the basis for imposing the term provided in

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subdivision (a), and any other additional circumstance or circumstances shall be used to impose any punishment or enhancement authorized under any other provision of law.

- (g) Notwithstanding Section 1385 or any other provision of law, the court shall not strike any allegation, admission, or finding of any of the circumstances specified in subdivision (d) or (e) for any person who is subject to punishment under this section.
- (h) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation shall not be granted to, nor shall the execution or imposition of sentence be suspended for, any person who is subject to punishment under this section.
- (i) For any offense specified in paragraphs (1) to (7), inclusive, of subdivision (c), the court shall impose a consecutive sentence for each offense that results in a conviction under this section if the crimes involve separate victims or involve the same victim on separate occasions as defined in subdivision (d) of Section 667.6.
- (j) The penalties provided in this section shall apply only if the existence of any circumstance specified in subdivision (d) or (e) is alleged in the accusatory pleading pursuant to this section, and is either admitted by the defendant in open court or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (k) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule shall change any provision of this section that was specifically added by voter initiative.
- SEC. 294. Section 667.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 667.7. (a) Any person convicted of a felony in which the person inflicted great bodily injury as provided in Section 12022.53 or 12022.7, or personally used force which was likely to produce great bodily injury, who has served two or more prior separate prison terms as defined in Section 667.5 for the crime of murder; attempted murder; voluntary manslaughter; mayhem; rape by force, violence, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; sodomy by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person; lewd acts on a child under the age of 14

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1 years by use of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of 2 immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another 3 person; a violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289 where the act 4 is accomplished against the victim's will by means of force, 5 violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily 6 injury on the victim or another person; kidnapping as punished in 7 former subdivision (d) of Section 208, or for ransom, extortion, 8 or robbery; robbery involving the use of force or a deadly weapon; 9 carjacking involving the use of a deadly weapon; assault with 10 intent to commit murder; assault with a deadly weapon; assault 11 with a force likely to produce great bodily injury; assault with 12 intent to commit rape, sodomy, oral copulation, sexual penetration 13 in violation of Section 289, or lewd and lascivious acts on a child; 14 arson of a structure; escape or attempted escape by an inmate with 15 force or violence in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 4530, 16 or of Section 4532; exploding a destructive device with intent to 17 murder in violation of Section 12308; exploding a destructive 18 device which causes bodily injury in violation of Section 12309, 19 or mayhem or great bodily injury in violation of Section 12310; 20 exploding a destructive device with intent to injure, intimidate, or 21 terrify, in violation of Section 12303.3; any felony in which the 22 person inflicted great bodily injury as provided in Section 12022.53 23 or 12022.7; or any felony punishable by death or life imprisonment 24 with or without the possibility of parole is a habitual offender and 25 shall be punished as follows: 26

- (1) A person who served two prior separate prison terms shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life and shall not be eligible for release on parole for 20 years, or the term determined by the court pursuant to Section 1170 for the underlying conviction, including any enhancement applicable under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170) of Title 7 of Part 2, or any period prescribed by Section 190 or 3046, whichever is greatest. Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 shall apply to reduce any minimum term in a state prison imposed pursuant to this section, but the person shall not otherwise be released on parole prior to that time.
- (2) Any person convicted of a felony specified in this subdivision who has served three or more prior separate prison terms, as defined in Section 667.5, for the crimes specified in

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subdivision (a) of this section shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life without the possibility of parole.

- (b) This section shall not prevent the imposition of the punishment of death or imprisonment for life without the possibility of parole. No prior prison term shall be used for this determination which was served prior to a period of 10 years in which the person remained free of both prison custody and the commission of an offense which results in a felony conviction. As used in this section, a commitment to the *former* Department of the Youth Authority after conviction for a felony shall constitute a prior prison term. The term imposed under this section shall be imposed only if the prior prison terms are alleged under this section in the accusatory pleading, and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by a plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by a trial by the court sitting without a jury.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 295. Section 667.71 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 667.71. (a) For the purpose of this section, a habitual sexual offender is a person who has been previously convicted of one or more of the offenses specified in subdivision (c) and who is convicted in the present proceeding of one of those offenses.
- (b) A habitual sexual offender shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 25 years to life.
 - (c) This section shall apply to any of the following offenses:
- (1) Rape, in violation of paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261.
- (2) Spousal rape, in violation of paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.
- (3) Rape, spousal rape, or sexual penetration, in concert, in violation of Section 264.1.
- 36 (4) Lewd or lascivious act, in violation of subdivision (a) or (b) 37 of Section 288.
- 38 (5) Sexual penetration, in violation of subdivision (a) or (j) of Section 289.

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1 (6) Continuous sexual abuse of a child, in violation of Section 2 88.5.

- 3 (7) Sodomy, in violation of subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 4 286.
 - (8) Oral copulation, in violation of subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 288a.
 - (9) Kidnapping, in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 207.
 - (10) Kidnapping, in violation of former subdivision (d) of Section 208 (kidnapping to commit specified sex offenses).
 - (11) Kidnapping, in violation of subdivision (b) of Section 209 with the intent to commit a specified sexual offense.
 - (12) Aggravated sexual assault of a child, in violation of Section 269.
 - (13) An offense committed in another jurisdiction that includes all of the elements of an offense specified in this subdivision.
 - (d) Notwithstanding Section 1385 or any other provision of law, the court shall not strike any allegation, admission, or finding of any prior conviction specified in subdivision (c) for any person who is subject to punishment under this section.
 - (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation shall not be granted to, nor shall the execution or imposition of sentence be suspended for, any person who is subject to punishment under this section.
 - (f) This section shall apply only if the defendant's status as a habitual sexual offender is alleged in the accusatory pleading, and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the trier of fact.
 - (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule shall change any provision of this section that was specifically added by voter initiative.
 - SEC. 296. Section 667.75 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 36 667.75. *(a)* Any person convicted of a violation of Section 11353, 11353.5, 11361, 11380, or 11380.5 of the Health and Safety
- 38 Code who has previously served two or more prior separate prison
- 39 terms, as defined in Section 667.5, for a violation of Section 11353,
- 40 11353.5, 11361, 11380, or 11380.5 of the Health and Safety Code,

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1 may be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for life and 2 shall not be eligible for release on parole for 17 years, or the term 3 determined by the court pursuant to Section 1170 for the underlying 4 conviction, including any enhancement applicable under Chapter 5 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170) of Title 7 of Part 2, whichever 6 is greatest. The provisions of Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 7 2930) of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 shall apply to reduce any 8 minimum term in a state prison imposed pursuant to this section, but the person shall not otherwise be released on parole prior to 10 that time. No prior prison term shall be used for this determination 11 which was served prior to a period of 10 years in which the person 12 remained free of both prison custody and the commission of an 13 offense which results in a felony conviction. As used in this section, 14 a commitment to the *former* Department of the Youth Authority 15 after conviction for a felony shall constitute a prior prison term. 16 The term imposed under this section shall be imposed only if the 17 prior prison terms are alleged under this section in the accusatory 18 pleading, and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or 19 found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court 20 where guilt is established by a plea of guilty or nolo contendere 21 or by a trial by the court sitting without a jury. 22

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 297. Section 667.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 667.8. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person convicted of a felony violation of Section 261, 262, 264.1, 286, 288a, or 289 who, for the purpose of committing that sexual offense, kidnapped the victim in violation of Section 207 or 209, shall be punished by an additional term of nine years.
- (b) Any person convicted of a felony violation of subdivision (c) of Section 286, Section 288, or subdivision (c) of Section 288a who, for the purpose of committing that sexual offense, kidnapped the victim, who was under the age of 14 years at the time of the offense, in violation of Section 207 or 209, shall be punished by an additional term of 15 years. This subdivision is not applicable to conduct proscribed by Section 277, 278, or 278.5.
- 39 (c) The following shall govern the imposition of an enhancement 40 pursuant to this section:

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1 (1) Only one enhancement shall be imposed for a victim per 2 incident.

- (2) If there are two or more victims, one enhancement can be imposed for each victim per incident.
- (3) The enhancement may be in addition to the punishment for either, but not both, of the following:
 - (A) A violation of Section 207 or 209.
 - (B) A violation of the sexual offenses enumerated in this section.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 298. Section 667.85 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 667.85. (a) Any person convicted of a violation of Section 207 or 209, who kidnapped or carried away any child under the age of 14 years with the intent to permanently deprive the parent or legal guardian custody of that child, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for an additional five years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 299. Section 667.9 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 667.9. (a) Any person who commits one or more of the crimes specified in subdivision (c) against a person who is 65 years of age or older, or against a person who is blind, deaf, developmentally disabled, a paraplegic, or a quadriplegic, or against a person who is under the age of 14 years, and that disability or condition is known or reasonably should be known to the person committing the crime, shall receive a one-year enhancement for each violation.
- (b) Any person who commits a violation of subdivision (a) and who has a prior conviction for any of the offenses specified in subdivision (c), shall receive a two-year enhancement for each violation in addition to the sentence provided under Section 667.
- (c) Subdivisions (a) and (b) apply to the following crimes:
- (1) Mayhem, in violation of Section 203 or 205.
- 39 (2) Kidnapping, in violation of Section 207, 209, or 209.5.
- 40 (3) Robbery, in violation of Section 211.

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- (4) Carjacking, in violation of Section 215.
- 2 (5) Rape, in violation of paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) 3 of Section 261.
 - (6) Spousal rape, in violation of paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.
 - (7) Rape, spousal rape, or sexual penetration in concert, in violation of Section 264.1.
 - (8) Sodomy, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 286.
 - (9) Oral copulation, in violation of paragraph (2) or (3) of subdivision (c), or subdivision (d), of Section 288a.
 - (10) Sexual penetration, in violation of subdivision (a) of Section 289.
 - (11) Burglary of the first degree, as defined in Section 460, in violation of Section 459.
 - (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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- (e) As used in this section, "developmentally disabled" means a severe, chronic disability of a person, which is all of the following:
- (1) Attributable to a mental or physical impairment or a combination of mental and physical impairments.
 - (2) Likely to continue indefinitely.
- (3) Results in substantial functional limitation in three or more of the following areas of life activity:
- 29 (A) Self-care.
 - (B) Receptive and expressive language.
- 31 (C) Learning.
- 32 (D) Mobility.
- 33 (E) Self-direction.
- 34 (F) Capacity for independent living.
- 35 (G) Economic self-sufficiency.
- SEC. 300. Section 668 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 36
- 37 668. (a) Every person who has been convicted in any other 38 state, government, country, or jurisdiction of an offense for which,
- 39 if committed within this state, that person could have been punished
- 40 under the laws of this state by imprisonment in the state prison, is

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punishable for any subsequent crime committed within this state in the manner prescribed by law and to the same extent as if that prior conviction had taken place in a court of this state. The application of this section includes, but is not limited to, all statutes that provide for an enhancement or a term of imprisonment based on a prior conviction or a prior prison term.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 301. Section 674 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 674. (a) Any person who is a primary care provider in a day care facility and who is convicted of a felony violation of Section 261, 285, 286, 288, 288a, or 289, where the victim of the crime was a minor entrusted to his or her care by the minor's parent or guardian, a court, any public agency charged with the provision of social services, or a probation department, may be punished by an additional term of two years.
- (b) If the crime described in subdivision (a) was committed while voluntarily acting in concert with another, the person so convicted may be punished by an additional term of three years.
- (c) The enhancements authorized by this section may be imposed in addition to any other required or authorized enhancement.
- (d) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 302. Section 675 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 675. (a) Any person suffering a felony conviction for a violation of subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 261.5, paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (b) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 286, subdivision (a) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 288, or paragraph (1) or (2) of subdivision (b) or paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of Section 288a, where the offense was committed with a minor for money or other consideration, is punishable by an additional term of imprisonment in the state prison of one year.
- 38 (b) The enhancements authorized by this section may be 39 imposed in addition to any other required or authorized 40 enhancement.

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(c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 303. Section 1170.05 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 1170.05. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is authorized to offer a program under which inmates specified subdivision (c) and not precluded by subdivision (d) who have been committed to state prison, may be allowed to participate in a voluntary alternative custody program as defined in subdivision (b) in lieu of their confinement in state prison. In order to qualify for the program an offender need not be confined in an institution under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation. Under this program, one day of participation in an alternative custody program shall be in lieu of one day of incarceration in a state prison. Participants in the program shall receive any sentence reduction credits that they would have received had they served their sentence in a state prison, and shall be subject to denial and loss of credit pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2932.

- (b) As used in this section, an alternative custody program shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
- (1) Confinement to a residential home during the hours designated by the department.
- (2) Confinement to a residential drug or treatment program during the hours designated by the department.
- (3) Confinement to a transitional care facility during the hours designated by the department.
- (c) As provided in this section, the following inmates sentenced to state prison for a determinate term of imprisonment pursuant to Section 1170 and who fit one or more of the following criteria shall be eligible for the alternative custody program authorized by this section:
- (1) Inmates who have 12 months or less to serve on their term of confinement.
 - (2) Inmates who are 60 years of age or older.
- (3) Inmates who are permanently medically incapacitated with a medical condition that renders him or her permanently unable to perform activities of basic daily living.

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(d) An inmate committed to the state prison who meets any of the following criteria shall not be eligible to participate in the alternative custody program:

- (1) The person has a current or prior conviction for a violent offense as defined in Section 667.5.
- (2) The person has a current or prior conviction for an offense that requires the person to register as a sex offender as provided in Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290) of Title 9 of Part 1.
- (3) The person was screened by the department using a validated risk assessment tool and determined to pose a high risk to reoffend.
- (4) The person has a history, within the last 10 years, of escape while under juvenile or adult custody, including, but not limited to, any detention facility, group home, treatment facility, camp, jail, or state prison facility.
- (e) An alternative custody program shall include the use of electronic monitoring, global positioning system devices, or other supervising devices for the purpose of helping to verify a participant's compliance with the rules and regulations of the program. The devices shall not be used to eavesdrop or record any conversation, except a conversation between the participant and the person supervising the participant which is to be used solely for the purposes of voice identification.
- (f) The secretary shall prescribe reasonable rules and regulations under which the alternative custody program shall operate. The department shall adopt regulations necessary to effectuate this section, including emergency regulations as provided under Section 5058.3 and adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code). The participant shall be informed in writing that he or she shall comply with the rules and regulations of the program, including, but not limited to, the following rules:
- (1) The participant shall remain within the interior premises of his or her residence during the hours designated by the secretary or his or her designee.
- (2) The participant shall be subject to search and seizure by a parole officer or other peace officer at any time of the day or night, with or without cause. In addition, the perticipant shall admit any peace officer designated by the secretary of his or her designee

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into the participant's residence at any time for purposes of verifying the participant's compliance with the conditions of his or her detention. Prior to participation in the alternative custody program, all participants shall agree in writing to these terms and conditions.

- (3) The secretary or his or her designee may immediately retake the participant into custody to serve the balance of his or her sentence if the electronic monitoring or supervising devices are unable for any reason to properly perform their function at the designated place of detention, if the participant fails to remain within the place of detention as stipulated in the agreement, or if the participant for any other reason no longer meets the established criteria under this section.
- (g) Whenever a peace officer supervising a participant has reasonable suspicion to believe that the participant is not complying with the rules or conditions of the program, or that the electronic monitoring devices are unable to function properly in the designated place of confinement, the peace officer may, under general or specific authorization of the secretary or his or her designee, and without a warrant of arrest, retake the participant into custody to complete the remainder of the original sentence.
- (h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the secretary or his or her designee to allow an inmate to participate in this program if it appears from the record that the inmate has not satisfactorily complied with reasonable rules and regulations while in custody. An inmate shall be eligible for participation in an alternative custody program only if the secretary or his or her designee concludes that the inmate meets the criteria for program participation established under this section and that the inmate's participation is consistent with any reasonable rules and regulations prescribed by the secretary.
- (1) The rules and regulations and administrative policies of the program shall be written and shall be given or made available to any participant upon request.
- (2) The secretary or his or her designee shall have the sole discretion concerning whether to permit program participation as an alternative to custody in state prison.
- (i) The secretary or his or her designee shall permit program participants to seek and retain employment in the community, attend psychological counseling sessions or educational or

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Willful failure of the program participant to return to the place of detention not later than the expiration of any period of time during which he or she is authorized to be away from the place of

vocational training classes, or seek medical and dental assistance.

- 5 detention pursuant to this section, unauthorized departures from
 - the place of detention, or tampering with or disabling, or attempting to tamper with or disable, an electronic monitoring device shall subject the participant to a return to custody pursuant to subdivisions (f) and (g). In addition, participants may be subject to forfeiture of credits pursuant to the provisions of Section 2932, or to discipline for violation of rules established by the secretary.
 - (j) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, the secretary or his or her designee shall provide the information specified in paragraph (2) regarding participants in an alternative custody program to the law enforcement agencies of the jurisdiction in which persons participating in an alternative custody program reside.
 - (2) The information required by paragraph (1) shall consist of the following:
 - (A) The participant's name, address, and date of birth.
 - (B) The offense committed by the participant.
 - (C) The period of time the participant will be subject to an alternative custody program.
 - (3) Any information received by a law enforcement agency pursuant to this subdivision shall be used only for the purpose of monitoring the impact of an alternative custody program on the community.
 - (k) It is the intent of the Legislature that the alternative custody program established under this section maintain the highest public confidence, credibility, and public safety. In the furtherance of these standards, secretary may administer an alternative custody program pursuant to written contracts with appropriate public agencies or entities to provide specified program services. No public agency or entity entering into a contract may itself employ any person who is in an alternative custody program.
 - (l) An inmate participating in this program must voluntarily agree to all of the provisions of the program in writing, including that he or she may be returned to confinement at any time with or without cause, and shall not be charged fees or costs for the program.

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(m) The secretary shall adopt emergency regulations specifically governing participants in this program.

SEC. 304. Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1228) is added to Title 8 of Part 2 of the Penal Code, to read:

Chapter 3. California Community Corrections Performance Incentives

- 1228. (a) This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the California Community Corrections Performance Incentives Act of 2009.
 - (b) The Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (1) In 2007, nearly 270,000 felony offenders were subject to probation supervision in California's communities.
- (2) In 2007, out of 46,987 new admissions to state prison, nearly 20,000 were felony offenders who were committed to state prison after failing probation supervision.
- (3) Probation is a judicially imposed suspension of sentence that attempts to supervise, treat, and rehabilitate offenders while they remain in the community under the supervision of the probation department. Probation is a linchpin of the criminal justice system, closely aligned with the courts, and plays a central role in promoting public safety in California's communities.
- (4) Providing sustainable funding for improved, evidence-based probation supervision practices and capacities will improve public safety outcomes among adult felons who are on probation. Improving felony probation performance, measured by a reduction in felony probationers who are sent to prison because they were revoked on probation or convicted of another crime while on probation, will reduce the number of new admissions to state prison, saving taxpayer dollars and allowing a portion of those state savings to be redirected to probation for investing in community corrections programs.
 - 1229. As used in this chapter, the following definitions apply:
- (a) "Community corrections" means the placement of persons convicted of a felony offense under probation supervision, with conditions imposed by a court for a specified period.
- (b) "Chief probation officer" means the chief probation officer for the county or city and county in which an adult offender is subject to probation for the conviction of a felony offense.

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(c) "Community corrections program" means a program established pursuant to this act consisting of a system of felony probation supervision services dedicated to all of the following goals:

- (1) Enhancing public safety through the management and reduction of offender risk while under felony probation supervision and upon reentry from jail into the community.
- (2) Providing a range of probation supervision tools, sanctions, and services applied to felony probationers based on a risk/needs assessment for the purpose of reducing criminal conduct and promoting behavioral change that results in reducing recidivism and promoting the successful reintegration of offenders into the community.
- (3) Maximizing offender restitution, reconciliation, and restorative services to victims of crime.
- (4) Holding offenders accountable for their criminal behaviors and for successful compliance with applicable court orders and conditions of supervision.
- (5) Improving public safety outcomes for persons placed on probation for a felony offense, as measured by their successful completion of probation and commensurate reduction in the rate of felony probationers sent to prison as a result of a probation revocation or conviction of a new crime.
- (d) "Evidence-based practices" refers to supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices demonstrated by scientific research to reduce recidivism among individuals under probation, parole, or postrelease supervision.
- 1230. (a) Each county is hereby authorized to establish in each county treasury a Community Corrections Performance Incentive Fund (CCPIF), to receive all amounts allocated to that county for purposes of implementing this chapter.
- (b) In any fiscal year for which a county receives moneys to be expended for the implementation of this chapter, the moneys, including any interest, shall be made available to the chief probation officer (CPO) of that county, within 30 days of the deposit of those moneys into the fund, for the implementation of that county's community corrections program as authorized by this chapter.

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(1) The community corrections program shall be developed and implemented by the probation department and advised by a local Community Corrections Partnership.

- (2) The local Community Corrections Partnership shall be chaired by the chief probation officer and comprised of the following membership:
- (A) The presiding judge of the superior court, or his or her designee.
- 9 (B) A county supervisor or the chief administrative officer for the county.
 - (C) The district attorney.
- 12 (D) The public defender.
- (E) The sheriff.

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- 14 (F) A chief of police.
- 15 *(G) The head of the county department of social services.*
- 16 (H) The head of the county department of mental health.
- 17 (I) The head of the county department of employment.
- 18 (J) The head of the county alcohol and substance abuse 19 programs.
 - (*K*) The head of the county office of education.
 - (L) A representative from a community-based organization with experience in successfully providing rehabilitative services to persons who have been convicted of a criminal offense.
 - (3) Funds allocated to probation pursuant to this act shall be used to provide supervision and rehabilitative services for adult felony offenders subject to probation, and shall be spent on evidence-based community corrections practices and programs, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1229, which may include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - (A) Implementing and expanding evidence-based risk and needs assessments.
 - (B) Implementing and expanding intermediate sanctions that include, but are not limited to, electronic monitoring, mandatory community service, home detention, day reporting, restorative justice programs, work furlough programs, and incarceration in county jail for up to 90 days.
 - (C) Providing more intensive probation supervision.
- 38 (*D*) Expanding the availability of evidence-based rehabilitation 39 programs including, but not limited to, drug and alcohol treatment,

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mental health treatment, anger management, cognitive behavior programs, and job training and employment services.

- (E) Evaluating the effectiveness of rehabilitation and supervision programs and ensuring program fidelity.
- (4) The chief probation officer shall have discretion to spend funds on any of the above practices and programs consistent with this act but, at a minimum, shall devote at least 5 percent of all funding received to evaluate the effectiveness of those programs and practices implemented with the funds provided pursuant to this chapter. A chief probation officer may petition the Administrative Office of the Courts to have this restriction waived, and the Administrative Office of the Courts shall have the authority to grant that petition, if the CPO can demonstrate that the department is already devoting sufficient funds to the evaluation of these programs and practices.
- (5) Each probation department receiving funds under this chapter shall maintain a complete and accurate accounting of all funds received pursuant to this chapter.
- 1231. (a) Community corrections programs funded pursuant to this act shall identify and track specific outcome-based measures consistent with the goals of this act.
- (b) The Administrative Office of the Courts, in consultation with the Chief Probation Officers of California, shall specify and define minimum required outcome-based measures, which shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
- (1) The percentage of persons on felony probation who are being supervised in accordance with evidence-based practices.
- (2) The percentage of state moneys expended for programs that are evidence-based, and a descriptive list of all programs that are evidence-based.
- (3) Specification of supervision policies, procedures, programs, and practices that were eliminated.
- (4) The percentage of persons on felony probation who successfully complete the period of probation.
- (c) Each chief probation officer receiving funding pursuant to Sections 1233 to 1233.6, inclusive, shall provide an annual written report to the Administrative Office of the Courts and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation evaluating the effectiveness of the community corrections program, including, but not limited to, the data described in subdivision (b).

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(d) The Administrative Office of the Courts shall, in consultation with the chief probation officer of each county and the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, provide a quarterly statistical report to the Department of Finance including, but not limited to, the following statistical information for each county:

- (1) The number of felony filings.
- (2) The number of felony convictions.
- (3) The number of felony convictions in which the defendant was sentenced to the state prison.
- (4) The number of felony convictions in which the defendant was granted probation.
 - (5) The adult felon probation population.
- (6) The number of felons who had their probation revoked and were sent to prison for that revocation.
- (7) The number of adult felony probationers sent to state prison for a conviction of a new felony offense, including when probation was revoked or terminated.
- 1232. Commencing no later than 18 months following the initial receipt of funding pursuant to this act and annually thereafter, the Administrative Office of the Courts, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Department of Finance, and the Chief Probation Officers of California, shall submit to the Governor and the Legislature a comprehensive report on the implementation of this act. The report shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following information:
- (a) The effectiveness of the community corrections program based on the reports of performance-based outcome measures required in Section 1231.
- (b) The percentage of felony probationers whose probation was revoked for the year about which the report is being made.
- (c) The percentage of felony probationers who were convicted of crimes during their term of probation for the year about which the report is being made.
- (d) The impact of the moneys appropriated pursuant to this act to enhance public safety by reducing the percentage and number of felony probationers whose probation was revoked for the year being reported on for probation violations or new convictions, and to reduce the number of felony probationers who are sent to prison for the year about which the report is being made.

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(e) Any recommendations regarding resource allocations or additional collaboration with other federal, state, regional, or local entities, or other for improvements to this act.

- 1233. (a) The Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall calculate for each county a baseline probation failure rate that equals the average number of adult felony probationers sent to state prison during calendar years 2006 to 2008, inclusive, as a percentage of the average adult felony probation population during the same period.
- (b) For purposes of calculating the baseline probation failure rate, the number of adult felony probationers sent to prison shall include those adult felony probationers sent to state prison for a revocation of probation, as well as adult felony probationers sent to state prison for a conviction of a new felony offense. The calculation shall also include adult felony probationers sent to prison for conviction of a new crime who simultaneously have their probation term terminated.
- 1233.1. After the conclusion of each calendar year following the enactment of this section, the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall calculate the following for that calendar year:
- (a) The cost to the state to incarcerate in prison and supervise on parole a probationer sent to prison. This calculation shall take into consideration factors, including, but not limited to, the average length of stay in prison and on parole for probationers, as well as the associated parole revocation rates, and revocation costs.
- (b) The statewide probation failure rate. The statewide probation failure rate shall be calculated as the total number of adult felony probationers statewide sent to prison in the previous year as a percentage of the statewide adult felony probation population as of June 30 of that year.
- (c) A probation failure rate for each county. Each county's probation failure rate shall be calculated as the number of adult felony probationers sent to prison from that county in the previous

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year as a percentage of the county's adult felony probation population as of June 30 of that year.

- (d) An estimate of the number of adult felony probationers each county successfully prevented from being sent to prison. For each county, this estimate shall be calculated based on the reduction in the county's probation failure rate as calculated annually pursuant to subdivision (c) of this section and the county's baseline probation failure rate as calculated pursuant to Section 1233. In making this estimate, the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall adjust the calculations to account for changes in each county's adult felony probation caseload in the most recent completed calendar year as compared to the county's adult felony probation population during the period 2006 to 2008, inclusive.
- (e) In calculating probation failure rates for the state and individual counties, the number of adult felony probationers sent to prison shall include those adult felony probationers sent to state prison for a revocation of probation, as well as adult felony probationers sent to state prison for a conviction of a new felony offense. The calculation shall also include adult felony probationers who are sent to prison for conviction of a new crime and who simultaneously have their probation terms terminated.
- 1233.2. Annually, after the conclusion of each calendar year, the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall identify the appropriate Probation Revocation Tier for each county for which it was estimated that the county successfully prevented any number of adult felony probationers from being sent to state prison, as provided in subdivision (d) of Section 1233.1. The tiers shall be defined as follows:
- (a) Tier 1. A Tier 1 county is one which has a probation failure rate, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1233.1, that is no more than 25 percent higher than the statewide probation failure rate, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1233.1.
- (b) Tier 2. A Tier 2 county is one which has a probation failure rate, as defined in subdivision (c) of Section 1233.1, that is more

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1 than 25 percent above the statewide probation failure rate, as 2 defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1233.1.

- 1233.3. Annually, the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall calculate a probation failure reduction incentive payment for each eligible county, pursuant to Section 1233.2, for the most recently completed calendar year, as follows:
- (a) For a county identified as being in Tier 1, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1233.2, its probation failure reduction incentive payment shall equal the estimated number of probationers successfully prevented from being sent to prison, as defined by subdivision (d) of Section 1233.1, multiplied by 45 percent of the costs to the state to incarcerate in prison and supervise on parole a probationer who was sent to prison, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1233.1.
- (b) For a county identified as being in Tier 2, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 1233.2, its probation failure reduction incentive payment shall equal the estimated number of probationers successfully prevented from being sent to prison, as defined by subdivision (d) of Section 1233.1, multiplied by 40 percent of the costs to the state to incarcerate in prison and supervise on parole a probationer who was sent to prison, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 1233.1.
- 1233.4. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature for counties demonstrating high success rates with adult felony probationers to have access to performance-based funding, as provided for in this section.
- (b) On an annual basis, the Department of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall calculate 5 percent of the savings to the state attributed to those counties that successfully reduce the number of adult felony probationers sent to state prison.
- (c) The savings estimated pursuant to subdivision (b) shall be used to provide high performance grants to county probation departments for the purpose of bolstering evidence-based probation

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practices designed to reduce recidivism among adult felony probationers.

- (d) County probation departments eligible for these high performance grants shall be those with adult probation failure rates more than 50 percent below the statewide average in the most recently completed calendar year.
- (e) A county probation department may receive a high performance grant under this section in a year in which it does not also receive a probation failure reduction incentive payment as provided for in Section 1233.3. The CPO of a county that qualifies for both a high performance grant and a probation failure reduction incentive payment shall indicate to the Administrative Office of the Courts, by a date designated by the Administrative Office of the Courts, whether the CPO chooses to receive the high performance grant or probation failure reduction payment.
- (f) The grants provided for in this section shall be administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts. The Administrative Office of the Courts shall seek to ensure that all qualifying probation departments that submit qualifying applications receive a proportionate share of the grant funding available based on the population of adults ages 18 to 25, inclusive, in each of the counties receiving the grants.
- 1233.5. If data of sufficient quality and of the types required for the implementation of this act are not available to the Director of Finance, then the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, and the Administrative Office of the Courts, shall use the best available data to estimate probation failure reduction incentive payments and high performance grants utilizing a methodology that is as consistent with that described in this act as is reasonably possible.
- 1233.6. (a) Probation failure reduction incentive payments and high performance grants calculated for any calendar year shall be provided to counties in the following fiscal year. The total annual payment to each county shall be divided into four equal quarterly payments.
- (b) The Department of Finance shall include an estimate of the total probation failure reduction incentive payments and high performance grants to be provided to counties in the coming fiscal year as part of the Governor's proposed budget released no later

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than January 10 of each year. This estimate shall be adjusted by the Department of Finance, as necessary, to reflect the actual calculations of probation revocation incentive payments and high performance grants completed by the Director of Finance, in consultation with the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, the Chief Probation Officers of California, and the Administrative Office of the Courts. This adjustment shall occur as part of standard budget revision processes completed by the Department of Finance in April and May of each year.

(c) There is hereby established a State Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund. Moneys budgeted for purposes of providing probation revocation incentive payments and high performance grants authorized in Sections 1230 to 1233.6, inclusive, shall be deposited into this fund. Any moneys deposited into this fund shall be administered by the Administrative Office of the Courts and the share calculated for each county probation department shall be transferred to its Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund authorized in Section 1230. The Legislature may allocate up to 3 percent of the funds annually deposited into the State Community Corrections Performance Incentives Fund for use by the Administrative Office of the Courts for the costs of administering this program.

1233.7. The moneys appropriated pursuant to this chapter shall be used to supplement, not supplant, any other state or county appropriation for the chief probation officer or the probation department.

1233.8. This chapter shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2015, and as of that date is repealed, unless a later enacted statute, that is enacted before January 1, 2015, deletes or extends that date.

SEC. 305. Section 2932 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 2932. (a) (1) For any time credit accumulated pursuant to Section 2931 or to Section 2933, not more than 360 days of credit may be denied or lost for a single act of murder, attempted murder, solicitation of murder, manslaughter, rape, sodomy, or oral copulation accomplished against the victim's will, attempted rape, attempted sodomy, or attempted oral copulation accomplished against the victim's will, assault or battery causing serious bodily injury, assault with a deadly weapon or caustic substance, taking

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of a hostage, escape with force or violence, or possession or manufacture of a deadly weapon or explosive device, whether or not prosecution is undertaken for purposes of this paragraph. Solicitation of murder shall be proved by the testimony of two witnesses, or of one witness and corroborating circumstances.

(2) Not more than 360 days of credit shall be denied or lost for the willful failure to return to the place of detention, unauthorized departure from the place of detention, or tampering, disabling, or attempted tampering or disabling of an electronic monitoring device, for participants in an alternative custody program as provided in Section 1170.05.

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(3) Not more than 180 days of credit may be denied or lost for a single act of misconduct, except as specified in paragraph (1), which could be prosecuted as a felony whether or not prosecution is undertaken.

(3)

(4) Not more than 90 days of credit may be denied or lost for a single act of misconduct which could be prosecuted as a misdemeanor, whether or not prosecution is undertaken.

(4)

(5) Not more than 30 days of credit may be denied or lost for a single act of misconduct defined by regulation as a serious disciplinary offense by the Department of Corrections. Any person confined due to a change in custodial classification following the commission of any serious disciplinary infraction shall, in addition to any loss of time credits, be ineligible to receive participation or worktime credit for a period not to exceed the number of days of credit which have been lost for the act of misconduct or 180 days, whichever is less. Any person confined in a secure housing unit for having committed any misconduct specified in paragraph (1) in which great bodily injury is inflicted upon a nonprisoner, or any person who willfully fails to return to the place of detention, departs from the place of detention without authorization, or tampers, disables, or attempts to tamper or disable an electronic monitoring device while participating in an alternative custody program as provided in Section 1170.05, shall, in addition to any loss of time credits, be ineligible to receive participation or worktime credit for a period not to exceed the number of days of credit which have been lost for that act of misconduct, or for the AB 14 -302

period that the prisoner is confined in a secure housing unit, whichever is less. In unusual cases, an inmate may be denied the opportunity to participate in a credit qualifying assignment for up to six months beyond the period specified in this subdivision if the Director of Corrections finds, after a hearing, that no credit qualifying program may be assigned to the inmate without creating a substantial risk of physical harm to staff or other inmates. At the end of the six-month period and of successive six-month periods, the denial of the opportunity to participate in a credit qualifying assignment may be renewed upon a hearing and finding by the director.

The prisoner may appeal the decision through the department's review procedure, which shall include a review by an individual independent of the institution who has supervisorial authority over the institution.

- (b) For any credit accumulated pursuant to Section 2931, not more than 30 days of participation credit may be denied or lost for a single failure or refusal to participate. Any act of misconduct described by the Department of Corrections as a serious disciplinary infraction if committed while participating in work, educational, vocational, therapeutic, or other prison activity shall be deemed a failure to participate.
- (c) Any procedure not provided for by this section, but necessary to carry out the purposes of this section, shall be those procedures provided for by the Department of Corrections for serious disciplinary infractions if those procedures are not in conflict with this section.
- (1) (A) The Department of Corrections shall, using reasonable diligence to investigate, provide written notice to the prisoner. The written notice shall be given within 15 days after the discovery of information leading to charges that may result in a possible denial of credit, except that if the prisoner has escaped, the notice shall be given within 15 days of the prisoner's return to the custody of the Director of Corrections. The written notice shall include the specific charge, the date, the time, the place that the alleged misbehavior took place, the evidence relied upon, a written explanation of the procedures that will be employed at the proceedings and the prisoner's rights at the hearing. The hearing shall be conducted by an individual who shall be independent of the case and shall take place within 30 days of the written notice.

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(B) The Department of Corrections may delay written notice beyond 15 days when all of the following factors are true:

- (i) An act of misconduct is involved which could be prosecuted as murder, attempted murder, or assault on a prison employee, whether or not prosecution is undertaken.
- (ii) Further investigation is being undertaken for the purpose of identifying other prisoners involved in the misconduct.
- (iii) Within 15 days after the discovery of information leading to charges that may result in a possible denial of credit, the investigating officer makes a written request to delay notifying that prisoner and states the reasons for the delay.
- (iv) The warden of the institution approves of the delay in writing.

The period of delay under this paragraph shall not exceed 30 days. The prisoner's hearing shall take place within 30 days of the written notice.

- (2) The prisoner may elect to be assigned an employee to assist in the investigation, preparation, or presentation of a defense at the disciplinary hearing if it is determined by the department that: (i) the prisoner is illiterate; or (ii) the complexity of the issues or the prisoner's confinement status makes it unlikely that the prisoner can collect and present the evidence necessary for an adequate comprehension of the case.
- (3) The prisoner may request witnesses to attend the hearing and they shall be called unless the person conducting the hearing has specific reasons to deny this request. The specific reasons shall be set forth in writing and a copy of the document shall be presented to the prisoner.
- (4) The prisoner has the right, under the direction of the person conducting the hearing, to question all witnesses.
- (5) At the conclusion of the hearing the charge shall be dismissed if the facts do not support the charge, or the prisoner may be found guilty on the basis of a preponderance of the evidence.
- (d) If found guilty the prisoner shall be advised in writing of the guilty finding and the specific evidence relied upon to reach this conclusion and the amount of time-credit loss. The prisoner may appeal the decision through the Department of Corrections' review procedure, and may, upon final notification of appeal denial, within 15 days of the notification demand review of the

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department's denial of credit to the Board of Prison Terms, and the board may affirm, reverse, or modify the department's decision or grant a hearing before the board at which hearing the prisoner shall have the rights specified in Section 3041.5.

- (e) Each prisoner subject to Section 2931 shall be notified of the total amount of good behavior and participation credit which may be credited pursuant to Section 2931, and his or her anticipated time-credit release date. The prisoner shall be notified of any change in the anticipated release date due to denial or loss of credits, award of worktime credit, under Section 2933, or the restoration of any credits previously forfeited.
- (f) If the conduct the prisoner is charged with also constitutes a crime, the Department of Corrections may refer the case to criminal authorities for possible prosecution. The department shall notify the prisoner, who may request postponement of the disciplinary proceedings pending the referral.

The prisoner may revoke his or her request for postponement of the disciplinary proceedings up until the filing of the accusatory pleading. In the event of the revocation of the request for postponement of the proceeding, the department shall hold the hearing within 30 days of the revocation.

Notwithstanding the notification requirements in this paragraph and subparagraphs (A) and (B) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), in the event the case is referred to criminal authorities for prosecution and the authority requests that the prisoner not be notified so as to protect the confidentiality of its investigation, no notice to the prisoner shall be required until an accusatory pleading is filed with the court, or the authority notifies the warden, in writing, that it will not prosecute or it authorizes the notification of the prisoner. The notice exceptions provided for in this paragraph shall only apply if the criminal authority requests of the warden, in writing, and within the 15 days provided in subparagraph (A) of paragraph (1) of subdivision (c), that the prisoner not be notified. Any period of delay of notice to the prisoner shall not exceed 30 days beyond the 15 days referred to in subdivision (c). In the event that no prosecution is undertaken, the procedures in subdivision (c) shall apply, and the time periods set forth in that subdivision shall commence to run from the date the warden is notified in writing of the decision not to prosecute. In the event the authority either cancels its requests that the prisoner

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not be notified before it makes a decision on prosecution or files an accusatory pleading, the provisions of this paragraph shall apply as if no request had been received, beginning from the date of the cancellation or filing.

In the case where the prisoner is prosecuted by the district attorney, the Department of Corrections shall not deny time credit where the prisoner is found not guilty and may deny credit if the prisoner is found guilty, in which case the procedures in subdivision (c) shall not apply.

- (g) If time credit denial proceedings or criminal prosecution prohibit the release of a prisoner who would have otherwise been released, and the prisoner is found not guilty of the alleged misconduct, the amount of time spent incarcerated, in excess of what the period of incarceration would have been absent the alleged misbehavior, shall be deducted from the prisoner's parole period.
- (h) Nothing in the amendments to this section made at the 1981–82 Regular Session of the Legislature shall affect the granting or revocation of credits attributable to that portion of the prisoner's sentence served prior to January 1, 1983.
- SEC. 306. Section 2933 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 2933. (a) It is the intent of the Legislature that persons convicted of a crime and sentenced to the state prison under Section 1170 serve the entire sentence imposed by the court, except for a reduction in the time served in the custody of the Director of Corrections for performance in work, training or education programs established by the Director of Corrections. Worktime eredits shall apply for performance in work assignments and performance in elementary, high school, or vocational education programs. Enrollment in a two- or four-year college program leading to a degree shall result in the application of time credits equal to that provided in Section 2931 Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation pursuant to this section and Section 2933.05. For
- (b) For every six months of full-time performance in a credit qualifying program, as designated by the director continuous incarceration, a prisoner shall be awarded—worktime credit reductions from his or her term of confinement of six months. A lesser amount of credit based on this ratio shall be awarded for any lesser period of continuous performance. Less than maximum eredit incarceration. Credit should be awarded pursuant to

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regulations adopted by the director for prisoners not assigned to a 2 full-time credit qualifying program. Every prisoner who refuses 3 to accept a full-time credit qualifying assignment or who is 4 secretary. Prisoners who are denied the opportunity to earn 5 worktime credits pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 2932 shall 6 be awarded no-worktime credit reduction pursuant to this section. Every prisoner who voluntarily accepts a half-time credit qualifying assignment in lieu of a full-time assignment shall be awarded worktime credit reductions from his or her term of confinement 10 of three months for each six-month period of continued performance. Except as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 12 2932, every prisoner willing to participate in a full-time credit 13 qualifying assignment but who is either not assigned to a full-time 14 assignment or is assigned to a program for less than full time, shall receive no less credit than is provided under Section 2931. Under 16 no circumstances shall any prisoner receive more than six months' credit reduction for any six-month period under this section.

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(c) Worktime credit Credit is a privilege, not a right. Worktime eredit Credit must be earned and may be forfeited pursuant to the provisions of Section 2932. Except as provided in subdivision (a) of Section 2932, every eligible prisoner shall have a reasonable opportunity to participate in a full-time credit qualifying assignment in a manner consistent with institutional security and available resources.

(e)

(d) Under regulations adopted by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, which shall require a period of not more than one year free of disciplinary infractions, worktime credit which has been previously forfeited may be restored by the director secretary. The regulations shall provide for separate classifications of serious disciplinary infractions as they relate to restoration of credits, the time period required before forfeited credits or a portion thereof may be restored, and the percentage of forfeited credits that may be restored for these time periods. For credits forfeited for commission of a felony as specified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a) of Section 2932, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may provide that up to 180 days of lost credit shall not be restored and up to 90 days of credit shall not be restored for a forfeiture resulting from conspiracy or attempts to

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commit one of those acts. No credits may be restored if they were forfeited for a serious disciplinary infraction in which the victim died or was permanently disabled. Upon application of the prisoner and following completion of the required time period free of disciplinary offenses, forfeited credits eligible for restoration under the regulations for disciplinary offenses other than serious disciplinary infractions punishable by a credit loss of more than 90 days shall be restored unless, at a hearing, it is found that the prisoner refused to accept or failed to perform in a credit qualifying assignment, or extraordinary circumstances are present that require that credits not be restored. "Extraordinary circumstances" shall be defined in the regulations adopted by the director secretary. However, in any case in which worktime credit was forfeited for a serious disciplinary infraction punishable by a credit loss of more than 90 days, restoration of credit shall be at the discretion of the director secretary.

The prisoner may appeal the finding through the Department of Corrections *and Rehabilitation's* review procedure, which shall include a review by an individual independent of the institution who has supervisorial authority over the institution.

(e) A prisoner sentenced to the state prison under Section 1170 shall receive one day of credit for every day served in a county jail, city jail, industrial farm, or road camp after the date he or she was sentenced to the state prison as specified in subdivision (g) of Section 4019.

(d)

(f) The provisions of subdivision (e) (d) shall also apply in cases of credit forfeited under Section 2931 for offenses and serious disciplinary infractions occurring on or after January 1, 1983.

SEC. 307. Section 2933.05 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 2933.05. (a) In addition to any credit awarded pursuant to Section 2933, the department may also award a prisoner program credit reductions from his or her term of confinement as provided in this section. Within 90 days of the enactment of this section, the secretary shall promulgate regulations that provide for credit reductions for inmates who successfully complete specific program performance objectives for approved rehabilitative programming ranging in credit reduction of not less than one week to credit reduction of no more than six weeks for each performance milestone. Regulations promulgated pursuant to this subdivision

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shall specify the credit reductions applicable to distinct objectives in a schedule of graduated program performance objectives concluding with the successful completion of an in-prison rehabilitation program. Commencing upon the promulgation of those regulations, the department shall thereafter calculate and award credit reductions authorized by this section. However, a prisoner may not have his or her term of imprisonment reduced more than six weeks for credits awarded pursuant to this section during any 12-month period of continuous confinement.

- (b) Program credit is a privilege, not a right. Prisoners shall have a reasonable opportunity to participate in program credit qualifying assignments in a manner consistent with institutional security and available resources. Assignments made to program credit qualifying programs shall be made in accordance with the prisoner's case plan, when available.
- (c) As used in this section, "approved rehabilitation programming" shall include, but is not limited to, academic programs, vocational programs, vocational training, and core programs such as anger management and social life skills, and substance abuse programs.
- (d) Credits awarded pursuant to this section may be forfeited pursuant to the provisions of Section 2932. Inmates shall not be eligible for program credits that result in an inmate overdue for release.
- (e) The following prisoners shall not be eligible for program credits pursuant to this section:
- (1) Any person serving a term of imprisonment for an offense specified in subdivision (c) of Section 667.5.
- (2) Any person sentenced to state prison pursuant to Section 1170.12 or subdivisions (b) to (i), inclusive, of Section 667.
- (3) Any person required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290) of Title 9 of Part 1.
- (4) Any person serving a term of imprisonment as a result of a violation of parole without a new term.
- 36 SEC. 308. Section 2933.2 of the Penal Code is amended to 37 read:
- 2933.2. (a) Notwithstanding Section 2933.1 or any other law, any person who is convicted of murder, as defined in Section 187,

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shall not accrue any credit, as specified in Section 2933 *or Section* 2933.05.

- (b) The limitation provided in subdivision (a) shall apply whether the defendant is sentenced under Chapter 4.5 (commencing with Section 1170) of Title 7 of Part 2 or sentenced under some other law.
- (c) Notwithstanding Section 4019 or any other provision of law, no credit pursuant to Section 4019 may be earned against a period of confinement in, or commitment to, a county jail, industrial farm, or road camp, or a city jail, industrial farm, or road camp, following arrest for any person specified in subdivision (a).
- (d) This section shall only apply to murder that is committed on or after the date on which this section becomes operative.
- SEC. 309. Section 2933.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 2933.3. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any inmate assigned to a conservation camp by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, who is eligible to earn one day of worktime credit for every one day of service incarceration pursuant to Section 2933 shall instead earn two days of worktime credit for every one day of service. This The enhanced worktime credit authorized pursuant to this subdivision shall only apply to service performed those prisoners eligible after January 1, 2003.
- (b) Notwithstanding any other law, any inmate who has completed training for assignment to a conservation camp or to a correctional institution as an inmate firefighter or who is assigned to a correctional institution as an inmate firefighter and who is eligible to earn one day of credit for every one day of incarceration pursuant to Section 2933 shall instead earn two days of credit for every one day served in that assignment or after completing that training.
- (c) In addition to credits granted pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b), inmates who have successfully completed training for firefighter assignments shall receive a credit reduction from his or her term of confinement pursuant to regulations adopted by the secretary.
- (d) The credits authorized in subdivisions (b) and (c) shall only apply to inmates who are eligible after July 1, 2009.
- 39 SEC. 310. Section 2933.4 of the Penal Code is amended and 40 renumbered to read:

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2933.4.

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3050. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any inmate under the custody of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation who is not currently serving and has not served a prior indeterminate sentence or a sentence for a violent felony, a serious felony, or a crime that requires him or her to register as a sex offender pursuant to Section 290, who has successfully completed an in prison drug treatment program, upon release from state prison, shall, whenever possible, be entered into a 150-day residential aftercare drug treatment program sanctioned by the department.

- (b) As a condition of parole, if the inmate successfully completes 150 days of residential aftercare treatment, as determined by the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation and the aftercare provider, the parolee shall be discharged from parole supervision at that time.
- (c) Commencing with 2008, the department shall report annually to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee and the State Auditor on the effectiveness of these provisions, including recidivism rates.
- SEC. 311. Section 2933.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 2933.5. (a) (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, every person who is convicted of any felony offense listed in paragraph (2), and who previously has been convicted two or more times, on charges separately brought and tried, and who previously has served two or more separate prior prison terms, as defined in subdivision (g) of Section 667.5, of any offense or offenses listed in paragraph (2), shall be ineligible to earn credit on his or her term of imprisonment pursuant to this chapter article.
- (2) As used in this subdivision, "felony offense" includes any of the following:
- (A) Murder, as defined in Sections 187 and 189.
- 33 (B) Voluntary manslaughter, as defined in subdivision (a) of 34 Section 192.
 - (C) Mayhem as defined in Section 203.
- (D) Aggravated mayhem, as defined in Section 205. 36
- 37 (E) Kidnapping, as defined in Section 207, 209, or 209.5.
- 38 (F) Assault with vitriol, corrosive acid, or caustic chemical of any nature, as described in Section 244.

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(G) Rape, as defined in paragraph (2) or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261 or paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262.

- (H) Sodomy by means of force, violence, duress, menace or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, as described in subdivision (c) of Section 286.
- (I) Sodomy while voluntarily acting in concert, as described in subdivision (d) of Section 286.
- (J) Lewd or lascivious acts on a child under the age of 14 years, as described in subdivision (b) of Section 288.
- (K) Oral copulation by means of force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person, as described in subdivision (c) of Section 288a.
- (L) Continuous sexual abuse of a child, as described in Section 288.5.
- (M) Sexual penetration, as described in subdivision (a) of Section 289.
- (N) Exploding a destructive device or explosive with intent to injure, as described in Section 12303.3, with intent to murder, as described in Section 12308, or resulting in great bodily injury or mayhem, as described in Section 12309.
- (O) Any felony in which the defendant personally inflicted great bodily injury, as provided in Section 12022.53 or 12022.7.
- (b) A prior conviction of an offense listed in subdivision (a) shall include a conviction in another jurisdiction for an offense which includes all of the elements of the particular felony as defined under California law.
- (c) This section shall apply whenever the present felony is committed on or after the effective date of this section, regardless of the date of commission of the prior offense or offenses resulting in credit-earning ineligibility.
- (d) This section shall be in addition to, and shall not preclude the imposition of, any applicable sentence enhancement terms, or probation ineligibility and habitual offender provisions authorized under any other section.
- 36 SEC. 312. Section 2933.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 38 2933.6. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a person who is 39 placed in a Security Housing Unit, *Psychiatric Services Unit*, *Behavioral Management Unit*, or an Administrative Segregation

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- 1 Unit for misconduct described in subdivision (b) or upon validation
- 2 as a prison gang member or associate is ineligible to earn-work
- 3 credits or good behavior credits pursuant to Section 2933 or
- 4 2933.05 during the time he or she is in the Security Housing Unit,
- Psychiatric Services Unit, Behavioral Management Unit, or the
 Administrative Segregation Unit for that misconduct.
 - (b) This section applies to the following offenses:
 - (1) Murder, attempted murder, and solicitation of murder. For purposes of this paragraph, solicitation of murder shall be proven by the testimony of two witnesses, or of one witness and corroborating circumstances.
- 12 (2) Manslaughter.

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- (3) Assault or battery causing serious bodily injury.
- (4) Assault or battery on a peace officer or other nonprisoner which results in physical injury.
 - (5) Assault with a deadly weapon or caustic substance.
- (6) Rape, attempted rape, sodomy, attempted sodomy, oral copulation, or attempted oral copulation accomplished against the victim's will.
 - (7) Taking a hostage.
 - (8) Escape or attempted escape with force or violence.
- (9) Escape from any departmental prison or institution other than a camp or reentry facility.
- (10) Possession or manufacture of a deadly weapon or explosive device.
 - (11) Arson involving damage to a structure.
- (12) Possession of flammable, explosive material with intent to burn any structure or property.
- (13) Solicitation of assault with a deadly weapon or assault by means of force likely to produce great bodily injury, arson, or a forcible sex act.
- (14) Intentional destruction of state property in excess of four hundred dollars (\$400) during a riot or disturbance.
- (c) This section does not apply if the administrative finding of the misconduct is overturned or if the person is criminally prosecuted for the misconduct and is found not guilty.
 - SEC. 313. Section 2934 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 38 2934. Under rules prescribed by the Director of Corrections
- 39 Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, a
- 40 prisoner subject to the provisions of Section 2931 may waive the

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right to receive time credits as provided in Section 2931 and be subject to the provisions of Section 2933. In order to exercise a waiver under this section, a prisoner must apply in writing to the Department of Corrections. A prisoner exercising a waiver under this section shall retain only that portion of good behavior and participation credits, which have not been forfeited pursuant to Section 2932, attributable to the portion of the sentence served by the prisoner prior to the effective date of the waiver. A waiver under this section shall, if accepted by the department, become effective at a time to be determined by the Director of the Department of Corrections Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation.

SEC. 314. Section 2935 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 2935. Under the guidelines prescribed by the rules and regulations of the director, the Director of Corrections Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may grant up to 12 additional months of reduction of the sentence to a prisoner who has performed a heroic act in a life-threatening situation, or who has provided exceptional assistance in maintaining the safety and security of a prison.

SEC. 315. Section 3000 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 3000. (a) (1) The Legislature finds and declares that the period immediately following incarceration is critical to successful reintegration of the offender into society and to positive citizenship. It is in the interest of public safety for the state to provide for the effective supervision of and surveillance of parolees, including the judicious use of revocation actions, and to provide educational, vocational, family and personal counseling necessary to assist parolees in the transition between imprisonment and discharge. A sentence pursuant to Section 1168 or 1170 shall include a period of parole, unless waived, or as otherwise provided in this-section article.

(2) The Legislature finds and declares that it is not the intent of this section to diminish resources allocated to the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for parole functions for which the department is responsible. It is also not the intent of this section to diminish the resources allocated to the Board of Parole Hearings to execute its duties with respect to parole functions for which the board is responsible.

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(3) The Legislature finds and declares that diligent effort must be made to ensure that parolees are held accountable for their criminal behavior, including, but not limited to, the satisfaction of restitution fines and orders.

- (4) The parole period of any person found to be a sexually violent predator shall be tolled until that person is found to no longer be a sexually violent predator, at which time the period of parole, or any remaining portion thereof, shall begin to run.
- (b) Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary in Article 3 (commencing with Section 3040) of this chapter, the following shall apply:
- (1) At the expiration of a term of imprisonment of one year and one day, or a term of imprisonment imposed pursuant to Section 1170 or at the expiration of a term reduced pursuant to Section 2931 or 2933, if applicable, the inmate shall be released on parole for a period not exceeding three years, except that any inmate sentenced for an offense specified in paragraph (3), (4), (5), (6), (11), (16), or (18) of subdivision (c) of Section 667.5 shall be released on parole for a period not exceeding five years, unless in either case the parole authority for good cause waives parole and discharges the inmate from the custody of the department.
- (2) In the case of any inmate sentenced under Section 1168, the period of parole shall not exceed five years in the case of an inmate imprisoned for any offense other than first or second degree murder for which the inmate has received a life sentence, and shall not exceed three years in the case of any other inmate, unless in either case the parole authority for good cause waives parole and discharges the inmate from custody of the department. This subdivision shall also be applicable to inmates who committed crimes prior to July 1, 1977, to the extent specified in Section 1170.2.
- (3) Notwithstanding paragraphs (1) and (2), in the case of any offense for which the inmate has received a life sentence pursuant to Section 667.61 or 667.71, the period of parole shall be 10 years.
- (4) The parole authority shall consider the request of any inmate regarding the length of his or her parole and the conditions thereof.
- (5) Upon successful completion of parole, or at the end of the maximum statutory period of parole specified for the inmate under paragraph (1), (2), or (3), as the case may be, whichever is earlier, the inmate shall be discharged from custody. The date of the

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maximum statutory period of parole under this subdivision and paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) shall be computed from the date of initial parole and shall be a period chronologically determined. Time during which parole is suspended because the prisoner has absconded or has been returned to custody as a parole violator shall not be credited toward any period of parole unless the prisoner is found not guilty of the parole violation. However, the period of parole is subject to the following:

- (A) Except as provided in Section 3064, in no case may a prisoner subject to three years on parole be retained under parole supervision or in custody for a period longer than four years from the date of his or her initial parole.
- (B) Except as provided in Section 3064, in no case may a prisoner subject to five years on parole be retained under parole supervision or in custody for a period longer than seven years from the date of his or her initial parole.
- (C) Except as provided in Section 3064, in no case may a prisoner subject to 10 years on parole be retained under parole supervision or in custody for a period longer than 15 years from the date of his or her initial parole.
- (6) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall meet with each inmate at least 30 days prior to his or her good time release date and shall provide, under guidelines specified by the parole authority, the conditions of parole and the length of parole up to the maximum period of time provided by law. The inmate has the right to reconsideration of the length of parole and conditions thereof by the parole authority. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation or the Board of Parole Hearings may impose as a condition of parole that a prisoner make payments on the prisoner's outstanding restitution fines or orders imposed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (c) of Section 13967 of the Government Code, as operative prior to September 28, 1994, or subdivision (b) or (f) of Section 1202.4.
- (7) For purposes of this chapter, the Board of Parole Hearings shall be considered the parole authority.
- (8) The sole authority to issue warrants for the return to actual custody of any state prisoner released on parole rests with the Board of Parole Hearings, except for any escaped state prisoner or any state prisoner released prior to his or her scheduled release

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date who should be returned to custody, and Section 3060 shall apply.

- (9) It is the intent of the Legislature that efforts be made with respect to persons who are subject to Section 290.011 who are on parole to engage them in treatment.
- SEC. 316. Section 3000.03 is added to the Penal Code, to read: 3000.03. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall not return to prison, place a parole hold on pursuant to Section 3056, or report any parole violation to the Board of Parole Hearings regarding any person to whom all of the following criteria apply:
- (a) The person is not required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290) of Title 9 of Part 1.
- (b) The person was not committed to prison for a serious felony as defined in Sections 1192.7 and 1192.8, or a violent felony, as defined in Section 667.5, and does not have a prior conviction for a serious felony, as defined in Section 1192.7 and 1192.8, or a violent felony, as defined in Section 667.5.
- (c) The person was not committed to prison for a sexually violent offense as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code and does not have a prior conviction for a sexually violent offense as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 6600 of the Welfare and Institutions Code.
- (d) The person was not found guilty of a serious disciplinary offense, as defined in regulation by the department, during his or her current term of imprisonment.
- (e) The person is not a validated prison gang member or associate, as defined in regulation by the department.
- (f) The person did not refuse to sign any written notification of parole requirements or conditions, including, but not limited to, the written notification of requirements pursuant to Section 3067.
- (g) The person was evaluated by the department using a validated risk assessment tool and was not determined to pose a high risk to reoffend.
- 36 SEC. 317. Article 2.3 (commencing with Section 3015) is added 37 to Chapter 8 of Title 1 of Part 3 of the Penal Code, to read:

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Article 2.3. Parole Reentry Accountability Program

- 3015. (a) The Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall establish a parole reentry accountability program for parolees who have been sentenced to a term of imprisonment under Section 1170. The purpose of the program is to promote public safety, hold parolees accountable, and reduce recidivism.
- (b) The department shall employ a parole violation decisionmaking instrument to determine the most appropriate sanctions for these parolees who violate their conditions of parole.
- (1) For purposes of this subdivision, a "parole violation decisionmaking instrument" means a standardized tool that provides ranges of appropriate sanctions for parole violators given relevant case factors, including, but not limited to, offense history, risk of reoffense based on a validated risk assessment tool, need for treatment services, the number and type of current and prior parole violations, and other relevant statutory requirements.
- (2) The department shall adopt emergency regulations to implement this section initially, and shall subsequently adopt permanent regulations that make appropriate changes in policies and procedures to reflect the intent of this section.
- (c) The secretary shall have the discretion to establish additional tools and standards to further the purposes of this section.
- (d) Parolees subject to this program with a history of substance abuse or mental illness who violate their conditions of parole may be referred by the department to a reentry court program established pursuant to subdivision (e).
- (1) A parolee who is deemed eligible by the department to participate in a reentry court program may be referred by his or her parole officer for participation in the program. The court shall have the discretion to determine if the parolee will be admitted into the program and, in making this determination, shall consider, among other factors, whether the parolee will benefit from the program, the risk the parolee poses to the community, and the history and nature of the committing offense.
- (2) If the court determines that the parolee will be admitted into the program, the court, with the assistance of the parolee's parole agent, shall have exclusive authority to determine the appropriate conditions of parole, order rehabilitation and treatment services

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to be provided, determine appropriate incentives, order appropriate sanctions, lift parole holds, and hear and determine appropriate responses to alleged violations, unless and until the court terminates the parolee's enrollment in the program authorized by subdivision (e).

- (3) A reentry court program plan shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
- (A) The anticipated number of parolees who will be served by the program.
- (B) The method by which each parolee who is eligible for the program shall be referred to the program.
- (C) The method by which each parolee is to be individually assessed as to his or her treatment and rehabilitative needs and the level of community and court monitoring required by the program.
- (D) The criteria for continued participation in, and successful completion of, the program, as well as the criteria for termination from the program and referral to the parole revocation process.
- (E) A description of how the program shall be administered effectively.
- (F) An established method by which to report outcome measures for program participants.
- (G) The development of a program team, as well as a plan for ongoing training in utilizing the drug court and collaborative court nonadversarial model.
- (e) (1) Subject to funding made available for this purpose, the secretary shall enter into a memorandum of understanding with the Administrative Office of the Courts for the purpose of the establishment and operation of parolee reentry court programs. Only courts with existing drug and mental health courts or courts that otherwise demonstrate leadership and a commitment to conduct the reentry court authorized by this section may participate in this program. These parolee reentry court programs shall, with the assistance of the parolee's parole agent, direct the treatment and supervision of parolees who would benefit from community drug treatment or mental health treatment. The purpose of reentry court programs created pursuant to this subdivision is to promote public safety, hold parolees accountable, and reduce recidivism. The program shall include key components of drug and collaborative courts using a highly structured model, including

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close supervision and monitoring, dedicated calendars, nonadversarial proceedings, frequent drug and alcohol testing, and close collaboration between the respective entities involved to improve the parolee's likelihood of success on parole.

- (2) The Judicial Council, in collaboration with the department, shall design and perform an evaluation of the program that will assess its effectiveness in reducing recidivism among parolees and reducing parole revocations.
- (3) The Judicial Council, in collaboration with the department, shall submit a final report of the findings from its evaluation of the program to the Legislature and the Governor no later than 3 years after the establishment of a reentry court pursuant to this section.
- SEC. 318. Section 4019 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 4019. (a) The provisions of this section shall apply in all of the following cases:
- (1) When a prisoner is confined in or committed to a county jail, industrial farm, or road camp, or any city jail, industrial farm, or road camp, including all days of custody from the date of arrest to the date on which the serving of the sentence commences, under a judgment of imprisonment, or a fine and imprisonment until the fine is paid in a criminal action or proceeding.
- (2) When a prisoner is confined in or committed to the county jail, industrial farm, or road camp or any city jail, industrial farm, or road camp as a condition of probation after suspension of imposition of a sentence or suspension of execution of sentence, in a criminal action or proceeding.
- (3) When a prisoner is confined in or committed to the county jail, industrial farm, or road camp or any city jail, industrial farm, or road camp for a definite period of time for contempt pursuant to a proceeding, other than a criminal action or proceeding.
- (4) When a prisoner is confined in a county jail, industrial farm, or road camp, or a city jail, industrial farm, or road camp following arrest and prior to the imposition of sentence for a felony conviction.

(b) Subject

(b) (1) Except as provided in Section 2933.1 and paragraph (2), subject to the provisions of subdivision (d), for each six-day four-day period in which a prisoner is confined in or committed to a facility as specified in this section, one day shall be deducted

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from his or her period of confinement unless it appears by the record that the prisoner has refused to satisfactorily perform labor as assigned by the sheriff, chief of police, or superintendent of an industrial farm or road camp.

(2) If the prisoner is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290), was committed for a serious felony, as defined in Section 1192.7, or has a prior conviction for a serious felony, as defined in Section 1192.7, or a violent felony, as defined in Section 667.5, subject to the provisions of subdivision (d), for each six-day period in which the prisoner is confined in or committed to a facility as specified in this section, one day shall be deducted from his or her period of confinement unless it appears by the record that the prisoner has refused to satisfactorily perform labor as assigned by the sheriff, chief of police, or superintendent of an industrial farm or road camp.

(c) For

- (c) (1) Except as provided in Section 2933.1 and paragraph (2), for each-six-day four-day period in which a prisoner is confined in or committed to a facility as specified in this section, one day shall be deducted from his or her period of confinement unless it appears by the record that the prisoner has not satisfactorily complied with the reasonable rules and regulations established by the sheriff, chief of police, or superintendent of an industrial farm or road camp.
- (2) If the prisoner is required to register as a sex offender pursuant to Chapter 5.5 (commencing with Section 290), was committed for a serious felony, as defined in Section 1192.7, or has a prior conviction for a serious felony, as defined in Section 1192.7, or a violent felony, as defined in Section 667.5, for each six-day period in which the prisoner is confined in or committed to a facility as specified in this section, one day shall be deducted from his or her period of confinement unless is appears by the record that the prisoner has not satisfactorily complied with the reasonable rules and regulations established by the sheriff, chief of police, or superintendent of an industrial farm or road camp.
- (d) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the sheriff, chief of police, or superintendent of an industrial farm or road camp to assign labor to a prisoner if it appears from the record that the prisoner has refused to satisfactorily perform labor as

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assigned or that the prisoner has not satisfactorily complied with the reasonable rules and regulations of the sheriff, chief of police, or superintendent of any industrial farm or road camp.

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- (e) No deduction may be made under this section unless the person is committed for a period of six four days or longer, or six days or longer for persons described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) or (c).
- (f) It is the intent of the Legislature that if all days are earned under this section, a term of six four days will be deemed to have been served for every four two days spent in actual custody, except that a term of six days will be deemed to have been served for every four days spent in actual custody for persons described in paragraph (2) of subdivision (b) or (c).

SEC. 319. Section 4532 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 4532. (a) (1) Every prisoner arrested and booked for, charged with, or convicted of a misdemeanor, and every person committed under the terms of Section 5654, 5656, or 5677 of the Welfare and Institutions Code as an inebriate, who is confined in any county or city jail, prison, industrial farm, or industrial road camp, is engaged on any county road or other county work, is in the lawful custody of any officer or person, is employed or continuing in his or her regular educational program or authorized to secure employment or education away from the place of confinement, pursuant to the Cobey Work Furlough Law (Section 1208), is authorized for temporary release for family emergencies or for purposes preparatory to his or her return to the community pursuant to Section 4018.6, or is a participant in a home detention program pursuant to Section 1203.016, or an alternative custody program as provided in Section 1170.05 and who thereafter escapes or attempts to escape from the county or city jail, prison, industrial farm, or industrial road camp or from the custody of the officer or person in charge of him or her while engaged in or going to or returning from the county work or from the custody of any officer or person in whose lawful custody he or she is, or from the place of confinement in a home detention program pursuant to Section 1203.016, or an alternative custody program as provided in Section 1170.05 is guilty of a felony and, if the escape or attempt to escape was not by force or violence, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a determinate term of one year and one day, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

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(2) If the escape or attempt to escape described in paragraph (1) is committed by force or violence, the person is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years to be served consecutively, or in a county jail not exceeding one year. When the second term of imprisonment is to be served in a county jail, it shall commence from the time the prisoner otherwise would have been discharged from jail.

- (3) A conviction of a violation of this subdivision, or a violation of subdivision (b) involving a participant of a home detention program pursuant to Section 1203.016 or an alternative custody program as provided in Section 1170.05, that is not committed by force or violence, shall not be charged as a prior felony conviction in any subsequent prosecution for a public offense.
- (b) (1) Every prisoner arrested and booked for, charged with, or convicted of a felony, and every person committed by order of the juvenile court, who is confined in any county or city jail, prison, industrial farm, or industrial road camp, is engaged on any county road or other county work, is in the lawful custody of any officer or person, or is confined pursuant to Section 4011.9, or is a participant in a home detention program pursuant to Section 1203.016, or an alternative custody program as provided in Section 1170.05 who escapes or attempts to escape from a county or city jail, prison, industrial farm, or industrial road camp or from the custody of the officer or person in charge of him or her while engaged in or going to or returning from the county work or from the custody of any officer or person in whose lawful custody he or she is, or from confinement pursuant to Section 4011.9, or from the place of confinement in a home detention program pursuant to Section 1203.016, or an alternative custody program as provided in Section 1170.05 is guilty of a felony and, if the escape or attempt to escape was not by force or violence, is punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two years, or three years, to be served consecutively, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.
- (2) If the escape or attempt to escape described in paragraph (1) is committed by force or violence, the person is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a full term of two, four, or six years to be served consecutively to any other term of imprisonment, commencing from the time the person otherwise would have been released from imprisonment and the

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term shall not be subject to reduction pursuant to subdivision (a) of Section 1170.1, or in a county jail for a consecutive term not to exceed one year, that term to commence from the time the prisoner otherwise would have been discharged from jail.

- (c) (1) Except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served if the person is granted probation, probation shall not be granted to any person who is convicted of a felony offense under this section in that he or she escaped or attempted to escape from a secure main jail facility, from a court building, or while being transported between the court building and the jail facility or as a participant in an alternative custody program pursuant to Section 1170.05.
- (2) In any case in which a person is convicted of a violation of this section designated as a misdemeanor, he or she shall be confined in a county jail for not less than 90 days nor more than one year except in unusual cases where the interests of justice would best be served by the granting of probation.
- (3) For the purposes of this subdivision, "main jail facility" means the facility used for the detention of persons pending arraignment, after arraignment, during trial, and upon sentence or commitment. The facility shall not include an industrial farm, industrial road camp, work furlough facility, or any other nonsecure facility used primarily for sentenced prisoners. As used in this subdivision, "secure" means that the facility contains an outer perimeter characterized by the use of physically restricting construction, hardware, and procedures designed to eliminate ingress and egress from the facility except through a closely supervised gate or doorway.
- (4) If the court grants probation under this subdivision, it shall specify the reason or reasons for that order on the court record.
- (5) Any sentence imposed under this subdivision shall be served consecutive to any other sentence in effect or pending.
- (d) The willful failure of a prisoner, whether convicted of a felony or a misdemeanor, to return to his or her place of confinement no later than the expiration of the period that he or she was authorized to be away from that place of confinement, is an escape from that place of confinement. This subdivision applies to a prisoner who is employed or continuing in his or her regular educational program, authorized to secure employment or education pursuant to the Cobey Work Furlough Law (Section 1208),

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authorized for temporary release for family emergencies or for purposes preparatory to his or her return to the community pursuant to Section 4018.6, or permitted to participate in a home detention program pursuant to Section 1203.016 or an alternative custody program as provided in Section 1170.05. A prisoner convicted of a misdemeanor who willfully fails to return to his or her place of confinement under this subdivision shall be punished as provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (a). A prisoner convicted of a felony who willfully fails to return to his or her place of confinement shall be punished as provided in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b).

- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 320. Section 4600 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 4600. (a) Every person who willfully and intentionally breaks down, pulls down, or otherwise destroys or injures any jail, prison, or any public property in any jail or prison, is punishable by a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and by imprisonment in the state prison, except that where the damage or injury to any city, city and county, or county jail property or prison property is determined to be four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or less, that person is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (b) In any case in which a person is convicted of violating this section, the court may order the defendant to make restitution to the public entity that owns the property damaged by the defendant. The court shall specify in the order that the public entity that owns the property damaged by the defendant shall not enforce the order until the defendant satisfies all outstanding fines, penalties, assessments, restitution fines, and restitution orders.
- SEC. 321. Title 6.5 (commencing with Section 4950) is added to Part 3 of the Penal Code, to read:

TITLE 6.5. SENTENCING COMMISSION

4950. The Legislature hereby finds and declares all of the following:

(a) There are more than 1,000 felony sentencing laws and more than 100 felony sentence enhancements across California codes.

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(b) States with sentencing commissions have reduced overall crime rates by increasing penalties for the most dangerous offenders and expanding options for community-based sanctions for certain low-level, nonviolent offenders.

- (c) California currently lacks a reliable and comprehensive system for collecting and analyzing data related to current and historical sentencing practices.
- 4951. (a) In enacting this title, it is the intent of the Legislature to enhance public safety, promote effective crime reduction strategies, base California's sentencing practices on principles of fairness, justice, and accountability, and ensure that public resources and taxpayer dollars are expended in a way that most successfully protects the public from crime and reduces criminal recidivism.
- (b) It is the further intent of the Legislature to create the California Public Safety Commission comprised of individuals who will provide a reasoned, balanced, and experienced perspective to achieve sentencing practices that are grounded in data and based on sound policy.
- (c) The general purposes of rules that become operative pursuant to this title are the following:
- (1) In decisions affecting the sentencing or paroling of individual offenders, all of the following:
- (A) To render sentences in all cases within a range of severity proportionate to the gravity of offenses, the harms done to crime victims, and the blameworthiness of offenders.
- (B) When reasonably feasible, to achieve offender rehabilitation, general deterrence, incapacitation of dangerous offenders, restoration of crime victims and communities, and reintegration of offenders into the law-abiding community, provided these goals are pursued within the boundaries of proportionality in subparagraph (A).
- (C) To render sentences no more severe than necessary to achieve the applicable purposes in subparagraphs (A) and (B).
- (2) In matters affecting the administration of the sentencing system, all of the following:
- (A) To preserve judicial discretion to individualize sentences within a framework of law.
- (B) To produce sentences that are uniform in their reasoned pursuit of the purposes in paragraph (1).

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(C) To eliminate inequities in sentencing across population groups, including geographic regions.

- (D) To encourage the use of intermediate sanctions consistent with the protection of public safety.
- (E) To ensure that adequate resources are available for carrying out sentences imposed.
- (F) To ensure that all criminal sanctions are administered effectively and that incarcerated offenders are provided constitutionally sufficient levels of subsistence, personal safety, medical and mental health care, and opportunities to rehabilitate themselves.
- (G) To promote research on sentencing policy and practices, including assessments of the effectiveness of criminal sanctions as measured against their purposes, and the effects of criminal sanctions upon families and communities.
- (H) To increase the transparency of the sentencing and corrections system, its accountability to the public, and the legitimacy of its operations as perceived by all affected communities.
- 4952. (a) There is hereby established the California Public Safety Commission, a permanent, independent agency in state government. Every reference in the California codes to a sentencing commission is to the California Public Safety Commission.
 - (b) The sentencing commission shall do all of the following:
 - (1) Develop rules as provided in Sections 4954 and 4955.
- (2) Collaborate over time with the trial and appellate courts in the development of a common law of sentencing within the legislative framework.
- (3) Provide a balanced forum for statewide policy development, information development, research, and planning concerning criminal sentences and their effects.
- (4) Assemble and draw upon sources of knowledge, experience, and community values from all sectors of the criminal justice system, from the public at large, and from other jurisdictions.
- (5) Perform its work and provide explanations for its actions consistent with the purposes of the sentencing system as set forth in subdivision (c) of Section 4951.

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(6) Ensure that all these efforts take place on a permanent and ongoing basis, with the expectation that the sentencing system strives continually to evaluate itself, evolve, and improve.

(7) Create a sentencing structure that is readily understood by the courts, the parties, and the public.

4953. (a) (1) The commission shall be composed of 13 voting members, one of whom shall be the Secretary of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, or his or her designee. One member shall be the Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court, or his or her designee, who shall chair the commission. One member shall be a sitting or retired appellate court justice appointed by the Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court. One member shall be a sitting or retired trial court judge appointed by the Chief Justice of the California Supreme Court. One member shall be the State Public Defender. The Governor shall appoint eight voting members, subject to confirmation by the Senate: a California district attorney recommended by the California District Attorney Association, a county sheriff recommended by the California State Sheriffs Association, a chief of police recommended by the California Police Chiefs Association, two academic experts in criminal justice policy, a chief probation officer recommended by the Chief Probation Officers of California, a public defender with expertise in inmate or inmate family rights recommended by the California Public Defenders Association, and a legal scholar with expertise in sentencing law. There shall also be three nonvoting members, one ex-felon appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly, one crime victim appointed by the Governor, and one member who shall be either a county mental health director or a substance abuse expert with substantial experience in offender treatment appointed by the Senate Committee on Rules, none of whom shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

(b) On July 1, 2013, the terms of the nonvoting members, the sitting or retired trial court judge, the public defender, the district attorney, the chief of police, and the sheriff shall expire. On July 1, 2014, the terms of the probation officer, the sitting or retired appellate court justice, the experts in criminal justice, and the legal scholar shall expire. Successor members shall hold office for terms of three years, each term to commence on the expiration date of the predecessor. Any appointment to a vacancy that occurs

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1 for any reason other than the expiration of the term shall be for 2 the remainder of the unexpired term. Members are eligible for 3 reappointment.

- (c) The members of the commission shall serve without compensation, but shall be reimbursed for all necessary expenses actually incurred in the performance of their duties.
- (d) The commission shall establish committees as it deems necessary.
- 4954. (a) The California Public Safety Commission shall perform the following initial duties:
- (1) No later than June 1, 2012, the commission shall promulgate and present to the Legislature an initial set of sentencing and parole rules pursuant to Section 4955. If the Legislature does not reject the rules presented to it by the commission before January 1 of the following year by a statute passed by a majority vote of the Legislature and signed by the Governor, the rules shall become operative on that date.
- (2) No later than July 1, 2013, the commission shall prepare a report to the Legislature and the Governor setting forth recommended statutory changes in statutory provisions added or affected by initiative measures necessary to conform those provisions to the requirements of this article.
- (b) The California Public Safety Commission shall perform the following ongoing duties:
- (1) Promulgate and periodically revise sentencing rules for those crimes and penalties that the Legislature has delegated authority to the commission.
- (2) Promulgate and periodically revise parole rules in those areas for which the Legislature has delegated authority to the commission.
- (3) Make recommendations to the Legislature for additional statutory changes to criminal laws.
- (4) Prepare population projections for the correctional system whenever new sentencing or parole rules, laws, or initiatives affecting criminal law and punishment are proposed.
- (5) Serve as a resource and information center with respect to state and local sentencing policy.
- (6) Develop information systems to track criminal cases entering the court system; the effects of offense, offender, victim, and case-processing characteristics upon sentences imposed and

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served; sentencing patterns for the state as a whole and for geographic regions within the state; data on the incidence of and reasons for sentence revocations; and other matters found by the commission to have important bearing on the operation of the sentencing and corrections system.

- (7) Collect information on, and, where necessary, conduct periodic surveys of, the correctional populations and resources of the state.
- (8) Assemble information on the effectiveness of sentences imposed and served in meeting the purposes set forth in Section 4951.
- (c) Any sentencing or parole rule or rules promulgated by the commission shall take effect as follows:
- (1) Rules shall take effect on January 1 of the year immediately following the year the rules are promulgated if the commission presents the rules to the Legislature on or before June 1, and the Legislature does not reject the rules by a statute passed by a majority vote of each house of the Legislature and signed by the Governor.
- (2) Rules shall take effect on January 1 of the year subsequent to the year following the year the rules are promulgated if the commission presents the rules to the Legislature after June 1, and the Legislature does not reject the rules by a statute passed by a majority vote of each house of the Legislature and signed by the Governor.
- (3) Rules rejected by the Legislature pursuant to this subdivision shall have no effect of law.
- (d) In discharging its responsibilities under this section the commission shall do the following:
- (1) Collect information on all correctional populations in the state.
- (2) Survey correctional resources across state and local governments.
- (3) Conduct research into crime rates, criminal cases entering the court system, sentences imposed and served for particular offenses, and sentencing patterns for the state as a whole and for geographic regions within the state.
- (4) Consult available research and data on the current effectiveness of sentences imposed and served in the jurisdiction as measured against the purposes set forth in Section 4951.

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(5) Study the experiences of other jurisdictions with sentencing 2 commissions.

- (6) Advise the Legislature of any needed reallocations or additions in correctional resources.
- (7) Recommend to the Legislature any statutory changes needed and recommend to the Judicial Council any changes needed in the rules of criminal procedure, to best effectuate the sentencing rules promulgated by the commission.
- (8) Identify and prioritize areas where necessary data and research are lacking concerning the operation of the sentencing system, and recommend to the Legislature means by which the commission or other state agencies may be empowered to address those needs.
- (e) The commission shall take steps to facilitate the implementation of rules promulgated and operational pursuant to this act. In performing this function, the commission may do any or all of the following:
- (1) Develop manuals, forms, and other controls to attain greater consistency in the contents and preparation of presentence reports and sentence reports.
- (2) Provide information to government officials, government agencies, the courts, the bar, and the public on sentencing rules, sentencing policies, sentencing proposals, and sentencing practices.
- (3) Produce as needed, manuals, users' guides, worksheets, summaries of case law, Internet resources, and other materials the commission deems useful to explain and ease the proper application of the rules.
- (f) On or before June 1, 2014, and annually thereafter, the commission shall publish a report to the Legislature and the public on the commission's activities, including data collection and research, reports of any special research undertaken by the commission, and other reports as directed by the Legislature.
- (g) The commission shall not take any position either supporting or opposing any proposed legislation or ballot initiative.
- (h) The commission shall develop a correctional population forecasting model to project future sentencing outcomes under existing or proposed legislation, voter initiatives, court orders, administrative actions, and sentencing and parole rules. The commission shall use the model to project sentencing outcomes

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under existing legislation, voter initiatives, court orders, 1 2 administrative actions, and sentencing and parole rules. The 3 commission shall also use the model whenever new legislation or 4 voter initiatives affecting criminal punishment are introduced or 5 new or amended sentencing rules are formally promulgated, and 6 shall generate projections of sentencing outcomes if the proposed 7 legislation or initiative or sentencing rule were to take effect. The 8 commission shall make and publish a report to the Legislature 9 and the public with each set of projections generated under this 10 subdivision. Projections under this model shall include anticipated 11 demands upon prisons, jails, and community corrections programs. 12 Whenever the model projects correctional needs exceeding 13 available resources at the state or local level, the commission's 14 report shall include estimates of new facilities, personnel, and 15 funding that would be required to accommodate those needs. The model shall be designed to project future demographic patterns 16 17 in sentencing. The commission shall refine the model as needed 18 in light of its past performance and the best available information. 19

- (i) The commission shall perform any other functions that may be required by law or that may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section.
- (j) In the event a court of competent jurisdiction orders a reduction in the inmate population, the commission shall develop recommendations on how to best comply with the court's order. Recommendations developed under this subdivision shall be promulgated as expeditiously as possible. However, these recommendations shall not be binding.
- (k) Nothing in this title limits the authority of the Legislature, or the people through the initiative process, to enact legislation that repeals or amends any rule promulgated by the commission that becomes operative.
- 4955. (a) The commission shall abide by the following standards in promulgating rules pursuant to Section 4954:
- (1) The commission shall establish categories of offenses within the bounds of the authority delegated to it by the Legislature. In establishing categories of offenses, the commission shall endeavor to place offenses with similar attributes in the same category.
- (2) Sentencing rules shall set forth presumptive sentences and nonexclusive lists of aggravating and mitigating factors that may be used as grounds for departure from presumptive sentences.

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1 Sentencing rules shall provide that a departure sentence may not 2 be based on any factor necessarily comprehended in the elements 3 of the offenses of which the offender has been convicted, and no 4 finding of fact may be used more than once as a ground for 5 departure.

- (3) (A) Consistent with Section 28 of Article I of the California Constitution, sentencing rules shall reflect the principle that incarceration is appropriate for those who commit a violent offense and offenders who have a record indicating a pattern of regular or increasingly serious criminal conduct.
- (B) The commission shall consider the statutory penalties that existed as of December 31, 2008, prescribed for a similar offender committing a similar offense.
- (C) Presumptive sentences shall be proportionate to the gravity of offenses, the harms done to crime victims, the potential deterrent effect of the penalty, and the blameworthiness of offenders, based upon the commission's collective judgment of appropriate punishments for ordinary cases of the kind governed by each presumptive sentence. Ranges of incarceration terms should be sufficiently narrow to express meaningful distinctions across categories of cases on grounds of proportionality, to promote reasonable uniformity in sentences imposed and served.
- (4) The commission shall determine the best formats for expression of presumptive sentences and other rules, which may include one or more grids, narrative statements, or other means of expression.
- (5) Rules shall be as simple in their presentation and use as is feasible.
- (6) Rules shall include nonbinding commentary to explain the commission's reasoning underlying each rule, and to assist sentencing courts and other actors in the sentencing system in the use of the rules.
- (7) Rules shall address the use of prison, jail, probation, community sanctions, economic sanctions, parole, and other sanction types as found necessary by the commission.
- (b) Except as provided in this article, the commission shall give no weight to the following factors when promulgating sentencing rules:
- 39 (1) An offender's race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, national 40 origin, religion, and political affiliation or belief.

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(2) Alleged criminal conduct on the part of the offender other than the current offenses of conviction and, consistent with this article, prior convictions and juvenile adjudications.

- (c) The commission shall consider the following with respect to the use of criminal history in promulgating sentencing rules:
- (1) The commission shall consider the inclusion of criminal histories of defendants as a factor in the determination of presumptive sentences, as an aggravating factor enumerated as a grounds for departure from a presumptive sentence, or as a component of other presumptive provisions.
- (2) The commission may consider limitations periods after which offenders' prior convictions and juvenile adjudications should not be taken into account to enhance a sentence.
- (3) The commission shall monitor the effects of sentencing rules concerning criminal history, any legislation incorporating offenders' criminal history as a factor relevant to sentencing, and the consideration of criminal history by sentencing courts.
- (d) The Legislature hereby declares that the best effectuation of the purposes of sentencing will often turn upon the circumstances of individual cases. The rules shall permit sentencing courts to individualize sentencing decisions in light of the purposes in Section 4951, and the rules shall not foreclose the individualization of sentences in light of those considerations.
- 4956. (a) (1) Upon request from the commission, each agency and department of state government shall make its services, equipment, personnel, facilities, and information available to the greatest practicable extent to the commission in the execution of its functions. Information that is privileged under state or federal law is exempted from this section.
- (2) State agencies shall inform the commission if the information requested is not available. If the commission is informed by a state agency that information is not available, the commission may then request that information from a local law enforcement agency which may provide that information to the greatest extent practical.
- (b) Upon request from the commission, state law enforcement agencies, including parole officers, shall supply arrest and criminal history records to the commission. County probation departments may provide copies of presentence reports to the commission, upon request.

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(c) The commission shall make recommendations to the Legislature regarding additional data or information beyond what is obtained pursuant to subdivisions (a) and (b) that may be necessary or would assist in the execution of its functions.

- (d) Any information obtained by the commission pursuant to subdivision (a) is confidential, and shall be maintained in a manner that meets the highest standards of privacy and shall not be disclosed other than for the purpose for which it was acquired.
- (e) The commission shall have the authority to enter partnerships or joint agreements with organizations and agencies from this and other jurisdictions, including academic departments, private associations, and other sentencing commissions, to perform research needed to carry out its duties.
- 4957. Sentencing rules adopted by the commission, which become operative, shall be used by a sentencing court to determine the sentence to be imposed as provided in this title. The sentencing court's determination shall include all of the following:
- (a) A determination about whether to impose a sentence of probation, a fine, a term of incarceration, an intermediate sanction, or some combination thereof.
- (b) A determination as to the length of a term of probation, if any.
 - (c) A determination as to the amount of fine, if any.
 - (d) A determination as to the length of incarceration, if any.
- (e) If the sentence includes a term of incarceration, a determination as to whether to impose a term of post-release supervision and the length of the term of post-release supervision, if any.
- (f) A determination as to the type and length of intermediate sanction, if any.
- (g) A determination whether multiple sentences to terms of imprisonment should be ordered to run concurrently or consecutively.
- (h) Other conditions of sentence, such as community service, participation in treatment programs, or participation in community corrections programs, if permitted under the applicable sentencing rules.
- 38 4958. If an offense is subject to sentencing rules operative pursuant to this title, the following shall apply:

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(a) Sentences for that offense shall be imposed in accordance with the sentencing rules of the commission.

- (b) Sentencing rules shall prevail over Sections 1170, 1170.1, and 1170.11.
 - (c) Any statutory enhancement for which an additional or different term of imprisonment is authorized shall apply unless that provision has been made subordinate to this title.
 - (d) Nothing in this title shall preclude the application of terms of imprisonment established by any statutory provisions added or amended by initiative acts.
 - (e) A defendant shall be sentenced in accordance with the sentencing rules in effect on the date the charged offense was committed.
 - 4959. (a) The commission shall appoint an executive director who shall be exempt from civil service.
 - (b) The administrative duties of the commission shall be conducted by commission staff physically sited in the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC). All its decisions, analyses, recommendations, and other duties shall be independent of the AOC and shall not reflect any position of the AOC or be represented as those of the AOC.
 - (c) For the purposes of expenditures for the support of the commission, including the expenses of the members of the commission, the commission shall be deemed to be within the judicial branch of state government, but the commission shall not be subject to the control or direction of any officer or employee of the judicial branch except in connection with the appropriation of funds approved by the Legislature.
 - (d) The commission is a criminal justice agency within the meaning of Section 13101.
 - (e) The commission's proceedings shall be subject to the open meeting requirements of the Bagley-Keene Open Meeting Act (Article 9 (commencing with Section 11120) of Chapter 1 of Part 1 of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).
- 4960. (a) The commission may adopt rules and regulations to implement this title.
- *(b)* (1) All sentencing rules shall be adopted by a majority vote 38 of the commission.

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(2) Sentencing rules are not subject to the Administrative Procedure Act (Chapter 3.5 (commencing with Section 11340) of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code).

SEC. 322. Section 12022 of the Penal Code is amended to read:

- 12022. (a) (1) Except as provided in subdivisions (c) and (d), any person who is armed with a firearm in the commission of a felony or attempted felony shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for one year, unless the arming is an element of that offense. This additional term shall apply to any person who is a principal in the commission of a felony or attempted felony if one or more of the principals is armed with a firearm, whether or not the person is personally armed with a firearm.
- (2) Except as provided in subdivision (c), and notwithstanding subdivision (d), if the firearm is an assault weapon, as defined in Section 12276 or Section 12276.1, or a machinegun, as defined in Section 12200, or a .50 BMG rifle, as defined in Section 12278, the additional and consecutive term described in this subdivision shall be three years whether or not the arming is an element of the offense of which the person was convicted. The additional term provided in this paragraph shall apply to any person who is a principal in the commission of a felony or attempted felony if one or more of the principals is armed with an assault weapon or machinegun, or a .50 BMG rifle, whether or not the person is personally armed with an assault weapon or machinegun, or a .50 BMG rifle.
- (b) (1) Any person who personally uses a deadly or dangerous weapon in the commission of a felony or attempted felony shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for one year, unless use of a deadly or dangerous weapon is an element of that offense.
- (2) If the person described in paragraph (1) has been convicted of carjacking or attempted carjacking, the additional term shall be one, two, or three years.
- (3) When a person is found to have personally used a deadly or dangerous weapon in the commission of a felony or attempted felony as provided in this subdivision and the weapon is owned by that person, the court shall order that the weapon be deemed a nuisance and disposed of in the manner provided in Section 12028.

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(c) Notwithstanding the enhancement set forth in subdivision (a), any person who is personally armed with a firearm in the commission of a violation or attempted violation of Section 11351, 11351.5, 11352, 11366.5, 11366.6, 11378, 11378.5, 11379, 11379.5, or 11379.6 of the Health and Safety Code, shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years.

- (d) Notwithstanding the enhancement set forth in subdivision (a), any person who is not personally armed with a firearm who, knowing that another principal is personally armed with a firearm, is a principal in the commission of an offense or attempted offense specified in subdivision (c), shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for one, two, or three years.
- (e) For purposes of imposing an enhancement under Section 1170.1, the enhancements under this section shall count as one, single enhancement.
- (f) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court may strike the additional punishment for the enhancements provided in subdivision (c) or (d) in an unusual case where the interests of justice would best be served, if the court specifies on the record and enters into the minutes the circumstances indicating that the interests of justice would best be served by that disposition.
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 323. Section 12022.1 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
 - 12022.1. (a) For the purposes of this section only:
- (1) "Primary offense" means a felony offense for which a person has been released from custody on bail or on his or her own recognizance prior to the judgment becoming final, including the disposition of any appeal, or for which release on bail or his or her own recognizance has been revoked. In cases where the court has granted a stay of execution of a county jail commitment or state prison commitment, "primary offense" also means a felony offense for which a person is out of custody during the period of time between the pronouncement of judgment and the time the person actually surrenders into custody or is otherwise returned to custody.

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(2) "Secondary offense" means a felony offense alleged to have been committed while the person is released from custody for a primary offense.

- (b) Any person arrested for a secondary offense which was alleged to have been committed while that person was released from custody on a primary offense shall be subject to a penalty enhancement of an additional two years in state prison which shall be served consecutive to any other term imposed by the court.
- (c) The enhancement allegation provided in subdivision (b) shall be pleaded in the information or indictment which alleges the secondary offense, or in the information or indictment of the primary offense if a conviction has already occurred in the secondary offense, and shall be proved as provided by law. The enhancement allegation may be pleaded in a complaint but need not be proved at the preliminary hearing or grand jury hearing.
- (d) Whenever there is a conviction for the secondary offense and the enhancement is proved, and the person is sentenced on the secondary offense prior to the conviction of the primary offense, the imposition of the enhancement shall be stayed pending imposition of the sentence for the primary offense. The stay shall be lifted by the court hearing the primary offense at the time of sentencing for that offense and shall be recorded in the abstract of judgment. If the person is acquitted of the primary offense the stay shall be permanent.
- (e) If the person is convicted of a felony for the primary offense, is sentenced to state prison for the primary offense, and is convicted of a felony for the secondary offense, any state prison sentence for the secondary offense shall be consecutive to the primary sentence.
- (f) If the person is convicted of a felony for the primary offense, is granted probation for the primary offense, and is convicted of a felony for the secondary offense, any state prison sentence for the secondary offense shall be enhanced as provided in subdivision (b).
- (g) If the primary offense conviction is reversed on appeal, the enhancement shall be suspended pending retrial of that felony. Upon retrial and reconviction, the enhancement shall be reimposed. If the person is no longer in custody for the secondary offense upon reconviction of the primary offense, the court may, at its

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discretion, reimpose the enhancement and order him or her recommitted to custody.

- (h) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 324. Section 12022.2 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
 - 12022.2. (a) Any person who, while armed with a firearm in the commission or attempted commission of any felony, has in his or her immediate possession ammunition for the firearm designed primarily to penetrate metal or armor, shall upon conviction of that felony or attempted felony, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony, be punished by an additional term of 3, 4, or 10 years. The court shall order the middle term unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state the reasons for its enhancement choice on the record at the time of the sentence.
 - (b) Any person who wears a body vest in the commission or attempted commission of a violent offense, as defined in subdivision (b) of Section 12021.1, shall, upon conviction of that felony or attempted felony, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which he or she has been convicted, be punished by an additional term of one, two, or five years. The court shall order the middle term unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state the reasons for its enhancement choice on the record at the time of the sentence.
 - (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(c)

- (d) As used in this section, "body vest" means any bullet-resistant material intended to provide ballistic and trauma protection for the wearer.
- SEC. 325. Section 12022.3 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.3. For each violation of Section 220 involving a specified sexual offense, or for each violation or attempted violation of

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1 Section 261, 262, 264.1, 286, 288, 288a, or 289, and in addition 2 to the sentence provided, any person shall receive the following:

- (a) A 3-, 4-, or 10-year enhancement if the person uses a firearm or a deadly weapon in the commission of the violation.
- (b) A one-, two-, or five-year enhancement if the person is armed with a firearm or a deadly weapon.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 326. Section 12022.4 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.4. (a) Any person who, during the commission or attempted commission of a felony, furnishes or offers to furnish a firearm to another for the purpose of aiding, abetting, or enabling that person or any other person to commit a felony shall, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed by the felony or attempted felony of which the person has been convicted, be punished by an additional term of one, two, or three years in the state prison. The court shall order the middle term unless there are circumstances in aggravation or mitigation. The court shall state the reasons for its enhancement choice on the record at the time of the sentence. The additional term provided in this section shall not be imposed unless the fact of the furnishing is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 327. Section 12022.5 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.5. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who personally uses a firearm in the commission of a felony or attempted felony shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for 3, 4, or 10 years, unless use of a firearm is an element of that offense.
- (b) Notwithstanding subdivision (a), any person who personally uses an assault weapon, as specified in Section 12276 or Section 12276.1, or a machinegun, as defined in Section 12200, in the

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commission of a felony or attempted felony, shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for 5, 6, or 10 years.

- (c) Notwithstanding Section 1385 or any other provisions of law, the court shall not strike an allegation under this section or a finding bringing a person within the provisions of this section.
- (d) Notwithstanding the limitation in subdivision (a) relating to being an element of the offense, the additional term provided by this section shall be imposed for any violation of Section 245 if a firearm is used, or for murder if the killing is perpetrated by means of shooting a firearm from a motor vehicle, intentionally at another person outside of the vehicle with the intent to inflict great bodily injury or death.
- (e) When a person is found to have personally used a firearm, an assault weapon, a machinegun, or a .50 BMG rifle, in the commission of a felony or attempted felony as provided in this section and the firearm, assault weapon, machinegun, or a .50 BMG rifle, is owned by that person, the court shall order that the firearm be deemed a nuisance and disposed of in the manner provided in Section 12028.
- (f) For purposes of imposing an enhancement under Section 1170.1, the enhancements under this section shall count as one, single enhancement.
- (g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 328. Section 12022.53 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
 - 12022.53. (a) This section applies to the following felonies:
- 31 (1) Section 187 (murder).
- 32 (2) Section 203 or 205 (mayhem).
- 33 (3) Section 207, 209, or 209.5 (kidnapping).
- 34 (4) Section 211 (robbery).
- 35 (5) Section 215 (carjacking).
- 36 (6) Section 220 (assault with intent to commit a specified 37 felony).
- 38 (7) Subdivision (d) of Section 245 (assault with a firearm on a peace officer or firefighter).
- 40 (8) Section 261 or 262 (rape).

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- 1 (9) Section 264.1 (rape or sexual penetration in concert).
- 2 (10) Section 286 (sodomy).

- 3 (11) Section 288 or 288.5 (lewd act on a child).
- 4 (12) Section 288a (oral copulation).
- 5 (13) Section 289 (sexual penetration).
 - (14) Section 4500 (assault by a life prisoner).
- 7 (15) Section 4501 (assault by a prisoner).
- 8 (16) Section 4503 (holding a hostage by a prisoner).
- 9 (17) Any felony punishable by death or imprisonment in the state prison for life.
 - (18) Any attempt to commit a crime listed in this subdivision other than an assault.
 - (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who, in the commission of a felony specified in subdivision (a), personally uses a firearm, shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for 10 years. The firearm need not be operable or loaded for this enhancement to apply.
 - (c) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who, in the commission of a felony specified in subdivision (a), personally and intentionally discharges a firearm, shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for 20 years.
 - (d) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any person who, in the commission of a felony specified in subdivision (a), Section 246, or subdivision (c) or (d) of Section 12034, personally and intentionally discharges a firearm and proximately causes great bodily injury, as defined in Section 12022.7, or death, to any person other than an accomplice, shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for 25 years to life.
 - (e) (1) The enhancements provided in this section shall apply to any person who is a principal in the commission of an offense if both of the following are pled and proved:
 - (A) The person violated subdivision (b) of Section 186.22.
 - (B) Any principal in the offense committed any act specified in subdivision (b), (c), or (d).
 - (2) An enhancement for participation in a criminal street gang pursuant to Chapter 11 (commencing with Section 186.20) of Title 7 of Part 1 shall not be imposed on a person in addition to an

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enhancement imposed pursuant to this subdivision, unless the person personally used or personally discharged a firearm in the commission of the offense.

- (f) Only one additional term of imprisonment under this section shall be imposed per person for each crime. If more than one enhancement per person is found true under this section, the court shall impose upon that person the enhancement that provides the longest term of imprisonment. An enhancement involving a firearm specified in Section 12021.5, 12022, 12022.3, 12022.4, 12022.5, or 12022.55 shall not be imposed on a person in addition to an enhancement imposed pursuant to this section. An enhancement for great bodily injury as defined in Section 12022.7, 12022.8, or 12022.9 shall not be imposed on a person in addition to an enhancement imposed pursuant to subdivision (d).
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation shall not be granted to, nor shall the execution or imposition of sentence be suspended for, any person found to come within the provisions of this section.
- (h) Notwithstanding Section 1385 or any other provision of law, the court shall not strike an allegation under this section or a finding bringing a person within the provisions of this section.
- (i) The total amount of credits awarded pursuant to Article 2.5 (commencing with Section 2930) of Chapter 7 of Title 1 of Part 3 or pursuant to Section 4019 or any other provision of law shall not exceed 15 percent of the total term of imprisonment imposed on a defendant upon whom a sentence is imposed pursuant to this section.
- (j) For the penalties in this section to apply, the existence of any fact required under subdivision (b), (c), or (d) shall be alleged in the accusatory pleading and either admitted by the defendant in open court or found to be true by the trier of fact. When an enhancement specified in this section has been admitted or found to be true, the court shall impose punishment for that enhancement pursuant to this section rather than imposing punishment authorized under any other provision of law, unless another enhancement provides for a greater penalty or a longer term of imprisonment.
- (k) When a person is found to have used or discharged a firearm in the commission of an offense that includes an allegation pursuant to this section and the firearm is owned by that person, a coparticipant, or a coconspirator, the court shall order that the

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1 firearm be deemed a nuisance and disposed of in the manner 2 provided in Section 12028.

- (*l*) The enhancements specified in this section shall not apply to the lawful use or discharge of a firearm by a public officer, as provided in Section 196, or by any person in lawful self-defense, lawful defense of another, or lawful defense of property, as provided in Sections 197, 198, and 198.5.
- (m) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 329. Section 12022.55 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.55. (a) Notwithstanding Section 12022.5, any person who, with the intent to inflict great bodily injury or death, inflicts great bodily injury, as defined in Section 12022.7, or causes the death of a person, other than an occupant of a motor vehicle, as a result of discharging a firearm from a motor vehicle in the commission of a felony or attempted felony, shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for 5, 6, or 10 years.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 330. Section 12022.6 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.6. (a) When any person takes, damages, or destroys any property in the commission or attempted commission of a felony, with the intent to cause that taking, damage, or destruction, the court shall impose an additional term as follows:
- (1) If the loss exceeds sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000), the court, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which the defendant has been convicted, shall impose an additional term of one year.
- (2) If the loss exceeds two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), the court, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which the defendant has been convicted, shall impose an additional term of two years.

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(3) If the loss exceeds one million three hundred thousand dollars (\$1,300,000), the court, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which the defendant has been convicted, shall impose an additional term of three years.

- (4) If the loss exceeds three million two hundred thousand dollars (\$3,200,000), the court, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for the felony or attempted felony of which the defendant has been convicted, shall impose an additional term of four years.
- (b) In any accusatory pleading involving multiple charges of taking, damage, or destruction, the additional terms provided in this section may be imposed if the aggregate losses to the victims from all felonies exceed the amounts specified in this section and arise from a common scheme or plan. All pleadings under this section shall remain subject to the rules of joinder and severance stated in Section 954.
- (c) The additional terms provided in this section shall not be imposed unless the facts of the taking, damage, or destruction in excess of the amounts provided in this section are charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (d) This section applies to, but is not limited to, property taken, damaged, or destroyed in violation of Section 502 or subdivision (b) of Section 502.7. This section shall also apply to applicable prosecutions for a violation of Section 350, 653h, 653s, or 653w.
- (e) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

(e)

- (f) For the purposes of this section, the term "loss" has the following meanings:
- (1) When counterfeit items of computer software are manufactured or possessed for sale, the "loss" from the counterfeiting of those items shall be equivalent to the retail price or fair market value of the true items that are counterfeited.
- (2) When counterfeited but unassembled components of computer software packages are recovered, including, but not limited to, counterfeited computer diskettes, instruction manuals,

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or licensing envelopes, the "loss" from the counterfeiting of those 2 components of computer software packages shall be equivalent to 3 the retail price or fair market value of the number of completed 4 computer software packages that could have been made from those 5 components.

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- (g) It is the intent of the Legislature that the provisions of this section be reviewed within 10 years to consider the effects of inflation on the additional terms imposed. For that reason this section shall remain in effect only until January 1, 2018, and as of that date is repealed unless a later enacted statute, which is enacted before January 1, 2018, deletes or extends that date.
- SEC. 331. Section 12022.7 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.7. (a) Any person who personally inflicts great bodily injury on any person other than an accomplice in the commission of a felony or attempted felony shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for three years.
- (b) Any person who personally inflicts great bodily injury on any person other than an accomplice in the commission of a felony or attempted felony which causes the victim to become comatose due to brain injury or to suffer paralysis of a permanent nature, shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for five years. As used in this subdivision, "paralysis" means a major or complete loss of motor function resulting from injury to the nervous system or to a muscular mechanism.
- (c) Any person who personally inflicts great bodily injury on a person who is 70 years of age or older, other than an accomplice, in the commission of a felony or attempted felony shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for five years.
- (d) Any person who personally inflicts great bodily injury on a child under the age of five years in the commission of a felony or attempted felony shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for four, five, or six years.
- (e) Any person who personally inflicts great bodily injury under 40 circumstances involving domestic violence in the commission of

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a felony or attempted felony shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for three, four, or five years. As used in this subdivision, "domestic violence" has the meaning provided in subdivision (b) of Section 13700.

- (f) As used in this section, "great bodily injury" means a significant or substantial physical injury.
- (g) This section shall not apply to murder or manslaughter or a violation of Section 451 or 452. Subdivisions (a), (b), (c), and (d) shall not apply if infliction of great bodily injury is an element of the offense.
- (h) The court shall impose the additional terms of imprisonment under either subdivision (a), (b), (c), or (d), but may not impose more than one of those terms for the same offense.
- (i) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 332. Section 12022.75 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.75. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), any person who, for the purpose of committing a felony, administers by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means, any controlled substance listed in Section 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, or 11058 of the Health and Safety Code, against the victim's will by means of force, violence, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury to the victim or another person, shall, in addition and consecutive to the penalty provided for the felony or attempted felony of which he or she has been convicted, be punished by an additional term of three years.
- (b) (1) Any person who, in the commission or attempted commission of any offense specified in paragraph (2), administers any controlled substance listed in Section 11054, 11055, 11056, 11057, or 11058 of the Health and Safety Code to the victim shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for five years.
- (2) This subdivision shall apply to the following offenses: (A) Rape, in violation of paragraph (3) or (4) of subdivision (a)
- 38 of Section 261.
- 39 (B) Sodomy, in violation of subdivision (f) or (i) of Section 40 286.

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1 (C) Oral copulation, in violation of subdivision (f) or (i) of 2 Section 288a.

- (D) Sexual penetration, in violation of subdivision (d) or (e) of Section 289.
 - (E) Any offense specified in subdivision (c) of Section 667.61.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules, except that no sentencing rule shall change any provision of this section that was specifically added by voter initiative.
- SEC. 333. Section 12022.8 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.8. (a) Any person who inflicts great bodily injury, as defined in Section 12022.7, on any victim in a violation of Section 220 involving a specified sexual offense, or a violation or attempted violation of paragraph (2), (3), or (6) of subdivision (a) of Section 261, paragraph (1) or (4) of subdivision (a) of Section 262, Section 264.1, subdivision (b) of Section 288, subdivision (a) of Section 289, or sodomy or oral copulation by force, violence, duress, menace, or fear of immediate and unlawful bodily injury on the victim or another person as provided in Section 286 or 288a shall receive a five-year enhancement for each violation in addition to the sentence provided for the felony conviction.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 334. Section 12022.85 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.85. (a) Any person who violates one or more of the offenses listed in subdivision (b) with knowledge that he or she has acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) or with the knowledge that he or she carries antibodies of the human immunodeficiency virus at the time of the commission of those offenses, shall receive a three-year enhancement for each violation in addition to the sentence provided under those sections.
- (b) Subdivision (a) applies to the following crimes:
- 39 (1) Rape in violation of Section 261.

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- (2) Unlawful intercourse with a person under 18 years of age in violation of Section 261.5.
- (3) Rape of a spouse in violation of Section 262.
- (4) Sodomy in violation of Section 286.
 - (5) Oral copulation in violation of Section 288a.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

10 (e)

- (d) For purposes of proving the knowledge requirement of this section, the prosecuting attorney may use test results received under subdivision (c) of Section 1202.1 or subdivision (g) of Section 1202.6.
- SEC. 335. Section 12022.9 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.9. (a) Any person who, during the commission of a felony or attempted felony, knows or reasonably should know that the victim is pregnant, and who, with intent to inflict injury, and without the consent of the woman, personally inflicts injury upon a pregnant woman that results in the termination of the pregnancy shall be punished by an additional and consecutive term of imprisonment in the state prison for five years. The additional term provided in this subdivision shall not be imposed unless the fact of that injury is charged in the accusatory pleading and admitted or found to be true by the trier of fact.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

Nothing

- (c) Nothing in this section shall be construed as affecting the applicability of subdivision (a) of Section 187.
- SEC. 336. Section 12022.95 of the Penal Code is amended to read:
- 12022.95. (a) Any person convicted of a violation of Section 273a, who under circumstances or conditions likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any child to suffer, or inflicts thereon unjustifiable physical pain or injury that results in death, or having the care or custody of any child,

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under circumstances likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits that child to be injured or harmed, and that injury or harm results in death, shall receive a four-year enhancement for each violation, in addition to the sentence provided for that conviction. Nothing in this paragraph shall be construed as affecting the applicability of subdivision (a) of Section 187 or Section 192. This section shall not apply unless the allegation is included within an accusatory pleading and admitted by the defendant or found to be true by the trier of fact.

- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 337. Section 14591 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:
- 14591. (a) Except as provided in subdivision (b), in addition to any other applicable civil or criminal penalties, any person convicted of a violation of this division is guilty of an infraction, which is punishable by a fine of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each initial separate violation and not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each subsequent separate violation per day.
- (b) (1) Every person who, with intent to defraud, takes any of the following actions is guilty of fraud:
- (A) Submits a false or fraudulent claim for payment pursuant to Section 14573 or 14573.5.
- (B) Fails to accurately report the number of beverage containers sold, as required by subdivision (b) of Section 14550.
 - (C) Fails to make payments as required by Section 14574.
- (D) Redeems out-of-state containers, rejected containers, line breakage, or containers that have already been redeemed.
- (E) Returns redeemed containers to the marketplace for redemption.
- (F) Brings out-of-state containers, rejected containers, or line breakage to the marketplace for redemption.
- (G) Submits a false or fraudulent claim for handling fee payments pursuant to Section 14585.
- (2) If the money obtained or withheld pursuant to paragraph (1) exceeds four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), the fraud is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year or by a fine not exceeding ten thousand

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dollars (\$10,000), or by both, or by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, two years, or three years, or by a fine not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or twice the late or unmade payments plus interest, whichever is greater, or by both fine and imprisonment. If the money obtained or withheld pursuant to paragraph (1) equals, or is less than, four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), the fraud is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than six months or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both.

(c) For purposes of this section and Chapter 8.5 (commencing with Section 14595), "line breakage" and "rejected container" have the same meanings as defined in the regulations adopted or amended by the department pursuant to this division.

SEC. 338. Section 41955 of the Public Resources Code is amended to read:

41955. If the value of the stolen material is more than fifty dollars (\$50), but less than four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), a violation of this part may be charged as either a misdemeanor or an infraction. A violation after a second conviction within a 12-month period shall be charged as a misdemeanor punishable pursuant to Section 19 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 339. Section 19706 of the Revenue and Taxation Code is amended to read:

19706. (a) Any person or any officer or employee of any corporation who, within the time required by or under the provisions of this part, willfully fails to file any return or to supply any information with intent to evade any tax imposed by Part 10 (commencing with Section 17001) or Part 11 (commencing with Section 23001), or who, willfully and with like intent, makes, renders, signs, or verifies any false or fraudulent return or statement or supplies any false or fraudulent information, is punishable by imprisonment in the a county jail not to exceed one year, or in the state prison, or by fine of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), or by both—the that fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, together with the costs of investigation and prosecution.

(b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

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1 SEC. 340. Section 4463 of the Vehicle Code is amended to 2 read:

- 4463. (a) A person who, with intent to prejudice, damage, or defraud, commits any of the following acts is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months or two or three years, or by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year:
- (1) Alters, forges, counterfeits, or falsifies a certificate of ownership, registration card, certificate, license, license plate, device issued pursuant to Section 4853, special plate, or permit provided for by this code or a comparable certificate of ownership, registration card, certificate, license, license plate, device comparable to that issued pursuant to Section 4853, special plate, or permit provided for by any foreign jurisdiction, or alters, forges, counterfeits, or falsifies the document, device, or plate with intent to represent it as issued by the department, or alters, forges, counterfeits, or falsifies with fraudulent intent an endorsement of transfer on a certificate of ownership or other document evidencing ownership, or with fraudulent intent displays or causes or permits to be displayed or have in his or her possession a blank, incomplete, canceled, suspended, revoked, altered, forged, counterfeit, or false certificate of ownership, registration card, certificate, license, license plate, device issued pursuant to Section 4853, special plate, or permit.
- (2) Utters, publishes, passes, or attempts to pass, as true and genuine, a false, altered, forged, or counterfeited matter listed in paragraph (1) knowing it to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited.
- (b) A person who, with intent to prejudice, damage, or defraud, commits any of the following acts is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for six months or by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) or more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, which penalty shall not be suspended:
- (1) Forges, counterfeits, or falsifies a disabled person placard or a comparable placard relating to parking privileges for disabled persons provided for by a foreign jurisdiction, or forges, counterfeits, or falsifies a disabled person placard with intent to represent it as issued by the department.

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(2) Passes, or attempts to pass, as true and genuine, a false, forged, or counterfeit disabled person placard knowing it to be false, forged, or counterfeited.

- (3) Acquires, possesses, sells, or offers for sale a genuine or counterfeit disabled person placard.
- (c) A person who, with fraudulent intent, displays or causes or permits to be displayed any forged, counterfeit, or false disabled person placard, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for six months or by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) or more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment, which penalty shall not be suspended.
- (d) For purposes of subdivision (b) or (c), "disabled person placard" means a placard issued pursuant to Section 22511.55 or 22511.59.
- (e) A person who, with intent to prejudice, damage, or defraud, commits any of the following acts is guilty of an infraction, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) or more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) for a first offense, not less than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) or more than five hundred dollars (\$500) for a second offense, and not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) or more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for a third or subsequent offense, which penalty shall not be suspended:
- (1) Forges, counterfeits, or falsifies a Clean Air Sticker or a comparable clean air sticker relating to high occupancy vehicle lane privileges provided for by any foreign jurisdiction, or forges, counterfeits, or falsifies a Clean Air Sticker with intent to represent it as issued by the department.
- (2) Passes, or attempts to pass, as true and genuine, a false, forged, or counterfeit Clean Air Sticker knowing it to be false, forged, or counterfeited.
- (3) Acquires, possesses, sells, or offers for sale a counterfeitClean Air Sticker.
 - (4) Acquires, possesses, sells, or offers for sale a genuine Clean Air Sticker separate from the vehicle for which the department issued that sticker.
- 38 (f) As used in this section, "Clean Air Sticker" means a label or decal issued pursuant to Sections 5205.5 and 21655.9.

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(g) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.

SEC. 341. Section 10801 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:

- 10801. (a) Any person who knowingly and intentionally owns or operates a chop shop is guilty of a public offense and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years, or by a fine of not more than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment, or by up to one year in the county jail, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 342. Section 10802 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 10802. (a) Any person who knowingly alters, counterfeits, defaces, destroys, disguises, falsifies, forges, obliterates, or removes vehicle identification numbers, with the intent to misrepresent the identity or prevent the identification of motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts, for the purpose of sale, transfer, import, or export, is guilty of a public offense and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, or by a fine of not more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment, or by up to one year in the county jail, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (b) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- 37 SEC. 343. Section 10803 of the Vehicle Code is amended to 38 read:
- 39 10803. (a) Any person who buys with the intent to resell, 40 disposes of, sells, or transfers, more than one motor vehicle or

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parts from more than one motor vehicle, with the knowledge that the vehicle identification numbers of the motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts have been altered, counterfeited, defaced, destroyed, disguised, falsified, forged, obliterated, or removed for the purpose of misrepresenting the identity or preventing the identification of the motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts, is guilty of a public offense and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for two, four, or six years, or by a fine of not more than sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000), or by both-the that fine and imprisonment, or by up to one year in the county jail, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both the fine and imprisonment.

- (b) Any person who possesses, for the purpose of sale, transfer, import, or export, more than one motor vehicle or parts from more than one motor vehicle, with the knowledge that the vehicle identification numbers of the motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts have been altered, counterfeited, defaced, destroyed, disguised, falsified, forged, obliterated, or removed for the purpose of misrepresenting the identity or preventing the identification of the motor vehicles or motor vehicle parts, is guilty of a public offense and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for 16 months, or two or three years, or by a fine of not more than thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000), or by both-the that fine and imprisonment, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both the fine and imprisonment.
- (c) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 344. Section 10851 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 10851. (a) Any person who drives or takes a vehicle, which is of a value exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), not his or her own, without the consent of the owner thereof, and with intent either to permanently or temporarily deprive the owner thereof of his or her title to or possession of the vehicle, whether with or without intent to steal the vehicle, or any person who is a party or an accessory to or an accomplice in the driving or unauthorized taking or stealing, is guilty of a public offense and,

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upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, or in the state prison or by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both the that fine and imprisonment. If the value of the vehicle is not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), the offense is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year, a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both that fine and imprisonment.

- (b) If the vehicle is (1) an ambulance, as defined in subdivision (a) of Section 165, (2) a distinctively marked vehicle of a law enforcement agency or fire department, taken while the ambulance or vehicle is on an emergency call and this fact is known to the person driving or taking, or any person who is party or an accessory to or an accomplice in the driving or unauthorized taking or stealing, or (3) a vehicle which has been modified for the use of a disabled veteran or any other disabled person and which displays a distinguishing license plate or placard issued pursuant to Section 22511.5 or 22511.9 and this fact is known or should reasonably have been known to the person driving or taking, or any person who is party or an accessory in the driving or unauthorized taking or stealing, the offense is a felony punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for two, three, or four years or by a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), or by both the that fine and imprisonment.
- (c) In any prosecution for a violation of subdivision (a) or (b), the consent of the owner of a vehicle to its taking or driving shall not in any case be presumed or implied because of the owner's consent on a previous occasion to the taking or driving of the vehicle by the same or a different person.
- (d) The existence of any fact which makes subdivision (b) applicable shall be alleged in the accusatory pleading, and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt is established by plea of guilty or nolo contendere or by trial by the court sitting without a jury.
- (e) Any person who has been convicted of one or more previous felony violations of this section, or felony grand theft of a vehicle in violation of subdivision (d) of Section 487 of the Penal Code, former subdivision (3) of Section 487 of the Penal Code, as that section read prior to being amended by Section 4 of Chapter 1125

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1 of the Statutes of 1993, or Section 487h of the Penal Code, is 2 punishable as set forth in Section 666.5 of the Penal Code. The 3 existence of any fact that would bring a person under Section 666.5 4 of the Penal Code shall be alleged in the information or indictment 5 and either admitted by the defendant in open court, or found to be 6 true by the jury trying the issue of guilt or by the court where guilt 7 is established by plea of guilty or nolo contendere, or by trial by 8 the court sitting without a jury. 9

- (f) This section shall become operative on January 1, 1997.
- (f) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 345. Section 10851.5 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 10851.5. Any person who takes binder chains, required under regulations adopted pursuant to Section 31510, having a value of four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950) or less which chains are not his own, without the consent of the owner thereof, and with intent either permanently or temporarily to deprive the owner thereof of his title to or possession of the binder chains whether with or without intent to steal the same, or any person who is a party or accessory to or an accomplice in the unauthorized taking or stealing is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than six months or by a fine of not less than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or by both such fine and imprisonment. The consent of the owner of the binder chain to its taking shall not in any case be presumed or implied because of such owner's consent on a previous occasion to the taking of the binder chain by the same or a different person.
- SEC. 346. Section 42002.4 of the Vehicle Code is amended to read:
- 42002.4. A violation of Section 10751 shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months if the value of the property does not exceed four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year if the value of the property is more than four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950).

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SEC. 347. Section 10980 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

- 10980. (a) Any person who, willfully and knowingly, with the intent to deceive, makes a false statement or representation or knowingly fails to disclose a material fact in order to obtain aid under the provisions of this division or who, knowing he or she is not entitled thereto, attempts to obtain aid or to continue to receive aid to which he or she is not entitled, or to receive a larger amount than that to which he or she is legally entitled, is guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both imprisonment and fine.
- (b) Any person who knowingly makes more than one application for aid under the provisions of this division with the intent of establishing multiple entitlements for any person for the same period or who makes an application for that aid for a fictitious or nonexistent person or by claiming a false identity for any person is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of 16 months, two years, or three years, by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both *that* imprisonment and fine; or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both imprisonment and fine.
- (c) Whenever any person has, willfully and knowingly, with the intent to deceive, by means of false statement or representation, or by failing to disclose a material fact, or by impersonation or other fraudulent device, obtained or retained aid under the provisions of this division for himself or herself or for a child not in fact entitled thereto, the person obtaining this aid shall be punished as follows:
- (1) If the total amount of the aid obtained or retained is four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950) or less, by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both imprisonment and fine.
- (2) If the total amount of the aid obtained or retained is more than four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950), by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of 16 months, two years, or three years, by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both *that* imprisonment and fine;

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or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than one year, by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by both imprisonment and fine.

- (d) Any person who knowingly uses, transfers, acquires, or possesses blank authorizations to participate in the federal—Food Stamp Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program in any manner not authorized by Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 18900) of Part 6 with the intent to defraud is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of 16 months, two years, or three years, by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both that imprisonment and fine.
- (e) Any person who counterfeits or alters or knowingly uses, transfers, acquires, or possesses counterfeited or altered authorizations to participate in the federal—Food—Stamp Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program or to receive food stamps or electronically transferred benefits in any manner not authorized by the Food Stamp Act of 1964 (Public Law 88-525 and all amendments thereto) or the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. Sec. 2011 et seq.) or the federal regulations pursuant to the act is guilty of forgery.
- (f) Any person who fraudulently appropriates food stamps, electronically transferred benefits, or authorizations to participate in the federal—Food—Stamp Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program with which he or she has been entrusted pursuant to his or her duties as a public employee is guilty of embezzlement of public funds.
- (g) Any person who knowingly uses, transfers, sells, purchases, or possesses food stamps, electronically transferred benefits, or authorizations to participate in the federal—Food—Stamp Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program in any manner not authorized by Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 18900), of Part 6, or by the federal Food Stamp Act of 1977 (Public Law 95-113 and all amendments thereto) or the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. Sec. 2011 et seq.) (1) is guilty of a misdemeanor if the face value of the food stamp benefits or the authorizations to participate is four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950) or less, and shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more than six months, by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500), or by both imprisonment and fine, or (2) is guilty of a felony if the face value

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of the food stamps or the authorizations to participate exceeds four 2 hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred and fifty dollars (\$950), and 3 shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period 4 of 16 months, two years, or three years, by a fine of not more than 5 five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or by both that imprisonment and 6 fine, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not more 7 than one year, or by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars 8 (\$1,000), or by both imprisonment and fine.

- (h) (1) If the violation of subdivision (f) or (g) is committed by means of an electronic transfer of benefits, in addition and consecutive to the penalties for the violation, or attempted violation, of those subdivisions, the court shall impose the following punishment:
- (A) If the electronic transfer of benefits exceeds fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), an additional term of one year in state prison.
- (B) If the electronic transfer of benefits exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000), an additional term of two years in state prison.
- (C) If the electronic transfer of benefits exceeds one million dollars (\$1,000,000), an additional term of three years in state
- (D) If the electronic transfer of benefits exceeds two million five hundred thousand dollars (\$2,500,000), an additional term of four years.
- (2) In any accusatory pleading involving multiple charges of violations of subdivision (f) or (g), or both, committed by means of an electronic transfer of benefits, the additional terms provided in paragraph (1) may be imposed if the aggregate losses to the victims from all violations exceed the amounts specified in this paragraph and arise from a common scheme or plan.
- (i) A person who is punished by an additional term of imprisonment under another provision of law for a violation of subdivision (f) or (g) shall not receive an additional term of imprisonment under subdivision (h).
- (j) Alternatively, on or after the operative date of an applicable rule or rules proposed by the California Public Safety Commission, a person who violates this section shall be punished as provided in the applicable sentencing rules.
- SEC. 348. Section 15656 of the Welfare and Institutions Code 40 is amended to read:

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15656. (a) Any person who knows or reasonably should know that a person is an elder or dependent adult and who, under circumstances or conditions likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any elder or dependent adult to suffer, or inflicts unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering upon him or her, or having the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult, willfully causes or permits the person or health of the elder or dependent adult to be injured, or willfully causes or permits the elder or dependent adult to be placed in a situation such that his or her person or health is endangered, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison for two, three, or four years.

- (b) Any person who knows or reasonably should know that a person is an elder or dependent adult and who, under circumstances or conditions other than those likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully causes or permits any elder or dependent adult to suffer, or inflicts unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering on him or her, or having the care or custody of any elder or dependent adult, willfully causes or permits the person or health of the elder or dependent adult to be injured or willfully causes or permits the elder or dependent adult to be placed in a situation such that his or her person or health may be endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
- (c) Any caretaker of an elder or a dependent adult who violates any provision of law prescribing theft or embezzlement, with respect to the property of that elder or dependent adult, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or in the state prison for two, three, or four years when the money, labor, or real or personal property taken is of a value exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950), and by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars (\$1,000), or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both that imprisonment and fine, when the money, labor, or real or personal property taken is of a value not exceeding four hundred dollars (\$400) nine hundred fifty dollars (\$950).
- (d) As used in this section, "caretaker" means any person who has the care, custody, or control of or who stands in a position of trust with, an elder or a dependent adult.
- (e) Conduct covered in subdivision (b) of Section 15610.57 shall not be subject to this section.

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SEC. 349. The Judicial Council shall consider the adoption of appropriate modifications to the Criminal Rules of Court, and of other judicial branch policies, procedures, and programs, affecting felony probation services that would support implementation of the evidence-based probation supervision practices described in Chapter 3 (commencing with Section 1228) of Title 8 of Part 2 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 350. Section 50 of this act shall not become operative unless fenfluramine and its salts and isomers are removed from Schedule IV of the federal Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. Sec. 812; 21 C.F.R. 1308.14), in which case Section 51, to the extent it remains effective, shall become inoperative and be repealed.

SEC. 351. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall implement the changes made by this act regarding time credits in a reasonable time. However, in light of limited case management resources, it is expected that there will be some delays in determining the amount of additional time credits to be granted against inmate sentences resulting from changes in law pursuant to this act. An inmate shall have no cause of action or claim for damages because of any additional time spent in custody due to reasonable delays in implementing the changes in the credit provisions of this act. However, to the extent that excess days in state prison due to delays in implementing this act are identified, they shall be considered as time spent on parole, if any parole period is applicable.

SEC. 352. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution for certain costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school district because, in that regard, this act creates a new crime or infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution.

However, if the Commission on State Mandates determines that this act contains other costs mandated by the state, reimbursement to local agencies and school districts for those costs shall be made pursuant to Part 7 (commencing with Section 17500) of Division 4 of Title 2 of the Government Code.

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SECTION 1. Section 15819.40 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.40. (a) (1) (A) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may design, construct, or renovate housing units, support buildings, and programming space in order to add up to 12,000 beds at

facilities under its jurisdiction. The department shall complete site assessments at facilities at which it intends to construct or renovate additional housing units, support buildings, and programming space. The department may use the funding provided in Section 28 of Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2007 to complete these site assessments. After completing these site assessments, the department shall define the scope and cost of each project pursuant to subdivision (d).

- (B) The authority contained in subparagraph (A) may be used to develop new beds including appropriate programmatic space pursuant to paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) and, together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.403 for this purpose, shall constitute the scope of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.401.
- (2) Any new beds constructed pursuant to this section shall be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates, including, but not limited to, education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and prerelease planning.
- (3) The purpose of beds constructed pursuant to this section is to replace the temporary beds currently in use, and they are not intended to house additional inmates. For the purposes of this section, "temporary beds" shall be defined as those that are placed in gymnasiums, classrooms, hallways, or other public spaces that were not constructed for the purpose of housing inmates.
- (b) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation may acquire land, design, construct, and renovate reentry program facilities to provide housing for up to 6,000 inmates as authorized in Chapter 9.8 (commencing with Section 6271) of the Penal Code and, together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.403 for this purpose, this shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.401.

(e) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is authorized to design, construct, and establish new buildings at facilities under the jurisdiction of the department to provide medical, dental, and mental health treatment or housing for up to 6,000 inmates and, together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.403 for this purpose, this shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.401.

(d) (1) The reporting requirements set forth in Sections 7000 to 7003.5, inclusive, of the Penal Code, shall apply separately to each institution or facility. The scope and cost of the project for each institution or facility shall be established individually by the State Public Works Board. The amount of the total appropriations in Section 15819.403 that is necessary for each project shall be allocated to each institution or facility project. The appropriations may be allocated based on current estimates. These initial allocations may be adjusted commensurate to changes that occur during the progression of the projects. As allocations are made or adjusted, the anticipated deficit or savings shall be continuously tracked and reported. Once the total appropriation has been allocated, any augmentation necessary to fund an anticipated deficit shall be based on the total applicable capital outlay appropriation in Section 15819.403 and applied to each project allocation as necessary.

(2) For each institution, the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee identifying those projects that the department proposes to undertake, and any support buildings, and programming space to support up to 12,000 new beds. For each institution, the department shall describe the scope, budget, schedule, number of beds by security level, along with approximate square footage of support buildings, and programming space to be constructed or renovated. If after providing these reports, the committee fails to take any action with respect to each report within 30 days after submittal, this inaction shall be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section, and the department is authorized to proceed to design, construct, or renovate housing units, support buildings, and programming space for each institution for which a report has been approved.

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(3) The department shall notify the Joint Legislative Budget Committee 45 days prior to the submission of preliminary plans to the board for each project authorized in this section. If after providing these notifications, the committee fails to take any action with respect to each report within 45 days after submittal, this inaction shall be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section, and the department is authorized to design, construct, or renovate housing units, support buildings, and programming space for each institution for which a report has been approved.

(4) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall report quarterly to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on the allocations from the appropriations in Section 15819.403 and the anticipated deficit or savings. Each reentry program facility authorized under subdivision (b) shall be considered to be a separate project for reporting purposes pursuant to Sections 7000 and 7003.5 of the Penal Code. Each medical, mental health, or dental building improvement authorized under subdivision (c) shall be considered to be a separate project, except that building improvements that have a related purpose and that are located at the same institution may be considered one project, for reporting purposes pursuant to Sections 7000 and 7003.5 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 2. Section 15819.402 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.402. For all projects authorized by this chapter, the board may borrow funds for project costs, including studies, acquisition, design, construction, and construction-related costs from the Pooled Money Investment Account pursuant to Sections 16312 and 16313. Except for preliminary expenditures to develop the scope, budget, programming, and scheduling for a project, project funds expended prior to project approval by the board shall not be reimbursable from the proceeds of the bonds.

SEC. 3. Section 15819.403 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.403. (a) The board may issue revenue bonds, negotiable notes, or negotiable bond anticipation notes pursuant to this part to finance the acquisition, design, and construction, including, without limitation, renovation, and the costs of interim financing of the projects authorized in Section 15819.40. Authorized costs for acquisition, design, construction, including, without limitation, renovation, and construction-related costs for all projects approved

for financing by the board shall not exceed one billion eight hundred million dollars (\$1,800,000,000) for subdivision (a) of Section 15819.40, nine hundred seventy-five million dollars (\$975,000,000) for subdivision (b) of Section 15819.40, and eight hundred fifty-seven million one hundred thousand dollars (\$857,100,000) for subdivision (e) of Section 15819.40.

- (b) Notwithstanding Section 13340, funds derived from interim financing, revenue bonds, negotiable notes, or negotiable bond anticipation notes issued pursuant to this chapter are hereby continuously appropriated to the board on behalf of the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation for the purposes specified in Section 15819.40.
- (c) For the purposes of this section, "construction-related costs" shall include mitigation costs of local government and school districts and shall be made available pursuant to subdivisions (c) and (d) of Section 7005.5 of the Penal Code. It is the intent of the Legislature that any payments made for mitigation shall be made in a timely manner.
- SEC. 4. Section 15819.404 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 15819.404. Notwithstanding Section 15819.403, the amount of revenue bonds, negotiable notes, or negotiable bond anticipation notes to be sold may include the following:
- (a) The cost of acquisition, design, construction, including, without limitation, renovation, or construction management and supervision, and other costs related to the acquisition, design, and construction, including, without limitation, renovation, of the facilities, including augmentations.
 - (b) Sums necessary to pay interim financing.
- (e) In addition to the amount authorized by Section 15819.403, any additional amount as may be authorized by the board to establish a reasonable construction reserve and to pay the costs of financing, including the payment of interest during acquisition or interest prior to, during, and for a period of six months after construction of the project, the cost of financing a debt-service reserve fund, and the cost of issuance of permanent financing for the project. This additional amount may include interest payable on any interim loan for the facility from the General Fund or the Pooled Money Investment Account pursuant to Sections 16312 and 16313.

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SEC. 5. Section 15819.41 of the Government Code is amended to read:

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15819.41. (a) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall complete site assessments at facilities where it intends to construct or renovate additional housing units, support buildings, and programming space in order to add up to 4,000 beds at facilities under its jurisdiction. The department may use the funding provided in Section 28 of Chapter 7 of the Statutes of 2007 to complete the site assessments. After completing these site assessments the department shall define the scope and costs of each project pursuant to subdivision (d). This authorization is in addition to the authorization in subdivision (a) of Section 15819.40. Any new beds constructed shall be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates, including, but not limited to, education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and prerelease planning. The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is authorized to design, construct, or renovate housing units, support buildings, and programming space in order to add up to 4,000 beds at facilities under its jurisdiction. This authorization is in addition to the authorization in subdivision (a) of Section 15819.40. Any new beds constructed shall be supported by rehabilitative programming for inmates, including, but not limited to, education, vocational programs, substance abuse treatment programs, employment programs, and prerelease planning. The authority contained in this subdivision together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.413 for this purpose, shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.411.

(b) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is authorized to design and construct new, or renovate existing, buildings at facilities under the jurisdiction of the department to provide medical, dental, and mental health treatment or housing for up to 2,000 inmates. This authorization is in addition to the authorization in subdivision (c) of Section 15819.40. The authority contained in this subdivision together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.413 for this purpose, shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.411.

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(e) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation is authorized to construct, establish, and operate reentry program facilities throughout the state that will house up to 10,000 inmates pursuant to Section 6271.1 of the Penal Code, and together with the funds appropriated in Section 15819.413 for this purpose, this shall constitute the scope and cost of a single capital outlay project for purposes of calculating augmentations pursuant to Section 13332.11 as described in Section 15819.411.

- (d) (1) The reporting requirements set forth in Sections 7000 to 7003.5, inclusive, of the Penal Code, shall apply separately to each institution or facility. The scope and cost of the project for each institution or facility shall be established by the State Public Works Board individually. The amount of the total appropriations in Section 15819.413 that is necessary for each project shall be allocated to each institution or facility project. The appropriations may be allocated based on current estimates. These initial allocations may be adjusted commensurate to changes that occur during the progression of the projects. As allocations are made or adjusted, the anticipated deficit or savings shall be continuously traced and reported. Once the total appropriation has been allocated, any augmentation necessary to fund an anticipated deficit shall be based on the total applicable capital outlay appropriation in Section 15819.413 and applied to each project allocation as necessary.
- (2) For each institution, the department shall report to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee, identifying those projects that the department proposes to undertake, and any support buildings, and programming space to support up to 4,000 new beds. For each institution, the department shall describe the scope, budget, schedule, number of beds by security level, along with approximate square footage of support buildings, and programming space to be constructed or renovated. If after providing these reports, the committee fails to take any action with respect to each report within 30 days after submittal, this inaction shall be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section, and the department is authorized to proceed to design, construct, or renovate housing units, support buildings, and programming space for each institution for which a report has been approved.
- (3) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall notify the Joint Legislative Budget Committee 45 days prior to the submission of preliminary plans to the board for each project

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authorized in this section. If after providing these notifications, the committee fails to take any action with respect to each report within 45 days after submittal, this inaction shall be deemed to be approval for purposes of this section, and the department is authorized to design, construct, or renovate housing units, support buildings, and programming space for each institution for which a report has been approved.

(4) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation shall report quarterly to the Joint Legislative Budget Committee on the allocations from the appropriations in Section 15819.413 and the anticipated deficit or savings. Each reentry program facility authorized under subdivision (c) shall be considered to be a separate project. Each medical, mental health, or dental building improvement authorized under subdivision (b) shall be considered to be a separate project, except that building improvements that have a related purpose and that are located at the same institution may be considered one project, for reporting purposes pursuant to Sections 7000 and 7003.5 of the Penal Code.

SEC. 6. Section 15819.412 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.412. For all projects authorized by this chapter, the board may borrow funds for project costs, including studies, design, construction, including, without limitation, renovation, and construction-related costs from the Pooled Money Investment Account pursuant to Sections 16312 and 16313. Except for preliminary expenditures to develop the scope, budget, programming, and scheduling for a project, project funds expended prior to project approval by the board shall not be reimbursable from the proceeds of the bonds.

SEC. 7. Section 15819.414 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.414. Notwithstanding Section 15819.413, the amount of revenue bonds, negotiable notes, or negotiable bond anticipation notes to be sold may include the following:

- (a) The cost of design, construction, including, without limitation, renovation, or construction management and supervision, and other costs related to the design and construction, including, without limitation, renovation, of the facilities, including augmentations.
 - (b) Sums necessary to pay interim financing.

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(c) In addition to the amount authorized by Section 15819.413, 2 any additional amount as may be authorized by the board to 3 establish a reasonable construction reserve and to pay the costs of 4 financing, including the payment of interest during acquisition or interest prior to, during, and for a period of six months after 5 6 construction of the project, the cost of financing a debt-service reserve fund, and the cost of issuance of permanent financing for 8 the project. This additional amount may include interest payable on any interim loan for the facility from the General Fund or the 10 Pooled Money Investment Account pursuant to Sections 16312 and 16313.

SEC. 8. Section 15819.417 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15819.417. The State Public Works Board may not release any funds pursuant to this chapter until the panel created pursuant to Section 7021 of the Penal Code has certified that conditions listed in that section have been met. The authority provided by this chapter shall expire on January 1, 2014, and no project shall be commenced after that date, but projects already commenced may be completed and financed through the issuance of bonds pursuant to this chapter.

SEC. 9. Section 15820.903 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15820.903. (a) The SPWB may issue up to seven hundred fifty million dollars (\$750,000,000) in revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes, pursuant to Chapter 5 of Part 10b of Division 3 of Title 2 (commencing with Section 15830) to finance the acquisition, design, or construction, and a reasonable construction reserve, of approved local jail facilities described in Section 15820.901, and any additional amount authorized under Section 15849.6 to pay for the cost of financing.

- (b) Proceeds from the revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes may be utilized to reimburse a participating county for the costs of acquisition, preliminary plans, working drawings, and construction for approved projects.
- (c) Notwithstanding Section 13340, funds derived pursuant to this section and Section 15820.902 are continuously appropriated for purposes of this chapter.
- (d) This section shall become inoperative on June 30, 2017, and no project may be commenced after that date; however, projects

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that have already commenced by that date may be completed and financed with bonds issued pursuant to this chapter. 3

SEC. 10. Section 15820.904 is added to the Government Code, to read:

15820.904. In support of this state funding, the Legislature finds and declares all of the following:

- (a) The county jail system needs more capacity.
- (b) Without increased capacity, public safety throughout the state may be jeopardized by offenders who either remain in the community or are released early due to lack of jail capacity.
- (c) By expanding jail capacity, this funding will serve a critical state purpose by promoting public safety.
- (d) This purpose represents valuable consideration in exchange for this state action.
- SEC. 11. Section 15820.911 of the Government Code is amended to read:
- 15820.911. (a) The CDCR, a participating county, and the SPWB are authorized to acquire, design, and construct, a local jail facility approved by the Corrections Standards Authority (CSA) pursuant to Section 15820.916, or a site or sites owned by, or subject to a lease or option to purchase held by a participating county. The ownership interest of a participating county in the site or sites for a local jail facility must be determined by the SPWB to be adequate for purposes of its financing in order to be eligible under this chapter.
- (b) Notwithstanding Section 15815, a participating county may acquire, design, or construct the local jail facility in accordance with its local contracting authority. Notwithstanding Section 14951, the participating county may assign an inspector during the construction of the project.
- (c) The CDCR, a participating county and the SPWB shall enter into a construction agreement for these projects that shall provide, at a minimum, performance expectations of the parties related to the acquisition, design, construction, or renovation of the local jail facility, guidelines and criteria for use and application of the proceeds of revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes issued by the SPWB to pay for the cost of the approved local jail facility project and ongoing maintenance and staffing responsibilities for

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(d) The construction agreement shall include a provision that the participating county agrees to indemnify, defend, and save harmless the State of California for any and all claims and losses arising out of the acquisition, design, and construction of the project. The construction agreement may also contain additional terms and conditions that facilitate the financing by the SPWB.

- (e) The scope and cost of these approved local jail facility projects shall be subject to approval and administrative oversight by the SPWB.
- (f) For purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 of the Public Resources Code (commencing at Section 210000)), neither the SPWB nor the CDCR shall be deemed a lead or responsible agency; the participating county is the lead agency.
- SEC. 12. Section 15820.913 of the Government Code is amended to read:

15820.913. (a) The SPWB may issue up to four hundred seventy million dollars (\$470,000,000) in revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes, pursuant to Chapter 5 of Part 10b of Division 3 of Title 2 (commencing with Section 15830) to finance the acquisition, design, or construction, and a reasonable construction reserve, of approved local jail facilities described in Section 15820.911, and any additional amount authorized under Section 15849.6 to pay for the cost of financing.

- (b) Proceeds from the revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes may be used to reimburse a participating county for the costs of acquisition, preliminary plans, working drawings, and construction for approved projects.
- (c) Notwithstanding Section 13340, funds derived pursuant to this section and Section 15820.912 are continuously appropriated for purposes of this chapter.
- SEC. 13. Section 15820.914 is added to the Government Code, to read:
- 15820.914. In support of this state funding, the Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
 - (a) The county jail system needs more capacity.
- (b) Without increased capacity, public safety throughout the state may be jeopardized by offenders who either remain in the community or are released early due to lack of jail capacity.

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(c) By expanding jail capacity, this funding will serve a critical state purpose by promoting public safety.

- (d) This purpose represents valuable consideration in exchange for this state action.
- SEC. 14. Section 7021 of the Penal Code is amended to read: 7021. (a) The State Public Works Board may not release any funds provided for projects in Section 15819.41 of the Government Code or Section 6271.1, until a three-member panel, composed of the State Auditor, the Inspector General, and an appointee of the Judicial Council of California, verifies that the conditions outlined in paragraphs (1) to (13), inclusive, have been met. The Legislative Analyst shall provide information and input to the three-member panel as it considers whether the conditions have been met.
- (1) At least 4,000 beds authorized in subdivision (a) of Section 15819.40 of the Government Code are under construction.
- (2) The first 4,000 beds authorized in subdivision (a) of Section 15819.40 of the Government Code include space and will provide opportunities for rehabilitation services for inmates.
- (3) At least 2,000 of the beds authorized in subdivision (a) of Section 6271 are under construction or sited.
- (4) At least 2,000 substance abuse treatment slots established in Section 2694 have been established, with aftercare in the community.
- (5) Prison institutional drug treatment slots have averaged at least 75 percent participation over the previous six months.
- (6) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has implemented an inmate assessment at reception centers, pursuant to Section 3020, and has used the assessment to assign inmates to rehabilitation programs for at least six consecutive months.
- (7) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has completed the Inmate Treatment and Prison-to-Employment Plan, pursuant to Section 3105.
- (8) At least 300 parolees are being served in day treatment or erisis care services, pursuant to Section 3073.
- (9) The California Rehabilitation Oversight Board (C-ROB), ereated pursuant to Section 6140, has been in operation for at least one year, and is regularly reviewing the Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation's programs. This condition may be waived if the appointments to the C-ROB have not been made by the Legislature.

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(10) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has implemented a plan to address management deficiencies, pursuant to Section 2061, and at least 75 percent of management positions have been filled for at least six months.

- (11) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has increased full-time participation in inmate academic and vocation education programs by 10 percent from the levels of participation on April 1, 2007.
- (12) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has developed and implemented a plan to obtain additional rehabilitation services, pursuant to Section 2062, and the vacancy rate for positions dedicated to rehabilitation and treatment services in prisons and parole offices is no greater than the statewide average vacancy rate for all state positions.
- (13) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation has reviewed existing parole procedures.
- (b) The provisions of Section 15819.41 of the Government Code and Section 6271.1 shall not authorize construction of facilities until the three-member panel specified in subdivision (a) has certified that the requirements of that subdivision have been met. Those sections shall become inoperative on January 1, 2014. Any projects already underway may continue, and funding for those projects shall remain authorized in order to allow for the issuance of bonds.
- (c) The requirements set forth in Section 7021 are contingent upon the Legislature making funds available for the rehabilitation programs set forth in the Public Safety and Offender Rehabilitation Services Act of 2007.
- SEC. 15. Section 1970 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:
- 1970. (a) For the purposes of this article, "participating county" means any county, or regional consortium of counties, within the state that has been certified to the board by the authority as having satisfied all of the requirements set forth in Section 1975 for financing a local youthful offender rehabilitative facility pursuant to this article.
- (b) For purposes of this article, "board" means the State Public
 Works Board, and "authority" means the Corrections Standards
 Authority.

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SEC. 16. Section 1971 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1971. (a) The Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation, a participating county, and the board are authorized to acquire, design, renovate, or construct a local youthful offender rehabilitative facility approved by the authority pursuant to Section 1975, or a site or sites owned by, or subject to a lease or option to purchase held by a participating county. The ownership interest of a participating county in the site or sites for a local youthful offender rehabilitative facility shall be determined by the board to be adequate for purposes of its financing in order to be eligible under this article.

- (b) Notwithstanding Section 15815 of the Government Code, a participating county may acquire, design, renovate, or construct the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility in accordance with its local contracting authority. Notwithstanding Section 14951 of the Government Code, the participating county may assign an inspector during the construction of the project.
- (c) The department, a participating county, and the board shall enter a construction agreement for the project that shall provide, at a minimum, all of the following:
- (1) Performance expectations of the parties related to the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction of the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility.
- (2) Guidelines and criteria for use and application of the proceeds of revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes issued by the board to pay for the cost of the approved local youthful offender rehabilitative facility project.
- (3) Ongoing maintenance and staffing responsibilities for the term of the financing.
- (d) The construction agreement shall include a provision that the participating county agrees to indemnify, defend, and hold harmless the State of California for any and all claims and losses arising out of the acquisition, design, renovation, and construction of the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility. The construction agreement may also contain additional terms and conditions that facilitate the financing by the board.
- (e) The scope and cost of the approved local youthful offender rehabilitative facility project shall be subject to approval and administrative oversight by the board.

(f) For purposes of compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (Division 13 (commencing with Section 21000) of the Public Resources Code), neither the board nor the department, shall be deemed a lead or responsible agency. The participating county shall be the lead agency.

SEC. 17. Section 1972 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1972. Upon the receipt by a participating county of responsive construction bids, the board and the department may borrow funds for project costs after the project has been certified pursuant to Section 1970 from the Pooled Money Investment Account pursuant to Sections 16312 and 16313 of the Government Code, or from any other appropriate source. In the event any of the revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes authorized by this chapter are not sold, the department shall commit a sufficient amount of its support appropriation to repay any loans made for an approved project.

SEC. 18. Section 1973 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

1973. (a) The board may issue up to one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) in revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes, pursuant to Chapter 5 (commencing with Section 15830) of Part 10b of Division 3 of Title 2 of the Government Code to finance the acquisition, design, renovation, or construction, and a reasonable construction reserve, of approved local youthful offender rehabilitative facilities described in Section 1971, and any additional amount authorized under Section 15849.6 of the Government Code to pay for the cost of financing.

- (b) Proceeds from the revenue bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes may be utilized to reimburse a participating county for the costs of acquisition, preliminary plans, working drawings, and construction for approved projects.
- (c) Notwithstanding Section 13340 of the Government Code, funds derived pursuant to this section are continuously appropriated for purposes of this article.
- (d) This section shall become inoperative on June 30, 2017. No projects shall be commenced after that date, but projects already commenced may be completed and financed through the issuance of bonds pursuant to this article.
- SEC. 19. Section 1975 of the Welfare and Institutions Code is amended to read:

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1975. (a) The authority shall adhere to its duly adopted regulations for the approval or disapproval of local youthful offender rehabilitative facilities. The authority also shall consider cost-effectiveness in determining approval or disapproval. No state moneys shall be encumbered in contracts let by a participating county until final architectural plans and specifications have been approved by the authority, and subsequent construction bids have been received. The review and approval of plans, specifications, or other documents by the authority are for the purpose of ensuring proper administration of moneys and determination of whether the project specifications comply with law and regulation. The authority may require changes in construction materials to enhance safety and security if materials proposed at the time of final plans and specifications are not essential and customary as used statewide for facilities of the same security level. Participating counties are responsible for the acquisition, design, renovation, construction, staffing, operation, repair, and maintenance of the project.

- (b) The authority shall establish minimum standards and funding schedules and procedures, which shall take into consideration, but not be limited to, all of the following:
- (1) Certification by a participating county of project site control through either fee simple ownership of the site or comparable long-term possession of the site, and right of access to the project sufficient to ensure undisturbed use and possession.
 - (2) Documentation of need for the project.
 - (3) A written project proposal.
- (4) Submittal of a staffing plan for the project, including operational cost projections and documentation that the local youthful offender rehabilitative facility will be able to be safety staffed and operated within 90 days of completion.
- (5) Submittal of architectural drawings, which shall be approved by the authority for compliance with minimum youthful offender rehabilitation facility standards and which also shall be approved by the State Fire Marshal for compliance with fire safety and life safety requirements.
- (6) Documentation evidencing the filing by a participating county of a final notice of determination on its environmental impact report.
- (7) Provisions intended to maintain the tax-exempt status of the bonds, notes, or bond anticipation notes issued by the board.

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1 SEC. 20. Section 1977 is added to the Welfare and Institutions 2 Code, to read:

- 1977. In support of state funding authorized by this article, the Legislature finds and declares all of the following:
- (a) Population levels in local juvenile offender facilities across the state have dramatically increased.
- (b) Although capacity in local juvenile offender rehabilitation and incarceration facilities has been added during the last decade, those facilities still face capacity problems, and aging facilities need to be repaired or replaced.
- (c) Insufficient capacity at local juvenile offender rehabilitation and incarceration facilities may create risks to the public safety as well as a loss to the state of potentially productive members of society.
- (d) By expanding local juvenile offender rehabilitation and incarceration facilities, this funding will serve a critical state purpose, which purpose represents valuable consideration in exchange for this state action.
 - SEC. 21.

- SEC. 353. This act addresses the fiscal emergency declared by the Governor by proclamation on December 19, 2008, pursuant to subdivision (f) of Section 10 of Article IV of the California Constitution.
- SEC. 22. This act is an urgency statute necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health, or safety within the meaning of Article IV of the Constitution and shall go into immediate effect. The facts constituting the necessity are:
- In order to make the necessary statutory changes to implement the Budget Act of 2008 at the earliest time possible, it is necessary that this act take effect immediately.

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